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Monday, April 8, 1986
Chaitra, 18, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 8, 1986/ Chaitra 18, 1908
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Question
No. 597—Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Sir, on
a point of information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, already
done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You
please listen to me. It is a point of infor-
mation. Her name is wrongly put, not as
'Basavarajeswari'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is
already corrected. Correction is also given.
You can note it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Do
You know the meaning of 'Rasava' ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know
only Basavarajeswari.

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Telephone Connections During Seventh Plan

*597. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of existing telephone
connections in the country ;

(b) the number of telephone connections
Government propose to provide during the
Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) the total number of applications for
telephone connections which are on the
waiting lists ; and

(d) the total amount required to meet
the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total
number of direct telephone connections
working in the country on 31.1.1986 was
30.19 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to provide about 11
lakh telephone connections during 7th Five
Year Plan.

(c) The waiting list for the whole
country as on 31.1.1986 was 9.97 lakhs.

(d) The demand for telephone connec-
tions by the end of the 7th Plan assessed by

the Working Group on Communications appointed by the Planning Commission is 76.63 lakh. For meeting this demand the assessed allocation needed is Rs. 13,768 crores at 1984 prices.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, out of the waiting list, will the hon. Minister be pleased to say the total number of telephone connections pending in Karnataka along with STD connections? If so, how long the Government will take to complete the pending list?

(b) Is it a fact that when compared to southern States like Andhra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, Karnataka is having very much less number of rural telephones? If so, whether the Government would certainly consider during this year and try to give more rural connections irrespective of demand because the farmer and bankers are put to a lot of inconvenience for want of telephones?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as on 31st January 1986, the waiting list in Karnataka Telephone Circle was 21,386. In Bangalore itself the waiting list was 28,013.

As I have stated, it will not be possible to wire out the waiting list in the 7th Plan because of resource constraint. Almost the same thing applies regarding our rural programmes. We thought that we would be able to provide one telephone connection and PCO would be available in 5 sq. km. area. We wanted to do this during the 7th Plan. But, Sir, because of the resource constraint, that would not also be possible.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Sir, is it a fact that Bombay and Delhi have been provided with M.T.N. for their fast and efficient running of the system? I want to know from the hon. Minister why in such cities like Bangalore, Madras, Hyderabad and other metropolitan cities, such an opportunity is not provided?

(b) whether the hon. Minister is aware...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What Madam, you are putting (a), (b), (c) (d)?

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Only one question, I would put because you will not allow me afterwards.

I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that there was a proposal to set up a digital unit in Bangalore but subsequently it has been shifted to Uttar Pradesh? Now, will the hon. Minister assure me that he is going to set up a second digital factory at Bangalore?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the second Digital Switching Factory in principle, we had agreed to establish in Bangalore. We have not decided, as alleged, to shift it to Uttar Pradesh. However, we have not taken any decision whether we are going to have a second factory at all.

Well, as regards the introduction of latest electronic and other exchanges, it is not correct that we are doing so only in Bombay and Delhi. We are installing electronic and electronic digital exchanges in all the major cities that are mentioned by the hon. Member.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Can you display the Congress election symbol in the House?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY: Sir, will the hon. Minister kindly state what are the actual conditions of telephones in Calcutta? May I know why they very often fail and what remedial measures have been taken by the Government to see that the Calcutta Telephones work in order?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Only telephones to work in order? Nothing else?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, Calcutta has a waiting list, as on 31st January, 1986, of 31,069. The telephone system in Calcutta is not satisfactory for a variety of reasons. We are trying to go into the causes and we are trying to remedy them. We are replacing the old exchanges

with new electronic ones. One great difficulty that comes is about the cable system. The number of cable thefts in Calcutta are very much higher than in any other city. That is one reason why the system does not work well. We are trying to improve this and we are also seeking the cooperation of the State Government so that the cable thefts could be reduced.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are those underground cables ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, our Minister is very much efficient. But his Department is not efficient.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : What a certificate to you, Minister ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You are the blind supporter of your government. But we can criticise our government constructively, if necessary. This is our freedom.

Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister because we are very much conscious of the telephone system, from this side and that side also— all Members are very much concerned—in this country. In our State, the condition of Calcutta Telephones is not dying. It is dead. All these existing telephones are now about to die. Has the Government any proposal to wind up the Department or is the Minister planning to introduce a new pilot project in Calcutta, Bangalore, Cochin, Madras also to improve the situation ? Even the persons who have registered for new connections, for the last 10 years, are not getting new connections at all. I am the member of the Advisory Committee of the Calcutta Telephones. I have given several complaints in regard to the Calcutta Telephones. We are not getting any fruitful result.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What do you want, Madam ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to know the efficiency of the workers. You have to see the efficiency of the Department.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have just said that the telephone system in Calcutta is not what it ought to be. I have given the main reasons for that. Firstly, it is old equipment which we are trying to change. New electronic exchanges are put and wherever electronic exchanges are put, things have improved.

As regards cabling, we are trying to avoid cables as much as possible. We are trying to have micro-wave towers between various parts of Calcutta because cables are a great menace. By avoiding cabling, we can reduce the faults in telephone system, I can assure the hon. Member that Calcutta system is in no way dead. It is improving day by day. May be it is not improving as fast as you would like it to be. I can assure her that it would improve as our various schemes like micro-wave and electronic exchanges and other things get through.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of people on the waiting list for telephone connections in Bihar. Besides, everybody is aware of the condition of telephones today in Bihar. I want to know whether there will be any improvement in the prevailing conditions ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, we are bringing about a lot of improvement in the telephone system in Bihar. But, as I said in the beginning of my reply, we have been allocated a very meagre amount as against the requirement of resources for bringing about improvements in the telephone system in the country. In my reply, I have stated that the Planning Commission itself had assessed the requisite allocation to be of the order of Rs. 13,768 crores for meeting a demand of 76.63 lakhs of telephone connections. But as against the requirement of Rs. 13,768 crores, we have been allocated Rs. 4,010 crores only. Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell you and through you the hon. Members that the improvement we intend to bring about in the telephone system will not be possible with so small a size of plan allocation.

[English]

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Apart from the technical difficulties, there are certain difficulties regarding the services also, the telephone operators and all these people. We never get 199. We get 180 after half an hour. Would the hon. Minister kindly see this problem apart from the technical difficulty that he has promised to look into ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that some of our services are not properly attended to and one main reason for that is the great amount of absenteeism that we have in telephone operators and other staff. We are having a dialogue with the various staff associations. We are trying to give training to them, give motivation to them. We are trying to evolve schemes for incentives so that the absenteeism could go down and the numbers respond, as hon. Members want.

Achieving Self-Sufficiency in Alcohol

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

(a) whether Government propose to give licences to new distilleries ;

(b) whether licences will be given to distilleries for the purpose of export of alcohol ;

(c) whether India is self-sufficient in alcohol ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken for achieving self-sufficiency in alcohol ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Licences for new distilleries for manufacture of industrial alcohol and for manufacture of potable alcohol for 100% export are being considered on merits.

(c) and (d) India has largely been self-sufficient in alcohol. However, during the last two alcohol year some shortage has been experienced. With the increasing demand self-sufficiency in future would be dependent upon adequate availability of molasses, a bye-product of sugar, the availability of which would also depend on factors such as growth of sugarcane, cane crushed and sugar produced.

There is possibility of increasing production of alcohol through greater use of khandsari molasses, additional source of raw material like Tapioca. Further production can be increased by improved fermentation and distillation process which Government is encouraging.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : In the Statement placed on the Table of the House, the hon. Minister has agreed that new licences for distilleries will be given for the export of industrial and potable alcohol. He has also said that for the last two years there is a shortage of alcohol due to non-availability of adequate quantity of molasses. My question is this : In States like Kerala where there are practically no molasses, tapioca is available in large quantities, which is now used for food preparations and for the preparation of starch. Will this tapioca be used for starting distilleries or will you explore export possibilities ?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : As I mentioned in the main answer, distilleries for manufacture of industrial alcohol and manufacture of potable alcohol for 100% export are considered on merits. We have received an application from Kerala that they would like to manufacture potable alcohol from tapioca. But the present policy of the Government of India is that we do not allow any production or any manufacture of potable alcohol in the country and until such time the Government reconsiders its own policy, we cannot give permission. But as for production and manufacture of industrial alcohol from other sources than molasses we will definitely consider on merits.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : The Minister said that there is an acute shortage of alcohol for the last two years. The major portion

of the alcohol that is manufactured in this country is used as potable alcohol. I am coming from a fishermen's village. It is a small stretch of land of 3 km. where we have 14 liquor shops. Now in our country there are more arrack shops than pan shops. It is a shame for us. What effective steps will be taken by the Government to bring down the use of alcohol as a drinking material?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : Primarily this is a State subject. The Central Government has issued instructions requesting the State Governments to permit more and more use of alcohol for industrial purposes. We know that there is an acute shortage of alcohol. That is why we are allowing imports of denatured alcohol at zero duty, that is, there is no duty at all. As I said, we are allowing manufacture of alcohol even if it is potable for 100% export. We have given three licences—one in 1983, another in 1984 and another one in 1985. These are three companies. We have given licences for 100% export.

As far the main question, for less use of alcohol for potable purposes, the State Governments have been told that they should take care that more use of this should be for industrial purposes.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There are already standing instructions by the Chemicals Ministry, especially, to the State Governments rights from 1976 onwards that not a single drop of potable alcohol should be manufactured and no licences should be given for that. In spite of this, the Government of Kerala has issued licences for the manufacture of potable alcohol to three firms I want to know whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry and what action the Government of India propose to take regarding this.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : As I said, it is a State subject. But any manufacturing plant which has an investment of less than Rs. 5 crores or any plant which has an employment of less than 50 persons need not have to come to the Central Government either for DGTD registration or for any licence. This is one advantage the State Government are taking. That is why the State Governments do it no their own. We are aware of it. We have already sent...

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I want a clarification.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish..... You listen to the Minister's reply first.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, No. Let the Minister finish his reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For supplementaries, no clarifications are allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. The Minister has already replied.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No clarifications are allowed during question hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I want a clarification. Not even a single drop of alcohol has been manufactured.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will not allow clarifications during question hour. You have already put the supplementary question and the answer has been given.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has not replied to the question.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Please ask him to reply to my question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : First you please take your seat. Do not seek clarifications like that. Mr. Minister, first you finish your reply for his supplementary.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : I have given the reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has told that he has given the reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has answered your question. If you want more details, you put it in writing and he will give the clarifications.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Some intoxicated powder and liquids are imported to our country in the name of medicines. Similarly, powders and liquids are also manufactured inside India for being sold in licensed toddy shops in the name of alcohol by mixing water. This poses serious health hazards for the poor people because they get this at a cheaper rate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about your supplementary ? Please come to that.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I will come to it. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government is going to take to eradicate this menace.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : This adulteration problem is existing in our country. This matter is within the jurisdiction of the State Government.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : No, No. It is imported. I am asking about the imported powders and liquids which are coming into the country in the name of medicines.....

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : We are not aware of any such incidents. If the hon. Member cites any such instance, we will look into it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Central Molasses Board desire the distribution of industrial alcohol for alcohol-based industries,

(Interruptions)

But the alcohol producing states do not go by the decision of the Central Molasses Board, because it is not statutory and the decision of the Board is not binding on them. I want to know from the hon. Minister

whether the Government propose to take any concrete steps, so that industrial alcohol-based industries do not suffer for want of industrial alcohol.

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : The question can only come up when the matter is in the Central List or the Concurrent List.

(Interruptions)

There is shortage of industrial alcohol, as I said, so, we are allowing imports at zero per cent duty. We are also telling the industry for better fermentation so that more and more alcohol could be extracted from the molasses. We can have more availability of industrial alcohol.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What about distribution so that the industry may not suffer.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You will not allow me, because the next question stands in my name, but that is no ground.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are having a question in your name. You can write to the Minister. He will reply.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : You will not allow me to put supplementary, because the next question is in my name, but that is no ground.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want any further clarification, you write to the Minister. He will reply. When you are having a question in your name, the next question, I cannot allow supplementary for you now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I do not want any clarification. You have not even listened to what is my supplementary and you say that the next question is in my name and on that ground you are not allowing me to put supplementary. This will be a very wrong precedent if you do not allow a supplementary howsoever important it may be simply on the ground that next question stands in my name.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are having your question. I cannot allow a supplementary for you now. You write to the Minister. I am not allowing. Please take your seat.

Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the shortage of industrial alcohol, will the Government consider issuing permission to each sugar mill for having a distillery? The second thing that I would like to know is that is it a fact that where the production of industrial alcohol is more, the Central Government gives permission to several States for the manufacture of hundred per cent potable liquor and how then the consumption of potable liquor will be reduced?

[English]

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : As I said, we are allowing and encouraging production of industrial alcohol from any source for industrial purposes. The present law says that we cannot allow manufacture of potable alcohol. But we are definitely allowing manufacture of industrial alcohol from any source, whether from molasses or from tapioca or any indigenous raw material which is available in that part of the country.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : What about part (a) of my question about Government permitting distillation in every sugar mill? You are allotting 100 per cent industrial alcohol consumption in to States like Kerala and other States ... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a State subject.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : In view of the fact that there is excess capacity already created for the manufacture of industrial alcohol in the country and these industries are suffering because of lack of molasses which is a feedstock for these industries and in view of the fact that the Minister has mentioned in his reply that kandsari molasses is available in the country but they have no control over its distribution, may I know whether the Government is contemplating to change the Molasses Control Order so that kandsari molasses is available for the manufacture of alcohol?

SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH : This question of changing the Molasses Control Order has not been considered as yet. As I said, since it is a State subject, unless the State Governments are taken into confidence ... (Interruptions) There are primarily two or three surplus States in our country. If the hon. Members feel that we should bring this up either in the Union List or in the Concurrent List, then the question of Central Government stepping in will arise. Till now it is purely under State jurisdiction and we cannot interfere in that. The only thing we can do is, the Molasses Board can give directions and instructions; we can request the State Governments to allocate the surpluses to the deficit areas.

[Translation,

Telegraph Facility in Post Offices in Azamgarh District of U.P.

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

(a) whether Government propose to provide telegraph facility in various post offices in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) If so, the action so far taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the time by which telegraph facility will be provided in the aforesaid post offices ?

[*English*]

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

(b) and (c) Action has been initiated to provide telegraph facility in 54 Post Offices in Azamgarh Distt., progressively by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Sir, according to the reply given by the hon. Minister, action has been initiated to provide telegraph facility in 54 Post Offices in Azamgarh district, progressively by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan. Sir, the issue that there are absolutely no facilities of telegraph and telephones in Azamgarh was taken up way back in the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan. With regard to the Telegraph offices the hon. Minister has stated that arrangements are being made and that they transmit the telegraph message on telephone. But when it comes to the telephones, they say that they have not been able to provide any facility because there are certain difficulties such as paucity of funds. The position now is that the north eastern districts of Azamgarh, Ballia, Deoria, Gorakhpur etc. are backward in all fields. There are no means of communication there and they are yet to see the rays of development. Will some funds be allocated for them in the Seventh Five Year Plan for providing them telegraph and telephone facilities progressively or will the same reply continue to be given repeatedly that it depends on the availability of funds in which case the programmes being formulated will never be implemented ?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please ask about Azamgarh district in U.P.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : That is what I am doing. I want to know whether in view of the special circumstances in those districts, will the hon. Minister have consultations with the hon. Finance Minister and get special funds to provide telegraph and telephone facilities in these districts during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, 54 Post Offices where, as I have mentioned in my reply, telegraph facility would be provided will also be provided with telephone facility during the Seventh Plan. So far as the question that special programme should be formulated for Azamgarh and other districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh and that I should contact the Finance Minister in that regard is concerned, I would say that I am already in contact with the Finance Minister and it would be my constant effort to persuade him to give concessional treatment at least to those schemes which are meant for our rural and backward areas and to allocate funds so that the demands of the hon. Members of their respective areas could be met to some extent.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : There is no difficulty with the Microwave. The hon. Minister could have done that. Towers and already available there. Now I am putting my second supplementary. Just now the hon. Minister was asked about the telephones. He has written :

[*English*]

"As such composite rack had to be diverted to Faizabad which had also planned for the expansion and where the waiting list was more than Azamgarh. Azamgarh Exchange is expected to be expanded when there is improvement in the supply position of the equipment".

[*Translation*]

Again the same objection has been raised that since our waiting list is more it has not been possible to clear it. Thus, by diverting the rack to other districts, they are making them fight among themselves. I would also like to say about the telegraph office. When I had a meeting with the hon. Minister on the 3rd instant, I had asked as to why they were not doing it at Nai Bazaar which was near Dohrighat. He had given reply about Lalganj which was situated 100 kms. away from Nai Gaon. I had pointed out in the meeting that he had committed a mistake, and that the topography was not correct. Again on the 10th instant, the same reply was received for which the hon. Minister had admitted his mistake. This is how the department is functioning....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : The other hon. Members have said about the hon. Minister that he is very efficient, but when it comes to his departmental replies, they are the same stereo-typed. He admits the mistake on the 3rd instant and if on the 10th instant, he again writes the same reply, it is but natural for anybody to express resentment. It seems, a step-motherly treatment is being given to us and the share of our area has been diverted to other areas. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would extend the microwave facility to the districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh where power etc. is available ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as said by the hon. Member, we have held meetings not only with the hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh, but we have held meetings with the hon. Members from other States also from time to time. Senior officers of our Department have also attended such meetings and we have considered all the schemes to which the hon. Members want priority to be given. I want to assure the hon. Member once again that

it would be our endeavour to fully implement all the decisions taken during the course of these meetings.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I have put certain demands for eastern U.P. for which the Minister had not replied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He said that he will call a meeting and consult the Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister deserves congratulations for providing communication network all over the country. In my constituency, still.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You ask regarding Azamgarh district, if you have any questions.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : I am talking about my constituency only. Our hon. Minister deserves congratulations, because the Department of Communications has made big strides, but I would like to draw his attention to Morena area where many Panchayats do not have any Post office or telephone facility. I want to know whether arrangements would be made to open Post Offices in those areas ?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, No.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAYAN SINGH : Sir, you pinpointed to the hon. Member that he should ask a question about Azamgarh only and you did not give him permission to ask a question about eastern U.P.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told him he should only ask question regarding Azamgarh.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the neighbourhood of Azamgarh is located Deoria district, you should have no objection to a supplementary regarding that. If you would not allow the reply to the question to come, how would the good of the people be possible ?

[*English*]

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : Sir, I want to give a suggestion.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can give your suggestion when you speak on the Demands of Grants of this Department. Please take your seat.

Posts of Civil Judges, etc. in Goa, Daman and Diu

*600. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Civil Judges, Senior Division and Civil Judges, Junior Division in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu ;

(b) whether Government of the Union Territory has proposed to increase the number of these posts ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Sanctioned strength of Civil Judge (Senior Division) and Junior Division in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is nine and eleven respectively. In addition to this two posts of Civil Judges, Junior Division at Ponda and Vasco Da Gama were upgraded as Civil Judge Senior Division keeping the lower posts in abeyance,

(b) and (c) A proposal was received from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu for the establishment of 4 new courts of Civil Judges (Junior Division). After examination Government has approved the establishment of 3 new courts of Civil Judge (Junior Division), one each at Pernem, Sanguem and Satari (Or Canacona). Necessary sanction is being issued in consultation with Finance.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, the courts of judicial magistrates first-class and civil judges are the first ladder of our judiciary and that needs to be strengthened. Even the most hardened terrorists in this country have to be produced before these courts initially, although it is a fact Mr. Charles Sobhraj was arrested in my constituency yesterday in Goa and was not produced before the JCM. That is a different thing. But terrorists and hardened criminals have to be produced basically before 'judicial magistrates first-class. Therefore, I would like to ask what special plan of security you have chalked out so that you can submit to the Home Ministry for protecting these judicial magistrates first-class and civil judges, before whom these hardened criminals are produced for remand, etc.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, I appreciate the anxiety of security, because Charles has landed in Goa, but what is the question ? They wanted additional posts of civil (junior division). We have given them. If you want security you ask your Government to provide security to them. It cannot be transported from Delhi.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK . There are no uniform scales for judicial magistrates first-class and civil judges throughout the country. I would like to ask whether you have any proposal to have a uniform scale and service conditions for judicial magistrates first-class and civil judges throughout the country ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I have given more than that. There are 11 talukas in Goa, Daman and Diu. Seven courts were functioning in the Junior Division. Keeping in view that we have a network of

courts in Goa, each taluka should be given one court. We have agreed to their proposal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have misunderstood him. He wants same scale of justice everywhere.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Same scale of justice is there. There is no question of giving a different scale to any part of the country. He is concerned about the security aspect. I think the judges are very safe. When you could arrest Charles Sobhraj there, I think, the police network is very sound there.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. No. It was by Maharashtra police.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : So far as my part is concerned, it is the extension of the Maharashtra High Court to Goa. The judicial administration is the same. So far as the pay scales are concerned, I have yet to receive a proposal from Goa administration and we will certainly go into it because I feel that judiciary must be paid as adequately as far as possible by the States also.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We are definitely not doing justice to our judges. The Minister has stated about the security for the judges. Is the Minister aware the Supreme Court judges who have got security at the moment have written to the Government to withdraw the security, because they have no money to pay for the electricity charges for the light in the compound throughout the night? I would like to know what has happened in reality to follow up action to his statement that he would bring in the course of this session a Bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How is it connected to the main question?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : He will reply; it is not cross-examination. It is Parliament of India.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I am happy that he has put this question. So far as the electricity charges for the houses of the judges are concerned, now there is a decision of the Home Ministry that all the electricity charges which are there on account of the security will be borne by them and the Registry has been conveyed of this.

With regard to the expenses incurred by the judges for their own consumption, we have made a comprehensive arrangement in the forthcoming proposal that we have made and we are implementing that and the Cabinet has taken a decision in that direction also and the judges are more than satisfied. We have conveyed them the decision.

Increase in Assets of Large Sized Companies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many large-sized companies following within the 100 biggest group have been able to increase their asset-base by at least two to three times merely by introducing a new methodology of evaluation ;

(b) if, so, what is this new methodology and how it is considered an improvement in India against the conventional "Constant purchasing power (CPP)" approach ;

(c) the benefits derived by these companies by trebling assets through current cost-accounting ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A few companies, belonging to large houses, have increased their asset-base by two to three times by revaluation of fixed assets during the last three-four years.

(b) and (c) Fixed assets are generally revalued on the basis of current market/replacement costs of these assets mainly to disclose the present value of these assets in the annual accounts.

(d) The companies Act, 1956, does not prohibit such revaluation of assets. However, the fact of revaluation is required to be disclosed in the Balance sheet.

[Translation]

DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, earlier, M.R.T.P. Act was not applicable upto a capital of Rs. 20 crores. This limit has now been raised to Rs. 100 crores. I want to know whether assets of big industries have increased due to this increase and if so, whether Government would consider revising this limit again ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : According to the facts which are before us, the re-evaluation has no special relation to its dates, the figures with us are upto 31.12.84 whereas the decision regarding M.R.T.P. limit had not been taken by then. I consider it may duty to make it clear for the information of the hon. Member that in re-evaluation, it is to be added in the M.R.T.P. denomination and there is no question of subtracting it, meaning thereby that the asset revalued for the purpose of registration for M.R.T.P. will also be considered. If they say that the assets have increased from 30 to 60, then 60 will be added. The intention of the hon. Member is inherent in this principle.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : As per our study and the Government figures given in Rajya Sabha, among the big houses, Birla is No. 1 with Rs. 3400 crores, Tata is No. 2 with Rs. 3300 crores of assets and the total assets of these hundred houses in December, 1984 were Rs. 30000 crores, that is more than 1986-87 development plan. In the last five years, their assets have doubled. Therefore, I want to ask a specific question.

Some of these big houses are making four to five industries sick or closed every year. Tatas have done that ; Mafatlals have closed 2-3 factories in Bombay ; J & K have closed 2-3 factories in Bombay. The assets of these houses are going up by leaps and bounds. They are making some

factories sick every. Four thousand crores or ten per cent of the bank capital is blocked by the big houses in these sick units. Is the Government seriously thinking of transferring some of the assets of these big houses to the sick units which they are making, if they find them responsible ? Because of all these things, there is black money to the extent of Rs. 40,000/-.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : Well. The hon. member will agree that this question does not arise of this particular question. But I would still venture to answer. This is regarding the revaluation of assets. The hon. member would be aware that this House has already passed a legislation recently, a few weeks back for setting up a board for reconstruction. This board is going to be constituted within the next few weeks. This Board has been authorised to do exactly what the hon. member has in mind, i.e. whenever any company falls sick, this Board will have the power, after a proper hearing, to order promulgation of merger of sick units with healthier units, for any house.

SHRI K. S. RAO : Sir, while permitting these monopoly industries to increase their capital based on the market value, the Government is giving a facility to them to avoid paying tax for this increased capital, for which they could get the benefit of depreciation and all that, earlier. Will the Minister of Industry think in terms of asking such industries, where they have increased their capital, to start industries in no-industry-areas, without taking any assistance from the Government of India institutions ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, this is a fallacy, which I want to clear. There is no question of any tax avoidance because of this revaluation. Revaluation is a standard practice everywhere. Revaluation of assets or reduction in the value of assets, is a standard practice, if necessary, under the Companies Act, Section 211, Schedule VI. As far as tax avoidance goes, it is very clear that for purpose of income tax, benefits will be depreciated only to the extent of original cost. Similarly, for raising public deposits, for issue of bonus shares or fresh

capital debentures from financial institutions, only the original cost will be kept in view. The only benefit that can be derived from this is, sometimes when the bank requires a second charge, perhaps then they can get some facilities for this second charge for the weak companies. As far as no-industry areas are concerned, we have already announced certain facilities and incentives, if the MRTP companies want to set up industries in no-industry districts.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Earlier, the tendency among the larger houses was to play down their assets. Now the Minister admitted that during the last two or three years, they have been revaluing their assets upwards. Does it not show that our MRTP Act has become a deadletter ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I do not think that I can agree with the hon. member, because I have a list of all the MRTP and the bigger companies. Facts show that only 8 companies which are said to be big house companies, have revalued their assets. And others, who have also marginally increased their revaluation are only 37. I cannot say that by and large, a bigger number of MRTP companies are taking recourse to this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister just now, I want to know whether sick units could be merged with the profit earning units of the big houses such as Tatas—who own, suppose, 100 industries—under the M.R.T.P. Act ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Yes Sir. So far as my information goes, such provision is there in it.

[*English*]

**Memorandum of Understanding Signed
between India and France**

*602. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum of understanding had been signed between the postal authorities of India and France on 7 March, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Details of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Postal Administrations of India and France are being worked out. The Memorandum will be signed after getting approval of the Ministries concerned.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether as a result of this agreement between two countries, France would provide us technical and economic assistance and if so, what is the nature thereof ?

I do not want to say anything about the present day telephone system, but I must say that its financial condition is not good. Just now, the hon. Minister has himself admitted that there is acute shortage of financial resources and material. I want to know whether the question of bringing about improvements in the telephone system is under consideration ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, we had signed an agreement with Finance in 1980 which was extended upto 1985. On the expiry of this period, when a delegation of the Postal Department of France visited India, they wanted this agreement to be extended further. Talks were held with them in this regard and we have arrived at some conclusions. The ambit of this agreement is very limited. We do not want to take any sort of financial or other assistance from them, we have made some provisions in it only to study and acquire information on new techniques which we propose introduce in our Postal Department

and which are already in vogue there. It will take sometime to finalize this agreement.

So far as the question of telephone system is concerned, this agreement is with their Postal Department only. Telephones are not included therein.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Just now the hon. Minister has stated that the talks are being held on the technical aspect only. It would have been better, had he mentioned the nature of the agreement because we want to introduce the technology like computers in our country and that may have some other impact also. We do talk about opening hospitals and new schools in our country under the essential services like health and education, but we do not care to see as to how many students go to those schools. We say that they should be given education. In the same way, if the Government treat telephone and postal service as an essential service, has the financial assistance been given to this department on the basis of profit and loss? If so what is the quantum of profit earned or loss suffered therefrom? Due to the recruitment ban imposed since 1982, thousands of trained R.T.P. workers are jobless. Besides, the Government also want to reduce the postal and other services. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what kind of policy is this?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the question was about the talks being held with France, yet a wide ranging question has been raised.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : We want that there should be development in the country and it is in this connection that I want to know it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, Postal Service network is not being reduced. About the quantum of loss, I would like to tell that the expected loss around Rs. 223 crores. The ban imposed on creation of new posts by the Central Government is not due to the loss but due to some other factors and this ban is applicable to our department as well. Therefore, we have taken up the matter of giving some

relaxation in the case of R.T.Ps. with the Ministry of Finance requesting them that we should be given some posts for R.T.Ps. notwithstanding the ban so that the R.T.Ps. who are on the waiting list for a long time could be absorbed permanently and relief given to them. We want that these employees should be confirmed as early as possible and our Ministry will certainly extend maximum possible cooperation to them in this regard.

[English]

Oil Reserve in Manipur

*603. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the programme of undertaking seismic surveys to find out the location of oil-bearing States in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to Manipur ;

(c) whether earlier surveys had indicated possibility of oil reserve in Manipur; and

(d) if so, when further work for its exploitation will be taken in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) It is proposed to undertake about 261000 line kms. of seismic survey in the following basins in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan :—

1. Cambay
2. Upper Assam
3. Assam Arakan
4. Bengal
5. Rajasthan
6. Himalayan Foothills
7. Krishna-Godavari
8. Cauvery
9. Bombay Offshore
10. Kerala Konkan
11. Kutch-Saurashtra
12. Andamans
13. Mahanadi

Geological survey has earlier been carried out in Manipur but so far the area is rated with low prospects. At present there are no plans to extend survey to Manipur.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Though I have to praise the Government for the ambitious plans to make a seismic survey over a long line of area covering as many as 261,000 line Kms. during the 7th five year Plan, this fails to encourage us ; rather this has increased our apprehension that a State like Manipur is going by default.

The reply says that a geological survey was conducted earlier, and on the basis of it, Manipur area has been rated low. May I know when this survey was conducted, on what scale and what sophisticated machinery was used ? To our information, the Manipur region is very rich ; and even now, there are natural reserves of gas everywhere. It is a kind of natural and unnatural sort of phenomenon. So, may I know when this survey was undertaken and what was its cost, and what level of people were involved in this earlier survey ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Apart from the geological surveys done in the '40s even earlier, ONGC took up further geological mapping in 1964 in Manipur with a view to find oil ; and a total area of 850 sq miles was covered under this. But the survey revealed that this area was full of comparatively older rocks which are highly faulted and characterized by igneous rock structures, which metamorphosizes even the sedimentary rocks. So, according to the findings sofar, Manipur has been rated poor, in terms of hydrocarbon reserves. But we propose to undertake a new survey, and use new techniques of photo-geological analysis. And if there is any possibility of finding oil in Manipur, we shall undertake further measures in that direction.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : The reply has mentioned the Himalayan foothills also. The term 'Himalayan foothills' indicates a very comprehensive and a very long line. We would like to get a definition of it.

I am thankful to the Minister for his assurance that Manipur will be re-surveyed.

Now, may I get an assurance from the Minister that when Government makes a survey of the entire Himalayan foothills, Manipur will be given priority, because the survey there was made two decades ago, and without sophisticated equipments and all that ? May I get this assurance from the Minister, viz. that Manipur will be given priority in this proposed survey ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: In the Himalayan foothill areas, priority would be given to the more prospective areas. But I had indicated just now that new techniques of surveys are being undertaken in Manipur and if there is any possibility of oil finding there, we shall certainly go ahead with it further.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Foreign Exchange for Import of Accessories for Maruti Cars

*604. **SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Maruti a drain on foreign exchange" appearing in the Statesman of 12 March, 1986 ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange so far granted to Maruti Udyog Limited for import of accessories for Maruti Cars ;

(c) whether Government are keeping a watch over it ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Upto March 1986, an amount of US \$ 138 million has been spent by Maruti Udyog Limited for import of components for Maruti vehicles.

(c) and (d) The indigenisation programme of Maruti Udyog Limited is reviewed from time to time.

Village Post Offices

*605. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of village post offices in the country ;

(b) how many are in their own buildings and how many in rented buildings ;

(c) whether there are post offices in all the villages ; and

(d) if not, how many villages are without post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As on 28.2.1986, there were 1,28,669, rural post offices in the country.

(b) Out of 1,28,669 rural post offices 1,16,425 are extra-departmental offices for which accommodation is provided by the extra-departmental postmasters themselves. The number of departmental post offices in rural areas is 12,244. Information as to how many of these departmental post offices are in their own buildings and how many are in rented buildings is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The number of villages where there are no post offices is 4,29,434. However, in such villages also the facility of delivery and collection of postal articles, payment of money orders, sale of postage stamps and stationery and registration of postal articles

are provided by village postmen and other similar postal employees deployed in the rural areas. Besides, 61,162 of such villages are also served by rural mobile post offices.

[*Translation*]

Consultation with local public representatives for setting up Industries in 'No Industry Districts'

*606. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have issued any guidelines to State Governments for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts' ;

(b) whether one of these guidelines is the requirement to consult the local public representatives including Members of Parliament in regard to the nature of the industries, selection of site, etc. ; and

(c) if so, how the compliance of this guideline is ensured by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) while no guidelines have been issued to State Governments for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts', it has been the policy of the Government to encourage industrial development of backward areas, including such districts.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production of Anti-T.B. drugs

*607. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI :

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 319 on 25 February, 1986 regarding production of Anti-T.B. and Leprosy Drugs and state :

(a) the names of anti-T.B. drugs being produced in the country from intermediate stages ;

(b) since when these drugs are produced from intermediate stages ;

(c) when these drugs will be produced from basic stages ;

(d) whether it is a fact that different mark-ups are being allowed on different anti-TB medicines ; and

(e) if so, the policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Among the anti-T.B. drugs produced in the country, Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol are being produced from intermediates, right from the commencement of production, which varies from bulk drugs to bulk drug.

(c) Efforts are already on to produce these drugs from basic stages by the various units. Down-phasing of manufacturing programmes depends upon a number of factors, like availability of technology, cost effectiveness of production, economy of scales.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Mark-ups on different anti-T.B. formulations are allowed in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Orders.

Public Call Offices in Uttar Pradesh

*608. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Call Offices functioning in Uttar Pradesh circle as at the end of the financial year 1985-86 ;

(b) whether this number conforms to the norms fixed therefor in relation to the population and area of the State ; and

(c) if not, the extent to which this number falls short of this requirement and the steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to fulfil this requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 3671 Long Distance Public Call Offices are functioning in Uttar Pradesh Circle at the end of financial year 1985-86.

(b) The present long terms objective is to provide at least one telecommunication facility in every inhabited geographical area bounded by a hexagon whose side is 5 Kms. As per this norms, still 1915 hexagons are to be covered as on 31.3.1986.

(c) The shortfall all over the country is about 27,000 hexagons at the beginning of the 7th Plan. Due to resource constraints, it is proposed to cover only 1/3rd of the shortfall on an average in the country.

[English]

Industries in Backward Areas with Central Investment Subsidy

*609. **SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government declared a 'Central Investment Subsidy Scheme' to extend facilities of subsidy to be disbursed for setting up of industries in the backward areas ;

(b) if so, the total amount of investment in each of such industries, State-wise ;

(c) the quantum of production of these industries ;

(d) whether reports have been received regarding stoppage of production in some of these industries ;

(e) if so, since when and the names of such industries, State-wise ; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (f) : The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was introduced in 1971 to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up industries in Centrally declared industrially backward districts/areas. The Scheme is currently in vogue upto 31.3.1987. So far a sum of Rs. 392,86 Crores has been reimbursed to States/Union Territories. Information about the investments and the production in the industries set up in backward areas is not maintained centrally.

Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, industrial units availing of Central Investment Subsidy must remain in production for a period of five years from the date of commencement of production failing which the amount of subsidy is to be refunded. Short-breaks in production extending to six months due to shortage of raw materials, power etc. can, however ; be condoned.

So far, the following units have refunded the subsidy during the last three years owing to closures of their units :—

STATE	NAME OF THE UNIT
Himachal Pradesh	1. M/s. Krishna Dal Plan, Mehatpur
	2. „ Amar & Co , Solan
	3. „ Ess Dee Rubber Co. Ltd.,
Maharashtra:	4. „ Datta Soap Inds., Aurangabad
	5. „ Micronic Associates, Aurangabad
	6. „ Parimal Printers, Aurangabad
	7. „ Kanchan Products, Aurangabad
	8. „ N.D.B. Wire & Steel Inds., Ratnagiri.
	9. „ Panchsheel Saw Mills, Chandrapur
	10. „ Modern Poultry Inds., Chandrapur

STATE	NAME OF THE UNIT
	11. „ S. P. Chinchalwar Rice Mill, Chandrapur
Tamil Nadu:	12. „ Diamond Saw and Tools (P) Ltd., Madras
Goa, Daman and Diu :	13. „ Crystide Super Soda
	14. „ Pundalik Iron Works
	15. „ Woodlands Hotel.

Radio Telephone Service

*610. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce Radio Telephone Service in the country ;

(b) if so, the places where this service will be introduced and by what date ; and

(c) the salient features of this service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) An experimental Radio Mobile Telephone Service has been operational since 31.12.85 in Delhi.

(b) An experimental Cellular Radio System is contemplated for Bombay in about two years.

(c) Details are given in a statement below.

Statement

MOBILE TELEPHONES FOR DELHI

1. A trial project for introduction of Mobile Telephone System in Delhi Telephone System was formulated by Telecommunication research Centre of Department of Telecommunications. This system has been made operational since 31.12.85 in Delhi,

2. The system provides telephone service in any type of moving vehicle such as motor cars. The car telephone will have all the facilities available for the ordinary Telephone.
3. The Mobile Car Telephones consist of radio Trans-receiver and the hand set with the telephone instrument. A high gain antenna about a meter long is required to be mounted in the centre of the vehicle at the top.
4. Land to Mobile, Mobile to land and mobile to mobile calls are possible in this system. STD and International calls can also be made from the mobile telephone.
5. With this mobile telephone in cars, the subscriber is not cut off from the world of communication when they are on move. For the mobile subscriber, there are additional facilities such as call store, call recall and programmable dialling. The number dialled gets displayed on the handset.
6. The system in Delhi is of a type with a single base station covering whole of Delhi and can provide connection to a few hundred subscribers.
7. The system proposed for Bombay is of a different type—Called “Cellular Radio System”—which can accommodate a number of base stations each serving one cell. This system can provide Mobile Service to several thousand subscribers, although initially the provision in Bombay is being proposed for about 1200 Mobile units.

Change in licensing norms for certain Industries

*611. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to change the licensing norms by fixing a minimum capacity for certain industries against the maximum capacity limit earlier ;

(b) if so, the board outlines of the new licensing norms contemplated ; and

(c) how it will help in ensuring economics of Sale and optimal capacity utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c) Under a scheme of re-endorsement of capacity announced in January 1986, licensed capacity is re-endorsed in respect of undertakings which have achieved a capacity utilisation of 80% or more, on the basis of highest production during any of the previous five year plus 33-1/3% thereof, subject to certain conditions. In cases where even after permitting the increase in capacity by way of re-endorsement, the scales of operation may still be below minimum economic levels, such undertakings could get their capacity endorsed up to the minimum economic levels of operation. To facilitate re-endorsement of capacity as proposed, a list of industries with suggested minimum economic levels of capacity is being worked out and is proposed to be published shortly for general informatinn.

Power Shortage in States and Union Territories

*612. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of power shortage with the extent of power inadequacy in different States and Union Territories during the month of March, 1986 ;

(b) the extent of power supply to each of the States and Union Territories from the Central grid to meet the power shortage ;

(c) the States in which the power shortage has been the highest ;

(d) whether any study has been made relating to loss of production both agricultural and industrial during the year 1985-86 and if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether any study has been made relating to the effect of non-availability of required power in achieving the Seventh Five Year Plan targets ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The power shortage in different states and Union Territories during March, 1986 is given in the Statement-I given below.

(b) The power supply to States and Union Territories from Central generating stations during 1985-86 is given in the Statement-II given below.

(c) The States which had energy shortage of more than 10% in March, 1986 are Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar and Orissa.

(d) and (e) No such studies have been made by the Deptt. of Power.

Statement

Power Shortage in March, 1986

Name of State	(Figs. in M.U.) Shortage
1	2
Haryana	32
Himachal Pradesh incl. BSL	—
Jammu and Kashmir	25

1	2
Punjab incl. NFF	15
Rajasthan	40
Uttar Pradesh	174
Delhi	—
Chandigarh	2
Northern Region	288
Gujarat	31
Madhya Pradesh	—
Maharashtra incl. Goa.	44
Western Region	75
Andhra Pradesh	—
Karnataka	218
Kerala	—
Tamil Nadu	95
Southern Region	303
Bihar	111
West Bengal incl. Sikkim	42
D.V.C.	42
Orissa	128
Eastern Region	323
North Eastern Region	13
All India	1012

Proposal to Bring Down Prices of Bulk Drugs

*613. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether bulk drug prices are proposed to be brought down soon as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 10 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the number of formulations specially for common major diseases like Leprosy, T.B., Asthma and Hypertension will also be brought down ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) In the recent budget, Government has totally waived Excise Duty on patent or proprietary formulations based on additional 41 essential and life saving bulk drugs.

(c) and (d) Prices of a large number of patent or Proprietary formulations required for treatment of T.B., Diabeties, Dysentery, Worm Manifestations, Antibiotics, Asthma and Cardio-vascular diseases would come down on account of withdrawal of excise duty of 13% ad valorem, announced in the budget. Government are aware of the need to rationalise formulations.

Drug Policy

*614. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news report under the caption "Drug Policy to have clear-cut formula" published in 'The Economic Times, (Delhi) of 13th March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the whether this news report has mentioned 'Price control for select few

only', 'Escalation clause to spur growth', 'Better deal for ex-FERA Companies', as main features of the new Drug Policy ;

(c) whether the Drug Policy referred to in the news report is the correct version of the new Drug Policy of Government which is yet to be placed before Lok Sabha ; and

(d) if so, how had the leakage of the new Drug Policy taken place prior to its announcement in Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Policy has not been finalized yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Oil Exploration in Saurashtra by Foreign Companies

*615. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a contract was signed with M/s. Chevron in 1982 for oil exploration and exploitation in Saurashtra off-shore Block-II by the oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) the terms and conditions of the contract ;

(c) whether the oil and Natural Gas Commission has any plan to invite foreign companies to take up certain areas for exploration and exploitation ; and

(d) if so, the details of the plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad terms and conditions of the contract were as under ;—

	Phase I	Phase II (Optional)
1. Maximum Exploration period	3 years	2 years
2. Survey commitment	5000 LKM	
3. Drilling commitment	3 wells	2 wells
4. Financial commitment	US \$ 29 million	US \$ 18 million
5. Production	— to be shared on a sliding scale.	
6. Working interest	— upto 50% after commercial discovery was established.	

(c) and (d) Bids have been invited by Government on March 20, 1986, from experienced international companies to explore for oil and natural gas in 27 blocks in the offshore areas of Saurashtra and Konkan-Kerala basins in the Western Coast and Cauvery, Krishna-Godavari, Palar and Mahanadi basins in the Eastern Coast. The last date for submission of bids is November 30, 1986.

[*Translation*]

Quality Test of Medicines Manufactured by IDPL

*616. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether samples of the medicines manufactured by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during 1984-85 were taken for quality test ; and

(b) if so, the number of medicines, samples of which were taken, and the standard of medicines found after the test ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) IDPL manufactured 125 formulations during 1984-85 and during the manufacturing process the samples of these formulation were tested by IDPL and found as per standard.

[*English*]

News Item Captioned "VIP Discount Scheme Anti-Consumer"

*617. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) Whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "VIP discount scheme anti-consumer" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 16 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether the office of the Director General, Investigation and Registration (Department of Company Affairs) has since ordered a preliminary investigation into the said scheme ;

(c) whether to launch such a scheme is the violation of the MRTP Act ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Director Genral (Investigation and Registration has, after conducting preliminary investigation, made on application to MRTP Commission under section 36B(c) of MRTP Act, 1969 suggesting an enquiry into unfair trade practice indulged in by M/s. Blow Plast Ltd.

(c) and (d) The matter is before MRTP Commission which has necessary powers under MRTP Act, 1969, to take appropriate action.

Participation by D.S.I.D.C. in EXPO-LONDON '84

5660. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation (DSIDC) participated in EXPO-LONDON'84 organised by FIBA under export promotion programme ; if so, the list of participants ;

(b) whether annual fees for registration of participants have been paid ;

(c) whether payment towards service charges have been made by the parties as per agreement ;

(d) the names and value of goods carried to London for sale ;

(e) the names and value of unsold goods brought back ;

(f) the amount in foreign currency earned and repatriated to India ;

(g) the reasons for deficiency ;

(h) the total amount spent by DSIDC on their representatives ; and

(i) whether unsold goods have been verified by DSIDC/RBI/Customs/CCI & E and other Government authorities, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to Delhi Administration, Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation (DSIDC) participated in EXPO-LONDON'84 organised

by FIBA under export promotion programme; the list of participants is given in the statement given below.

(b) There was no condition for the participants to pay annual fee.

(c) The service charges have been deducted as per agreement @ 5% of sale proceeds of goods from the payments received, on behalf of the participants.

(d) Value of goods carried to London for sale was Rs. 4,63,786. The items taken were Handloom articles, Imitation Jewellery, sarees, gift items and Brass artwares.

(e) The value of the un-sold goods was Rs. 2,74,014.62 ; all the goods were handed over to the participants for sale in London.

(f) Foreign currency earned and repatriated to India was £ 11,089.95 and \$ 3,350.00.

(g) Expo-London was scheduled to start on 1.11.84, but the whole arrangements made for the Expo were thrown out of gear due to sad assassination of our Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi ; all out efforts under the circumstances were made to make the Expo a success, but short fall in the sale occurred due to unforeseen change in the schedule of Expo-London.

(h) A sum of Rs. 1,63,070.81 was spent by DSIDC on its two representatives.

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

Statement*List of Participants in Expo-London '84*

Name	Designation	Age (yrs.)	Nationality	Sex	Name & Address of the concern.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Mrs. Geeta Bhargava	President	37	Indian	Female	FIBA, A-304, Defence Colony, New Delhi-24.
2. Mrs. Uma Chaudry	Prop.	51	-do-	-do-	M/s. Fabric, M-79, C. Circus, New Delhi-1.
3. Mrs. Anju Sachdeva	Prop.	25	-do-	-do-	M/s. A. K. Creations, 18/13, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
4. Mrs. Mala Krishna	Prop.	29	-do-	-do-	M/s. Classic International, 8-6/15, Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi.
5. Mrs. Madhu Chopra	Partner	29	-do-	-do-	M/s. Jewel Impex, 831, G.T. Karnal Road, Indl. area, New Delhi.
6. Mrs. K.R. Resamwala	Prop.	50	-do-	-do-	M/s. International 204, Nirmal Tower, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
7. Mrs. Mehsooda Begum	Prop.	33	-do-	-do-	M/s. Jhelum Exports, 47A, Jawahar Nagar, Srinagar.
8. Mrs. Farzona Ranjan	Prop.	22	-do-	-do-	M/s. Leaf International, Flat Q, South Patel Ngr., New Delhi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
9.	Mrs. S.L. Marya	Partner		Indian	Female	M/s. R.L. Marya Hosiery, 3528, Qutab Road, Sadar Bazar, Delhi-6.
10.	Mrs. Anupam Mg. Gupta	Partner	33	-do-	-do-	M/s. Roopa Export, 2647, Churiwala, Delhi-6.
11.	Mrs. Sharda Jain	Partner	53	-do-	-do-	M/s. Sharda Export House Shillong, 10-A, Lachauimiers Hills, Shillong (Meghalaya).
12.	Mrs. Asha Chandra	Prop.	30	-do-	-do-	M/s. Shanta Claus, 3-Todar Mal Lane, Bangali Market, New Delhi.
13.	Mrs. Neena Malhotra	Partner	21	-do-	-do-	M/s. Sonu Exports, 8-Savitri Cinema Complex, Greater Kailash II, New Delhi.
14.	Mrs. Krishna Sikand	Prop.	45	-do-	-do-	M/s. Tipperah Trans Continentals 59—Sunder Nagar, New Delhi.
15.	Mrs. Usha Khanna	Prop.	40	-do-	-do-	M/s. Usha Exports, 1/5-B, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.
16.	Mrs. V. Bhargava	Prop.	29	-do-	-do-	M/s. Vinco International, 166 NOTC Ph. I, New Delhi.
17.	Mrs. G.M. Nigamwala	Prop.		-do-	-do-	M/s. Special Arts V-74, Pandara Road, New Delhi.

Revision of Electoral Rolls in Assam

5661. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the dates of publication of the electoral rolls of Assam 1985, constituency-wise ;

(b) the number of electors included in the draft roll and the final roll of each constituency ;

(c) the number of objections received and admitted by the electoral registration officers in each constituency ; and

(d) the number of claims received and admitted in each constituency by the electoral registration officer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : (a) The electoral rolls were finally published on the 7th November, 1985.

(b) to (d) A statement is given below detailing the position relating to disposal of claims and objections in finalising the electoral rolls in Assam. The aggregative picture is provided in the statement. Similar data for each constituency are not readily available. Information for each constituency is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Total number of persons enumerated as on 1.1.85)	...	104.54 Lakhs
2. Persons in List-I	...	64.82 Lakhs
3. Persons in List-II	...	39.72 Lakhs
4. Electors in draft rolls	...	95.83 Lakhs
5. Claims filed	...	About 10.00 Lakhs
6. Objections filed (including plan papers objections)	...	About 13.00 Lakhs
7. Claims accepted	...	5.74 Lakhs
8. Objections accepted	...	2.92 Lakhs

Authority— Third Annual Report—1985 (Page 9) Election Commission of India.

Schemes for Development of Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal

5662. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 236 on 11th March, 1986 regarding setting up of industries in areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, Girijans and Adivasis under public sector and state :

(a) whether taking in view the backwardness of Jalpaiguri District in West Bengal some schemes have been proposed by the State Government as well as by the Union Government to bring the district at par with developed districts of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b) Industrialisation of specific areas is primarily the responsibility of State Governments concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various concessions and incentives for industries in identified backward areas No Industry Districts. The Central investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects. Jalpaiguri has been identified as No Industry District and entrepreneurs setting up industries in this district are entitled to over-riding priority in grant of licensing, highest rate of Concessional Investment Subsidy i.e. 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, Central Finance and assistance for development of infrastructural facilities etc. During the period from 1983 to 1985 two Letters of Intent and two Industrial Licences have been issued for setting up industries in this District.

Legal Service Programme in Andhra Pradesh

5663.

6563. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish legal aid cells at village level to aid the poor litigants in want of justice ;

(b) how far the free legal service programme is implemented in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :—

(a) There is no present proposal to establish legal aid cells in every village. On principle, the basic revenue unit of the Tahsil has been accepted for location of such calls. These are being located in non-urban areas for spreading legal awareness as also for pre-litigation advice to the poor litigants.

(b) and (c) In Andhra Pradesh, implementation of legal and service programme started late but it has picked up momentum in the last 4-5 months. Several Lok Adalats have been held in the State. The State Legal Aid and Advice Board is trying to have the sitting of Lok Adalats as often as possible and aims at having one such Adalat every week. The last Lok Adalat was held on 29th March, 1986 at Anantapur.

[Translation]

**Expenditure incurred on Publicity by
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited**

5664. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 295 on 19th November, 1985 regarding amount spent on publicity by BHEL and state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on publicity by BHEL during each of the last three years and current year and the amount spent on advertisements out of it ;

(b) the names of the newspapers and magazines etc. in which these advertisements were published and the amount given to each magazine and newspaper during each of the last three years for publishing these advertisements ; and

(c) the number of times computers have been used for collecting this information during the past two years?

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

(a) The expenditure incurred by BHEL on publicity and the amounts out of these spent on advertisements during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as under :—

Year	Amounts spent on publicity	Amounts spent on advertisements (out of the amounts mentioned in Col.2)
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1982-83	252	23.57
1983-84	271	16.28
1984-85	256	39.34

Information in respect of 1985-86 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

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

(c) Twice.

Statement

List of Newspapers, Magazines etc. in which advertisements were published by BHEL in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Amount Rs.
1982-83	9th Intl. Coal Congress	5000.00
	Aftab-e-Jadid	4264.00
	Amrit Bazaar Patrika	85773.68
	Amuthasurabi	3000.00
	Anand Bazar Patrika	8280.00
	Asiad—1982	4000.00
	Bharat Krishak Samaj	3000.00
	Bhaskar	16720.00
	Blitz	11420.00
	Business India	33980.00
	Business Standard	14441.70
	Business World	11328.00
	Central Board of Power and Irrigation	5121.21
	Centre	6600.00
	Chapte-Chapte	3534.04
	Chemical Engg. world	4262.00
	Commerce	12441.45
	Competition success Review	25250.00
	Current	13900.00
	Daily Jagran	11829.00
	Dainik Bhaskar	7750.00
	Deccan Chronical	18331.02
	Deccan Herald	30772.27
	Desh Bandhu	8175.60
	Directorate of Police	4000.00
	Dinamalar	4913.00
	Economic Times	55857.27

Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Amount Rs.
1982-83	Eenadu	20882.00
	Electronics for you	5900.00
	Financial Express	36738.75
	Forum of Financial writers	6200.00
	Free Press Journal	10980.85
	Hindustan	6630.64
	Hindustan Times	159006.40
	Hitayada	10342.07
	Illustrated weekly	9000.00
	Imprint	5680.00
	Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association	4924.24
	Indian Export Service Bulletin	11200.00
	Indian Institute of Public Opinion	5892.95
	Indian National Trade Union Congress	3860.69
	India Tiding	5428.45
	India Today	15140.00
	Indian Export Journal	5500.00
	Indian Express	218948.22
	Indian Nation	5197.60
	Industrial Product Finder	17922.00
	Industrial Times	5280.00
	Institution of Engineers	4313.63
	Jagran	4065.00
	Jugantar	7860.39
	Kalki	3000.00
	Kannada Prabha	3400.00
	Link	4203.70
	Mathrubhoomi	4800.00

Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Amount Rs.	Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Amount Rs.
1982-83	MP Chronicle	12906.00	1982-83	Sunday	7000.00
	Nai Duniya	12950.00		Sunday Observer	7200.00
	National Herald	43211.39		Swadesh	7900.00
	National Solidarity	5626.23		The Hindu	156268.75
	National Union of Journalists	6151.70		The Tribune Trust	5640.00
	Navabharat	9432.00		Times of India	225339.22
	Navabharat Times	14037.00		Trade Fair Authority	5400.00
	Navajeevan	5262.00		Tribune	28997.97
	Naval Med Symposium	5000.00		Urja	6652.53
	News Mag.	8400.00		Vyapar Udyog Samachar	3124.80
	Onlooker	8900.00		World Science News	5449.04
	Operation Research	5067.60		Christian Science	
	Panth Prakash	3944.55		Monitor-Boston	23100.00
	Panth Weekly	3014.40		Khaleej Time—Dubai	8500.00
	Parents & Children	3675.86		Al-Akhbar-Cairo	36710.00
	Patriot	24428.98		Others (including Magazines receiving less than Rs. 3000)	381710.66
	Pioneer	9949.35			
	Prachand	11218.00		TOTAL	2357218.81
	Pragavani	6794.00			
	Prajavani	7800.00	1983-84	Deccan Herald	13532.00
	Premier	5700.10		Democratic Forum	4500.00
	Press Journal	3120.00		Desh Bandhu	4600.00
	Public Sector in India	7000.00		Director Digest	6200.00
	Purchase	16230.00		Dushpur Darshan	6300.00
	Ramana Maharshi CNTR	3000.00		Economic Times	14142.70
	Reader Digest	24100.00		Eenadu	16632.00
	Red Cross Society	5000.00		Electrical India	5300.00
	Sarita	4700.00		Financial Express	18434.00
	Sarvottam	4520.00		Free Press Journal	15400.00
	Satpudavani	3120.00		GS Staff Heler. Comm.	3000.00
	Science Today	4320.00		Hindustan	32450.00
	Statesman	149544.86		Hindustan Times	129859.64
				Hitavada	9740.00

Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Amount Rs.	Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Amount Rs.
1983-84	Indian Institute of Sciences	3782.00	1983-84	Quami Awaj	4000.00
	Indian Pump Manufactures Association	6500.00		Women Education Centre	3000.00
	Indian Express	89121.00		Reader Digest	9450.00
	Indian Worker	6241.47		Resident Executive	5000.00
	International World	3000.00		Rooplekha	3399.00
	Jagran	9400.00		Sakshi	3340.18
	Jansatta	5000.00		Samyukta	6000.00
	Jugantar	11843.47		Science Circle Bultn.	5000.00
	Krishak Jagat	5198.19		Science to day	7040.00
	Link	4520.00		Statesman	89090.30
	Mazagon Dock Supplement	9000.00		Sun	4750.00
	Mazdoor Sandesh	3000.00		Swantantara Bharat	3800.00
	MP Chronicle	12797.10		Trade Fair Authority of India	5000.00
	Mukta	6685.00		Telegraph	10843.47
	Nai Duniya	17000.00		The Hindu	121430.00
	National Herald	28498.00		Times of Deccan	3600.00
	Navabharat	3600.00		Times of India	95889.52
	Navabharat Times	10840.00		Tribune	10059.00
	Navajeevan	6050.00		Trichur	3366.00
	News Mag	5600.00		Udayavani	3600.00
	Northern Ind. Patrika	6300.00		Urja	3600.00
	NTNL Research Institute	5000.00		World Science News	5599.18
	Onlocker	6400.00		Yugdharm	4000.00
	Patriot	22262.00		Electrical world-New York	17085.00
	Photolinks	7906.00		Ceramic Review-London	5000.00
	Pioneer	100 4.25		Others (Including Magazines Receiving less than Rs. 3000)	420002.31
	Prabhat	3000.00			
	Prachand	5846.75			
	Prajamitra	3160.00			
	Prajavani	7800.00			
	Pratikshan	3520.00			
				TOTAL :	1628181.97

Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souveneir	Amount Rs.	Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souveneir	Amount Rs.
1984-85	Aaj Kal	3600		Free Press Journal	3500
	Airforce Station, Palam	3000		Ganga Motor Stores	10075
	Allahabad Natya Sangh	3000		Gorakhpatra	3000
	Amrita Bazar Patrika	74580		Gurukul Kangri University	3500
	Anand Bazar Patrika	7500		Hindu	247186
	Arentech	5000		Hindustan	27997
	Association for new Energy and New Technology	5000		Hindustan Times	50400
	Astik Samaj	5000		Hitavada, Bhopal	8480
	Blitz	5250		Indian Agricultural Quarterly Review	3000
	Bulletin of science, Bangalore	15000		ICARE—ARMY HQ.	4000
	Business India	6100		Institute of Company Scretaries of India	3000
	Business Standard	7500		Indian Electrical Manu- facturers Association	5700
	By-word	6000		IMA—ONGC Masters Golf Tournament	10000
	Competition Master	3000		India International Rural Culture Centre	5500
	Competition Success Review	6800		Indian Export Bulletin	65800
	Current	4500		Indian Express	330324
	Daily thanthi	10200		Indian Institute of Welding	4000
	Dainik Bhaskar	12030		Indian Nation	3000
	Dainik Jagaran	4250		Indian Navy Exhibition Souvenir	3000
	Data News Features	5000		Indian Olympic Association	35000
	Deccan Chronicle	64197		Indo—Africa Survey Issue	29800
	Decan Herald	38855		Inkworld	3000
	Delhi Recorder	4000		Instruments & Electronics Monthly	3000
	Design and Editorial Consultants	48193		International Conference on Fracture	3000
	Dhina Malar	3875		Jagaran	12876
	Dinamani	4800		Jagantar	12900
	Delhi Public School	5000		Kaigarika Varte	3000
	Economic Times	22804		Kannada Prabha	6113
	Eenadu	172179			
	Employment News	3920			
	Film Centre	22494			
	Financial Express	14900			

Year	Name of Newspaper Magazines/Souvenir	Amount Rs.	Year	Name of Newspaper Magazine/Souvenir	Account Rs.
	Kasturi and Sons	3196		Shri Dharmik Lila Committee	3500
	Keral Kamudi	4500		S.I. ASSAD	13957
	Khas Khabar	3800		SPIC/MACAY/FESTIWAL	85 5000
	Mainstream	7200		St. Patricks High School, Hyderabad	5000
	Malayalam Manorama	8500		Statesman	180816
	Matrabhoomi	7200		Sun	4000
	MP Chronicle	5640		Supply and Transport Army HQ.	4000
	Nai Durga	3800		Swatantra Jyoti	3900
	National Conference on Indian Tribology	8910		Telegraph	7500
	National Education Information	3658		Times of Deccan	4000
	National Herald	13577		Times of India	160099
	Navbharat	11200		Tiruchy/Chapter of Institute of Cost and works Accountants	3000
	Nav Bharat Times	23080		Tiruchy District Football Association	7000
	New African Journal	8200		Topkana Vidyalya	5000
	New Time	14450		Trade Fair Authority of India	5000
	Northern India Patrika	6300		Tribune	7600
	Nutan Kahaniya	5000		Udayvani	4800
	Oil India Limited	3640		V International Seminar of Economic Journalists	3000
	Onlooker	3200		Diewelt, Hamburg	62492
	Patriot	8743		Suddentsche Zeitung, munich	66202
	Pioneer	5600		Handels Blatt, Dusseldrof	47157
	Prabhat Press	138588		Adi France	576206
	Prajavani	28085		Kheleej Times	25566
	Principal BHEL School Hyderabad	6592		Gulf Times	9432
	Probe	3000		Others (including magazines receiving less than Rs. 3000)	826022
	Purchase	3140			
	Readers Digest	26000			
	Samachar Post	3200			
	Sanyukth	8000			
	Science Circle Bulletin	10000			
	Shree Shree Anand Mayee Sangh	10000		Total	3934455

[English]

Delivery of Telegrams During Night in Himachal Pradesh

5665. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh which have a facility for the night delivery of telegrams, District-wise :

(b) whether it is proposed to extend this facility to cover all the District Sub-Divisions and Block Headquarters ;

(c) if so, whether any comprehensive programme for this purpose has been drawn up for the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons there for and what are the criteria for the introduction of the facility of delivery of telegrams during the night ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Facility for night delivery of telegrams is available in the following places of Himachal Pradesh as indicated :

Night delivery up to 2200 hrs. (2200)	Place	District
	Hamirpur	Hamirpur
	Mandi	Mandi
	Kulu	Kulu
	Dharamsala	Kangra
	Simla	Simla
Night delivery up to 2200 hrs.	Chamba	Chamba
Night delivery up to 2000 hrs.	Solan	Solan
	Nahan	Sirmaur
	Una	Una
	Bilaspur	Bilaspur
	Palampur	Kangra

Restricted night delivery between 2200-0600 hrs.

Simla

Simla

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The reasons are :

(i) Lack of justification on traffic basis ;

(ii) No demand from Public/State Government.

(iii) Lack of volunteers for performing late fee duties during the closed hours of the telegraph office.

The volume of traffic handled is generally the criterion for fixing the working hours. Telegrams are delivered during the working hours of an office and during the closed hours including at night if late fee service is available in that office. Normally, ordinary telegrams are not delivered at night between 2200-0600 hours. Delivery is restricted only to Express Telegrams with "Night" instructions and private personal category of telegrams relating to availability/departure and intimation of sickness/death if the office is open at night or if late fee volunteers are available.

Manufacture of Telephone Equipment

5666. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the components for the manufacture of telephone equipment are being imported ;

(b) if so, the amount annually involved ;

(c) whether any foreign firm has offered its technology to manufacture these parts in India ;

(d) if so, the names of those firms and terms and conditions thereof ; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to establish such units to manufacture telephone equipment in the country so as to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Some raw material/components are being imported by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI) for the manufacture of its present design of telephones.

(b) The landed cost inclusive of Custom Duty paid for such imports by the ITI has been about Rs. 3 crores during the year 1985-86.

(c) Yes Sir. ITI has entered into a collaboration with M/s. ITT FACE Standard of Italy for manufacture of telephone components to new technology.

(d) M/s. Siemens AG (West Germany)
M/s. ITT FACE (Italy)
M/s. Ericson Information System (Sweden).

The terms and conditions of these offers are according to the FC approval given to the different units by the Govt.

(e) Government have licensed 50 units including ITI in private and public sector for the manufacture of modern telephones in the country. They will be manufacturing telephones using one of the above there technologies.

Setting up of Gas-Based Thermal Power Project

5667. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Union Government for setting up gas based thermal power plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the sites selected for this purpose alongwith the production capacity of each plant as well as the amount of fund allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The position regarding the setting up of the gas-based thermal plants in the country is indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Description of the proposed project	Proposed site	proposed production capacity	Position of funds allocated.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Projects proposed to be set up in the Central Sector				
1.	Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Projects along the Hazira-Bijaypur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline.	i) Kawas (Gujarat) ii) Auraiya (U.P.) iii) Anta (Rajasthan)	600 MW 600 MW 430 MW	An initial outlay of Rs. 10.00 crs. for these projects has been made in the Seventh Plan.

1	2	3	4	5
	2. Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project in Assam.	Kathalguri (Assam)	280 MW	It is proposed to implement this project with external assistance.
II. Projects in the State Sector.				
	3. Gas Turbine Sets in Rajasthan	Ramgarh	3 MW	An allocation of Rs. 3.94 crs. has been made in the Seventh Plan.
	4. Lakwa Gas Turbine Project (Phase-II) in Assam	Lakwa	60 MW	An allocation of Rs. 34.01 crs. has been made in the Seventh Plan.
	5. Lakwa Gas Turbine Project (Phase-I) in Assam—4th Unit	Lakwa	15 MW	Already under construction ; the unit is expected to be commissioned in June 1986. The approved outlay for 1984-85 was Rs. 1.70 crs. and an allocation of Rs. 1.58 crs. has been made in the Seventh Plan.
	6. Baramura Gas Turbine Project in Tripura	Baramura	10 MW	Already under construction ; the unit is expected to be commissioned shortly. The approved outlay for 1984-85 was Rs. 5 crores and an allocation of Rs. 2.31 crs. has been made in the Seventh Plan.

Study Regarding Profitability of Multinational Drug Companies

5668. SHRI SHANTI DHAKI WAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any study about the profitability of multinational drug companies during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the percentage of net profit to net worth and capital employed of each during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, returns in Form 6 submitted by a number of companies show that their profitability on the formulation activity is well within the norms specified in the Vth Schedule to the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 viz. 8 to 13% of the sale turnover.

Tamil Nadu Government's Policy to set up Units in Backward Areas through Joint Ventures

5669. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu Government's policy to promote more joint ventures, set up units in backward areas and to create more job opportunities has been defeated by their own development agencies ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have sought any report from that State in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) It is for the State Government to assess the performance of their agencies.

Opening of Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices in Kalahandi District of Orissa

5670. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices, sub-post offices and other branches, functioning in the State of Orissa, particularly in the district of Kalahandi ;

(b) the number of such post offices functioning in the rural areas, towns and in other cities ; and

(c) whether Government propose to open some more post offices in the district of Kalahandi, if so, the location and the time by which these post offices are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 35 head post offices, 1368 sub post offices and 6,132 branch Post Offices in Orissa. The corresponding figures for Kalahandi district are 1,50 and 312 respectively.

(b) Out of 7535 Post Offices in Orissa, 6989 are in rural areas and 546 in urban areas.

(c) There are no proposals at present to open more post offices in Kalahandi district.

Manufacture of New Models of Motor Vehicles

5671. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to give permission to new entrants to manufacture new models of motor vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Opening of Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Orissa

5672. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sub-post offices which are likely to be up-graded in the State of Orissa during the current year ; and

(b) the names and number of new post offices, sub-post offices and branch post offices to be opened in the State of Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are no proposals at present for upgrading of sub-post offices in Orissa during the current year.

(b) The number of new post offices to be opened in each Postal Circle is determined on a year to year basis having regard to the funds available under each Annual Plan. However, no new post offices were sanctioned in Orissa or other Circles during 1985-86 on account of the ban on creation of posts and also taking into account the extensive rural coverage already achieved, by means of regular post offices and by other means such as rural mobile post offices and daily delivery scheme. There are also no proposals at present for opening of new post offices in Orissa or other Circles during 1986-87.

There are, at present, 7,535 post offices in Orissa Circle which works to an average of one post office to cover 20.66 sq. kms, or 3499 people. The corresponding figures for the country as a whole are 21.94 sq. kms. and a population of 4748. It will be seen that the postal development of Orissa is ahead of the average for the country as a whole.

Lok Adalat for Cases of Women in Delhi

5673. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Lok Adalat for cases of women was held in the capital recently ;

(b) if so, the response of the litigents and how many cases could be settled ; and

(c) whether keeping in view the fact that the cause of women needs greater attention in the country, Government propose to hold such Lok Adalats in all the States at regular intervals so that aggrieved women get justice quickly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :—

(a) A Lok Adalat for cases Concerning women was held at Delhi on 9.3.1986 under the auspices of the Department of Women Welfare and in collaboration with the Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board.

(b) There has been a tremendous response from the litigants. 50 matrimonial disputes were settled.

(c) Lok Adalats are not being held by the Government. The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes and the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards who are responsible for organising the Lok Adalats are aware that the cause of women needs special attention and proper motivation is being supplied at State level.

Introduction of Modern Technology for Telephone Industry

5674. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone instrument manufactured on the basis of old technology is responsible for the faults of the telephone system ;

(b) if so, the details ; and

(c) what steps are being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to introduce modern technology for telephone industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b)

Telephone instrument manufactured on the basis of old technology is not responsible for all the faults of the telephone system. The existing technology instruments require more maintenance efforts and do not have certain facilities that are available in the latest technology telephones.

(c) Government have approved the project of Indian Telephone Industries for the manufacture of one million telephone instruments of modern design at its Bangalore and Naini units with foreign collaboration. A number of companies in the public/private sector have also been given Letters of Intent/approvals for the manufacture of telephones of modern design.

Import of Equipments by O.N.G.C.

5675. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of imported equipment of Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehradun has been steadily increasing during the last two years ;

(b) whether any effort has been made to procure substitutes of imported equipments and/or to organise their production in the country with foreign technical know-how ;

(c) if so, the details and facts thereof ;

(d) the details of the list of equipment imported by ONGC during 1983, 1984 and 1985 with sources of origin, names of equipments and price paid for each item ; and

(e) the items proposed to be imported by the Commission during 1986 and 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Coconut Husk Control Act

5676. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to repeal the Coconut Husk Control Act ;

(b) if so, the details of steps to be taken to help the coir co-operatives in Kerala to get coconut husk and fibre ;

(c) the details of the Central aid given to Kerala Coir Co-operative Societies in 1985 ; and

(d) the details of help to be given in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Coconut Husk Control Order, 1973 is proposed to be rescinded.

(b) A proposal of the Government of Kerala to introduce a levy scheme only on coconut husk mainly to assist the coir co-operatives in that State and delegation of powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 to the Kerala Government to introduce the above scheme has been approved. The modalities of implementation are being worked out.

(c) and (d) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of cooperativisation of Coir Industry initiated in August, 1982,

central assistance on matching basis was provided to the coir cooperatives for share capital assistance, managerial subsidy, purchase of equipment and marketing. Assistance given to Kerala under the scheme in 1984-85 was Rs. 100.82 lakhs and during the year 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 25.75 lakhs has been released.

Withholding of L.P.G. Supply by Distributors at the Time of Hike in Price of L.P.G.

5677. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the dates on which price of LPG was raised and reduced respectively and by how much and whether there was any reduction in weight of LPG in cylinder ;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain dealers charged higher revised rates from those who had booked for the supply earlier than the date of price hike ; if so, the reasons therefor, when the supply was delayed by the dealers only ;

(c) whether any check was made in this respect during the transition period of price hike and revision to check malpractices ;

(d) if so, the results thereof and how many cases came to his notice and the action taken against the defaulters ;

(e) if not the reasons why no action was taken to check malpractice and to regulate the supplies ; and

(f) whether Government propose to take action now against the defaulters with the help of the records of the dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The price of LPG was increased by Rs. 700/- per M.T. with effect from the mid night of 31st January/1st February, 1986. The price of LPG was reduced by Rs. 280/- per M.T. with effect from the mid night of 5th February/6th February, 1986. There was no change in the weight of LPG being marketed.

(b) to (f) As per the present pricing mechanism/system of petroleum products, the dealers are to charge the rate applicable on the date of supply irrespective of the date of booking. Any loss or gain due to revision in rates, on the stock held is on dealers' account.

Surplus Labourers in B.C.C.L. and E.C.L.

5678. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, Coal India Limited has talked of one lakh surplus labour in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited ;

(b) the reasons of workforce becoming surplus after 14 years of nationalisation of coal industry ; and

(c) whether officers and supervisory staff have also become surplus in that proportion ; if so, the details thereof ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) On the occasion of completion of a decade after the formation of Coal India Ltd., Chairman CIL, addressed the employees of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiary coal companies in the form of an appeal and also addressed a Press conference on 13.11.1985 wherein he mentioned only about CIL's employing largest man-power which was organisation's most valuable asset and emphasized that potential of this large manpower need to be urgently converted into useful productive force after proper training etc. He did not mention about surplus manpower. However Baveja Committee estimated a surplus manpower of about 50,000 in BCCL in 1978. The Chari Committee recently estimated as much surplus manpower in ECL.

(b) and (c) Since Chairman, CIL has not said anything about surplus man-power, the question does not arise.

Clearance to Proposals of Andhra Pradesh for Power Generation

5679. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have sent proposals for a number of new scheme for clearance by the Union Government for power generation ;

(b) the number of schemes cleared by Government ; and

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the remaining schemes proposed by Government of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board have submitted 13 new generation schemes for clearance (upto March, 1986). Out of these, 6 micro hydel schemes have been accorded techno-economic clearance and awaiting investment approval of the Planning Commission, 5 schemes are under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority and 2 schemes have been returned to the State Authorities for preparation of revised scheme reports. In addition, another 7 mini/micro hydel schemes are awaiting Investment Approval of the Planning Commission.

Criteria for Opening of New Telegraph Offices Offices During Seventh Plan Period

5680. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telegraph offices openend in the country during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan State-wise ;

(b) the criteria adopted for opening new telegraph offices in the country ;

(c) what special measures are being taken to open telegraph offices in the adivasi areas of the country and particularly in the District of Baroda ;

(d) the steps being taken for quicker service for the delivery of telegrams which takes some time more than the ordinary post ; and

(e) the Government's proposal to open new telegraph offices during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 10,787 Telegraph Offices (Combined offices) had been opened during the Sixth Plan period, State-wise (Circle wise) number is given in the statement given below.

(b) Long Distance Public Telephones Telegraph offices (Combined Offices) in the rural areas are opened at category stations and under spatial distribution Policy, which is placed at the statement given below.

(c) As per policy norms for Tribal area are lower than the normal rural areas. Moreover, while considering the population criteria a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. can be combined in tribal areas.

(d) The steps taken for quicker service for delivery of telegrams include.

(i) Continuous coordinated efforts to improve circuit availability by provision of stable transmission media ;

(ii) Provision of stand-by power arrangements in a phased manner at all CTOs and DTOs to combat power failures.

(iii) Modernisation of Telegraph network by inducting new technological methods such as the Store and Forward Telegraph System to eliminate delays caused due to multimanual transit operations.

(e) 9000 LDPTs/Combined Offices are proposed to be opened during the 7th Five Year Plan,

Statement-I**6th Plan Achievement of Combined Offices
(1980—85)**

Name of Circle	Combined offices Achievements.
1. Andhra	1853
2. Bihar	1038
3. Gujarat	234
4. J & K	54
5. Karnataka	447
6. Kerala	193
7. Madhya Pradesh	1424
8. Maharashtra	529
9. North East	5
10. North West	453
11. Orissa	358
12. Rajasthan	395
13. Tamil Nadu	2131
14. Uttar Pradesh	1370
15. West Bengal	303

	TOTAL : 10,787

Statement-II

The present policy of the department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-I), has been under consideration of P and T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities

in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P and T Board has decided as follows :

- i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annexure I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a precondition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LTPTs to improve, reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the open-wire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.
- iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.
- iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be (forty) Paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month. and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P & T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5 KM. side), leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountainous regions, rivers, lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Km. accessibility objective has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio System with a view to implement the above decisions of the P & T Board.

The project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

Annexure-I

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations.

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

-
7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Public or above.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual recurring expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

8. OUT OF THE WAY PLACES.**OUT OF THE WAY PLACES.**

- a. Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- b. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.

- a. Should be beyond 20 Kms. (Radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- b. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

9. Tourist/Pilgrimage centres agricultural irrigation power project sites/townships.**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.****CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.**

- a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

10. All other Stations.**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES.****CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES.**

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

- Note : 1. a. For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village along should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages with a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.
- b. When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :
- i. Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
 - ii. Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies) are established ; and
 - iii. Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.
2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of proposed office.

**Connecting of Simdega Telephone Exchange
with Birmitrapur Exchange**

5681. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to connect the Simdega Telephone Exchange with Birmitrapur Exchange for better service ;

(b) if so, by what time ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Simdega is a Small Automatic Exchange parented to Gumla Trunk Exchange.

(b) In view of reply at (a) above question does not arise.

(c) Connecting Simdega with Birmitrapur is not justified as the trunk traffic between these stations is low at present.

**Expansion of Nadapuram Telephone Exchange
in Calicut District**

5682. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to expand the Nadapuram telephone exchange in Calicut District in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to commence on the same and what will be its increased capacity ?

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

(b) A 200 lines capacity MAX-II type exchange has been planned for Nadapuram during 7th Plan, subject to availability of land for the exchange building.

Supply of full Requirement of Penicilling

5683. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Small Company makes 6 APA with own know how' appearing in 'Business Standard' of 24 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government are not supplying full requirements of Penicillin G to the unit ;

(c) the requirements of Penicillin G requested by the unit and how much has been supplied by Government ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to supply the same in full capacity ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Against its request for import of 46 MMU, this unit was allowed 35 MMU Penicillin G First Crystals during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(d) Government have issued guideline to the sponsoring authorities to recommend import of Penicillin G First Crystals to the extent of 70% of the requirements of individual 6 APA manufacturing units. The balance 30% requirement has to be obtained by these units from indigenous manufacturers.

Import of Penicillin for Manufacture of 6 APA

5684. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of penicillin that has been allowed to be imported for manufacture of 6 APA, year-wise during the last two years ;

(b) how much 6 APA would be made available against the above quantity and how much would be the shortfall of country's requirement of 6 APA till December, 1986 as a result of this import ; and

(c) the reasons for allowing import of 6 APA by canalising agency at an excess outflow of foreign exchange of about US dollar 30 per kg. when on the other hand import of Penicillin has been allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) About 553 MMU Penicillin G has been allowed for import to various manufacturers of 6-APA during 1984-85 and 1985-86 so far.

(b) and (c) In 1986, the requirements of 6-APA in the country are put at 250 MTs, while the indigenous production is likely to fall short of this requirement even after taking into account the imports of Penicillin G first crystals already allowed. Therefore, imports of 6-APA are necessary. The price at which 6-APA is to be imported is decided by the State Trading Corporation in their commercial judgement.

Rules and Orders Regarding Receipt of Money Orders

5685. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any rule or order that if the amount of money order exceeds Rs. 500/- the payee should go to the post office and receive the money ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider this system in view of the difficulties faced by the pensioners and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Extra Departmental delivery agents and village postman can pay at the address of the payee only money orders up to a limit of Rs. 500/- (The Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices can increase this at his discretion). Postman can pay money orders at the resident of the payee up to the maximum value for which a money order can be issued.

(b) There is no proposal to enhance the limits further and the limits have been fixed taking into consideration all aspects of the service including security.

S.T.D. Facility in Durgachak (Haldia Midnapore District, West Bengal

5686. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Telephone Department to bring Durgachak (Haldia-Midnapore District, West Bengal) in the national network with S.T.D. facilities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Durgachak exchange is a part of the Haldia Telephone system. For Providing STD facility to Durgachak, the transmission medium between Haldia and Calcutta is being augmented.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire and Explosions in Oil Refineries

5687. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that there were fire and explosion accidents in Oil Refineries and some workers died as a result thereof ;

(b) if so, the causes of such accidents; and

(c) the remedial measures adopted to prevent such occurrences in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The accidents were due to leakage of hydrocarbons and their subsequent ignition.

(c) The remedial measures include review of the existing systems and procedures, installation of additional facilities to prevent recurrence of such accidents as well as training of personnel for safety consciousness.

Central Government Undertakings in Kerala

5688. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Central Government public undertakings located in Kerala ;

(b) the authorised capital of each of them ;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up any new Central Government public undertaking in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The details of Central Public Enterprises with their registered offices in Kerala as on 31.3.85 are given below.

Sl. No.	Name of the enterprise	Authorised Capital as on 31.3.85 (Rs. in crores)
1.	The Cashew Corporation of India Ltd.	2.00
2.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.	15.00
3.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	70.00

4. The Fertilizer & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	225.00
5. Hindustan Latex Ltd.	10.00
6. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	100.00

(c) and (d) The decisions regarding location of Central Public Enterprises are taken by the Government on board techno-economic considerations and it cannot be pre-determined on a State-wise basis.

Consumer oriented Trade Policy

5689. 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 "Consumer—oriented trade policy urged" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' of 20 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to streamline the distributive trade to perform its function in changing environment more effectively by offering their products for sale to anyone on the same terms and conditions for healthy competition so as to enable consumers to get items at competitive rates/prices and to check concentration of wealth in fewer hands ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for giving monopoly to companies/producers/manufacturers to sell their products as they like thereby exploiting the consumers at large ?

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

(b) and (c) Adequate provisions already exist in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, to ensure that products are sold on such terms and conditions as would promote healthy competition and enable consumers to get product at competitive rates/prices and for checking concentration of economic power in fewer hands.

[Translation]**Directions to State Government to increase number of SC/ST Judges**

5690. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently issued directives to State Governments to increase the number of judges belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or make new appointments from amongst those communities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the State-wise number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe judges at present and the extent to which their number is proposed to be increased in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Government have again recently addressed the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and minorities, and women, who are suitable for appointment as Judges of High Courts so as to give them better representation on the High Courts than that exists at present.

(c) The requisite information is given in the statement given below. It is not possible to indicate the extent to which the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Judges in the High Courts would be increased.

Statement

As on 1.3.1986

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength	Actual strength	Judges belonging to Scheduled Caste	Judges belonging to Scheduled Tribe
1.	Allahabad	60	47	1	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	18	1	—
3.	Bombay	43	40	1	—
4.	Calcutta	41	39	—	—
5.	Delhi	27	23	—	—
6.	Gauhati	9	8	—	—
7.	Gujarat	21	17	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	—	—
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	6	—	—
10.	Karnataka	24	21	1	—
11.	Kerala	18	18	1	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29	24	—	—
13.	Madras	25	21	1	—
14.	Orissa	12	8	—	—
15.	Patna	35	32	—	—
16.	Punjab & Haryana	23	17	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	22	21	—	—
18.	Sikkim	3	2	—	—
		431	368	6	—

[English]

District Industries Centres in Orissa

5691. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to strengthen and expand the District Industries Centres ;

(b) if so, the number of District Industries Centres opened in Orissa so far ;

(c) whether Government propose to open some more District Industries Centres in 1986-87 ;

(d) if so, the number of new District Industries Centres proposed to be opened in Orissa in the above year ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 13 District Industries Centres have been opened in Orissa State.

(c) Yes, Sir. 21 new District Industries Centres have been sanctioned all over the country with effect from 1.4.1986 in addition to 397 existing District Industries Centres in the country.

(d) No new District Industries Centres are proposed to be sanctioned for Orissa.

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of Phenol Project at Cochin

5692. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to set up a phenol project at Cochin during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the stage at which the project stands at presents ; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Pursuant to receipt of proposal, M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. (HOC) (a Govt. of India Undertaking) were granted an industrial licence in September, 1985, for setting up a project at Cochin for manufacture of Phenol (40,000 TPA) and Acetone (24,640 TPA).

(b) and (c) The project is expected to go on stream during the current calendar year.

Regional/Administrative office of ONGC at Thanjavur

5693. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exploration work being carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Narimanam and Kovilkalappal in Cauvery Basin shows the deposits of gas and oil in abundance and the prospects are bright ;

(b) if so, whether there is no administrative or regional office in Thanjavur District where the sites are situated to supervise the work more efficiently ;

(c) whether any demand has been made to locate the office in Thanjavur ;

(d) the steps Government propose to take to locate the Regional and Administrative Offices in Thanjavur ; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The area is

considered prospective and the extent of the pool is being assessed. The area is still under exploratory stage and needs further drilling.

(b) to (e) A demand has been received for locating ONGC office in Thanjavur. The decision will have to be taken by ONGC keeping in view the operational and logistic requirements.

**Insurance of LPG Customers for Death
Due to Cylinder Explosion**

5694. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Gas cylinder or a cylinder-bomb ?" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 24 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the distributors of LPG have insured their customers for explosion-death for Rs. 10 lakh each ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how many deaths have taken place due to gas cylinder explosion during the last 12 months in Delhi/New Delhi, Cantonment and how many of them were paid the insured sum, with the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) It is obligatory for LPG distributors to have a third party liability insurance coverage of upto Rs. 10 lakhs per accident.

(d) During the period 1.4.85 to 31.3.86, 21 accidents took place Delhi out of which 4 resulted in 14 deaths. Against 2 accidents claims were lodged by the customers and the same have been preferred to the respective insurance companies by the distributors for action.

Approval to Coal Mining Projects

5695. SHRI HARJHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal mining projects approved by Union Government for implementation during [the Seventh Plan ;

(b) the names of the coal bearing States where those approved coal mining projects are located ;

(c) the amount of investment approved by Government for those coal mining projects ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (b) During the last two years of the Sixth Plan (1983-84 and 1984-85), and the first year of the Seventh Plan (1985-86), Government have approved 58 coal projects (including advance action proposals) which will be under implementation during 7th Five Year Plan. An investment of Rs. 3795.52 crores have been sanctioned for achieving an ultimate coal production of 99.87 million tonne of coal per annum. The state-wise break-up is given below :—

Name of State	No. of Projects approved during 1983—86	Ultimate capacity (million tonnes/ annum)	Investment sanctioned (Rs. crores)
1 Bihar	8*	15.70	645.65*
2 Madhya Pradesh	19	42.97	1491.66
3. West Bengal	5	6.91	307.44
4. Orissa	3	6.50	117.53
5. Andhra Pradesh	15*	11.20	443.18*
6. Maharashtra	6	8.09	249.51
7. Uttar Pradesh	2	8.50	540.55
	58	99.87	3795.52

*(including Advance Action Proposals)

In addition, 74 other coal projects sanctioned earlier will also be under implementation during the 7th Plan.

Applications for Industrial Power Connections Received from Badli Entrepreneurs Association of Delhi

5696. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY : be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the applications for industrial power connections received by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking from Badli Entrepreneurs Association of Delhi during the last three years, date-wise ;

(b) the action taken by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking on these apply Undertaking on these applications ; and

(c) whether most of the entrepreneurs have suffered loss due to non-action by Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and the amount thereof ?

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

Illegal Coal Mining in Jagashar and Khas Jagashar area in Bihar

5697. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of people are operating in the illegal coal mining in Jagashar and Khas Jagashar areas of Hazaribagh District, Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) It has been reported by the Central Coalfields Limited that some unscrupulous persons were reported to be indulging in illegal coal mining in Jageshwar and Khas Jageshwar areas which are outside the lease hold areas of the company. The District authorities of Hazaribagh and Giridih Districts and local police were requested to take action against them. It is reported that the local police have made some arrests also in this connection.

The State Government and coal companies have been asked to take concerted action against the persons who indulge in illegal extraction of coal. The coal companies in collaboration with the State Government law enforcing authorities conduct raids to apprehend the offenders.

Settlement between Workers and Management of Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Bombay

5698. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS : be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the existing settlement between the workmen and management of Bharat Petroleum Refinery at Chembur (Bombay), the workers are getting Dearness Allowance variation at 4 per cent to 6 per cent ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the management of Bharat Petroleum have unilaterally implemented the service conditions of the workmen from February, 1986, without consulting the Unions and one of the service conditions is 1.66 per cent Dearness Allowance variation per point ; and

(c) the total salary loss of a worker after 10 years and 20 years of service from now because of the reduction in DA variation as per above service conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) 438 employees of the BPCL refinery who were on the pay roll prior to take over by Government of India on 24.1.76 are covered by the settlement signed in 1973 and continue to receive Dearness allowance as follows :—

BASIC WAGE	: DA for every 10 point "SLAB" above cost of living index No., 420 1930=100 Bombay
On first Rs. 200/-	2.20% of basic wage
On next Rs. 150/-	1.20% of basic wage
On balance	0.70% of basic wage

The workmen who joined the Corporation after take over are receiving industrial DA. Neutralisation rate for this is Rs. 1.65 per point over AICPI 492.

(b) The workmen who were recruited after take over on 24.1.76 were initially placed on consolidated wages. New wage scales and DA formulae on public sector pattern were introduced by the Corporation increasing their salary substantially.

(c) Wage revisions are done periodically and therefore it will be difficult to estimate future accruals twenty years hence.

Recruitment of Local People of Assam in ONGC Projects

5699. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the resentment among the people of the oil producing areas of Assam viz. Sibsagar, Jorhat and Dibrugarh that the local people have been deprived of their opportunities for employment in clerical and subordinate levels of service in Oil and Natural Gas Commission as also in matters of promotion in higher cadres ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the grievances of the local people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission, as per Government policy make recruitments to all posts below the pay scale of Rs. 725-1480 from amongst the candidates sponsored by the local employment exchanges. No deviation from this policy has come to the notice of the Government. The employment to such posts is, however, made as per the availability of vacancies and the need for such posts.

The Commission have, as per rules, effected the promotion of local people within Class IV, from Class IV to Class III and again within Class III. Figures for the years 1981—1984 in this respect are given below :

	Class III	Class IV
1981	405	338
1982	432	182
1983	657	244
1984	668	240
	----- 2163	----- 1004

[*Translation*]

Industrial Units Functioning Illegally in Delhi

5700. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Delhi mei har chhota admi udyog mei" (every fourth man in Delhi is in Industry) appearing in the daily "Sandhya Times", Delhi of 25 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have detected the industrial units functioning illegally without obtaining any licence from Government and have taken action against them ;

(c) if so, the number of such industries detected in Karol Bagh, Patel Nagar and Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) According to Delhi Administration no door to door survey of illegal/unauthorised industrial units has been conducted. However, during the course of routine checking inspection by the field staff of Municipal

Corporation of Delhi, and also on receipt of complaints against functioning of illegal industrial units, prosecution action under Section 416 and 417 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 has been initiated against such units.

(c) and (d) On the basis of complaints received and also at the time of routine inspection checking, 1807 such industrial units have been identified and prosecution made during the last three years.

[*English*]

Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

5701. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maharashtra Telecommunication Circle is getting budget to provide only 10,000 lines in a year while their waiting list of 60,000 telephone connections at present ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remove backlog of telephone connections ;

(c) whether there are proposals to declare new districts like Kalyan which more work-load ; and

(d) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The waiting list for telephone connections in Maharashtra telecom circles (excluding Bombay and Pune telephone Districts) is 58,263 as on 31.1.1986 and the physical targets for expansion during 1986-87 is approximately 10,000 lines.

(b) Inadequate Plan allocation is the main constraint in our programme to remove the sizeable backlog of demand in Maharashtra and other telecommunication circles in the country. The growing demand

will be progressively met as and when adequate allocations are made for telecommunications.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Inadequate Road Communication holds up setting up of factories in 'No Industry Districts'

5702. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial units licensed for setting up of factories in "no industry districts" have reported delays and production problems due to inadequate road communication ;

(b) if so, whether the appropriate State Government have been alerted about providing adequate roads to these factory sites ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Representation of Muslim Women on inadequacies of Shariat

5703. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether a group of divorced Muslim women from Maharashtra visited New Delhi recently and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister about their woes and to bring home to Government inadequacy of the 'Shariat' and to give social justice to Muslim women ;

(b) if so, the broad details of the memorandum ;

(c) whether similar representations have also been received from Muslim women individually and collectively from other parts of the country ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir. A thirty-five member delegation of muslim men and women (divorcees) from Maharashtra and Goa had met the Prime Minister on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1986. However, it has not been possible to find out whether any memorandum was given to the Prime Minister during the meeting.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No other representation has been received by Government from muslim women on this subject. However, a large number of representations have been received in respect of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Bill, 1986. These will be examined at the time of consideration of the Bill in Parliament.

Technological Financial Collaboration with Foreign countries for setting up Leather Goods Industry Units

5704. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, the Union Government are considering to allow technological and financial collaboration for setting up new units and substantial expansion of existing units in the leather foot-wear and the leather goods industry ;

(b) if so, to what extent this concession has helped the leather goods industry in the country ;

(c) the foreign tie-ups that will go during 1986-87 ;

(d) whether any proposal in this regard has been received from foreign countries ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Technical and financial collaboration for manufacture of leather footwear and leather goods is being permitted on merits, which has helped in technological upgradation of the industry and assisted significantly in exports.

(c) to (e) It is not possible to specify the foreign collaborations likely to materialise during 1986-87.

Modernisation of Industry and ensuring Quality of Products

5705. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals under consideration of Government to modernise the Indian industry ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a scheme to set up a group to look into various aspects of modernisation of industry is receiving active attention of Government ;

(c) if so, the composition of the proposed group ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the quality of products ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) In the context of Government's thrust on encouraging modernisation of existing units, Government have decided that any increase in capacity in respect of scheduled industries arising out of modernisation replacement/renovation upto 49% of the

licensed capacity would be recognised and endorsed on the industrial licence through a simplified procedure. There is no proposal to set up a group to look into various aspects of modernisation of industry. The quality of products is ensured through the scheme of ISI marking, to the extent feasible.

Establishment of Aromatics Complex at Salempur, U.P.

5706. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress in the establishment of Aromatics complex at Salempur in District Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : A letter of intent has been issued to M/s The Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd (PICUP) on 3.3.86, for the setting up of an Aromatics Complex at Salempur.

Lucrative Coal Mining in Jaintia Hills

5708. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether lucrative coal mining in the Jaintia hills has come to a stop ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether some workers doing job of mining in a primitive manner with axes are being hounded out of Meghalaya ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action being taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) to (d) In Meghalaya coal occurs close to the surface, in isolated small pockets. The tribals in the State have been carrying on coal mining on cottage industry basis in certain pockets with the knowledge of the State Government to take out their livelihood. The State Government are taking steps to undertake such mining through their State owned mining corporation. No mining lease has been obtained by Coal India Limited in Meghalaya so far.

Use of Alternative Sources of Energy

5709. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being taken by Government for increased use of alternative sources of energy, such as bio-gas wind-mill etc. ; and

(b) whether any evaluation has been made of the cost of generation of such energy vis-a-vis of Electricity Boards ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Steps taken to encourage the increased use of alternative sources of energy devices include, technical supports, subsidies and other fiscal incentives for construction/installation arranging demonstration programmes, training programmes for villagers, spread of awareness through seminars, symposia, radio and TV, accelerated use through Central and State Nodal agencies as well as voluntary organisations. Efforts are being continued to extend the coverage of the existing programmes to more areas and to further reduce costs and improve efficiency of these devices through R&D,

(b) Evaluation is in progress; indications are that the cost of generation of energy through alternative sources, such as wind energy systems, solar photovoltaic system, biogas etc. has already become cost effective vis-a-vis conventional energy for certain applications and in certain conditions.

Improvement of Coal Mining Practices

5710. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an action group has suggested some measures for improvement of coal mining practices ;

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

(c) whether his Ministry has forwarded the recommendations to the Department of Coal for further action ; and

(d) if so, when the decision on the recommendations is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) An action group set up by Department of Steel has among other suggestions, recommended measures for reducing the contamination of coking coal during mining. These measures are manual loading in underground mines for removing shale and stone and selective mechanisation in underground mines as well as in opencast mines operated in old worked out areas. These recommendations has been brought to the notice of Coal India Limited.

Import of Raw Film and Production by Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Limited

5711. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of raw film during the current year in the country ;

(b) the quantity imported year-wise, during the last three years, country-wise ;

(c) the total production in Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company Ltd. at Udagamandalam (Tamil Nadu) ; and

(d) how much of its production is used for the requirement of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The requirement of raw film in the country during the current year is as follows :—

Cine Film (B & W) :	16.00 lakhs sq.m.
Cine Sound	: 5.00 " "
Cine colour	
Positive	: 52.00 " "

(b) The statement showing country-wise imports of films in rolls, sensitized, unexposed perforated or not during 1980-81 to 1982-83 is given below. (Data in this regard are available upto March, 1983 only.)

(c) The total production at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. during 1985-86 has been 123.25 lakhs sq. metres valued at Rs. 11242.97 lakhs,

(d) Around 17% of the Company's total production during 1985-86 has been used for requirement of Government.

Statement

Country-wise import of Films, in rolls, sensitized, unexposed perforated or not during 1980-81 to 1982-83

Qty. in thousand mtrs.

Value in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No.	Description of items/country.	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cinematographic films black and white unexposed.						
	Belgium	808	48.28	314	50.42	129	15.09
	German D.R.P.	1405	55.53	4142	141.50	2314	173.25
	German F.R.P.	782	23.78	5201	188.65	1828	140.52
	Japan	959	18.92	720	14.77	542	19.36
	Spain	15	0.50	28	1.80	25	2.50
	U.K.	404	49.75	81	4.50	49	1.41
	U.S.A.	642	14.78	448	50.62	497	27.96
	U. Arab Emts.	neg.	0.03	110	2.21	1779	71.85
	Hongkong	5	0.68	81	1.74	31	7.36
	Others	4	0.19	29	1.66	39	3.28
	Total	5024	211.54	11154	457.87	7233	462.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Cinematographic films coloured unexposed						
	Belgium	2419	392.52	2376	536.15	1750	275.60
	German D.R.P.	1522	115.50	2504	246.53	865	65.91
	German F.R.D.	1752	83.52	122811	134.02	454	53.64
	Japan	19228	499.17	17613	371.10	11224	279.08
	U. Arab Emis.	199	20.44	4342	195.62	3708	230.99
	U.K.	63	2.44	11	0.90	58	3.82
	U.S.A.	10072	469.00	2873	168.20	968	54.77
	Singapore	99	3.14	202	4.28	66	8.33
	Spain	—	—	60	1.10	4	0.53
	Italy	—	—	40	1.26	neg.	0.03
	Others	3	0.44	19	4.54	117	5.91
	Total	35357	1586.17	152851	1663.70	19214	978.61

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Films other than Cinematographic unexposed	*Qty. in NSP	*Qty. in NSP	*Qty. in NSP	*Qty. in NSP	*Qty. in NSP	
	Australia	254	6.12	2	0.29	Neg.	Neg.
	Belgium	152	21.60	66	10.34	303	31.00
	German D.R.P.	303	19.15	1666	127.40	7257	139.87
	German F.R.P.	285	13.06	232	48.00	1035	80.54
	Hungary	155	13.24	73	10.48	—	—
	Japan	440	33.61	1944	113.13	1223	123.47
	U.K.	31	3.71	210	20.89	125	10.06
	U.S.A.	140	22.70	84	12.35	85	10.42
	Singapore	13	1.16	41	2.73	17	2.82
	Hongkong	32	1.85	175	7.41	207	9.84
	Others	39	4.77	502	57.59	336	46.55
	Total	1844	140.37	4995	410.97	10588	454.57

*N.S.P.=No. of spools

Unintended Profits Made by Drug Companies

5712. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug companies have made huge unintended profits ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to expedite the collection under Equalisation Fund Account ; and

(c) when the total amount of unintended benefits made by drug companies upto 31 December, 1985, will be collected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Some instances of drug manufacturing companies procuring bulk drugs at prices higher than the prices allowed in the formulations have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Notices have already been issued to the manufacturers concerned with a view to collect the amount due into the Drug Prices Equalisation Account which has been established under Para 17 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(c) The process of recovery of the amount is on in accordance with the due procedure of Law.

Production and Licensed Capacity of Portland Cement

5713. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) total production of portland cement during 1985-86 ;

(b) the total licensed capacity of portland cement ;

(c) the number of new units in advanced stage but yet to come into production ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Total production of Portland Cement during 1985-86 is estimated at 32.70 million tonnes.

(b) Total licensed capacity of cement is about 58.6 million tonnes out of which capacity of about 44.50 million tonnes has been installed.

(c) and (d) Details of such large cement plants are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name	Location	Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1.	Birla Cement Works	Chittorgarh, Rajasthan	5.00 (expansion)
2.	CCI Ltd.	Tandur, Andhra Pradesh	10.00
3.	Gwalior Rayons	Jawad Road, Madhya Pradesh	5.00 (Phase-II)
4.	Manikgarh Cements	Rajura, Maharashtra	10.00
5.	Gujarat Ambuja Cement	Kodinar, Gujarat	7.00
6.	Priyadarshini Cement	Kodad, Andhra Pradesh	4.00
7.	Raasi Cements	Wadapally, Andhra Pradesh	8.00 (expansion)
8.	Modi Cements	Bhatapara, Andhra Pradesh	9.00
9.	Jaypee Rewa Cement	Hazur, Madhya Pradesh	10.00

Disparity in Rates of Petroleum Products

5714. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for disparity in rates of controlled prices of various petroleum products in the country whereas sugar a controlled item, is being sold at uniform prices everywhere ;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps in this direction ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per the present pricing mechanism of petroleum products the ex-storage price of the products at all primary pricing points, is uniform throughout the country. For the sale of these products beyond the pricing point, the actual freight, local levies, etc. are added to the selling price and these vary from place to place and State to state.

The analogy with sugar is not appropriate as sugar is a partially controlled item and distributed through public distribution system only.

Loss in Power Station at Ramagundam

5715. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report appearing in the Indian Express dated 24th November, 1985 stating that the National Thermal Power Corporation had lost more than Rs. 2 crores has been brought to the notice of the Government ;

(b) whether the loss was incurred by the power station at Ramagundam for merely insisting on correct weighing of coal supplied by Singareni Colliery Company Ltd. ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Certain discrepancies were noticed in the weight of coal recorded by the electronic belt weigher installed by the Sengareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL), in the light of which deductions were made by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) from the coal bills raised on them. Coal supplies to the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station were discontinued resulting in shut down of the Power Station and loss in generation of 42.29 MU.

Government directed immediate resumption of coal supplies with instructions not to stop supplies of coal to thermal stations. It had also been agreed that M/s. SCCL and NTPC would cross-check weighment on the belt weigher, with the weighment on the mechanical weigher, to ascertain discrepancy, for necessary adjustment.

[*Translation*]

• **Inter-State Line between Meghnagar and Dohad**

5716. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project report has been submitted by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board with the consent of Gujarat State Electricity Board to the Union Government for laying 132 K.V. Inter-State line between Megh Nagar and Dohad ; and

(b) the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved as a Centrally sponsored scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has not been approved as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The State Electricity Board of M.P. and Gujarat have been advised to take up this scheme under their State Plans.

[English]

**Setting up of Bharat Heavy Electricals
Ltd. workshop in Eastern region**

5717. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited factory-cum-service centre in the Eastern Region ;

(b) whether a large market for boilers, turbines, auxiliaries, transformers motors etc. developing in the Eastern and the North Eastern Region does not justify such a workshop ;

(c) whether any proposal to set up such a Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited workshop in the Eastern Region was mooted in the Power Minister's Conference in July 1984 ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Based on the concentration of power stations and agewise analysis of the generating sets, BHEL has set up Heavy Equipment Repair Plant at Varanasi which would also cater to the Eastern and North-Eastern Regions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Heavy Equipment Repair Plant of BHEL set up at Varanasi would cater to the requirements of Eastern and North-Eastern Regions.

Import of Equipment for Drilling by ONGC

5719. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is fully equipped with offshore drilling programme with indigenous equipments or partly dependent on imported equipments ;

(b) whether indigenous pumps are available as per ONGC specifications in the country ; and

if so, the reason for continuing the import of equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Some equipment which is not indigenously available has to be imported by ONGC for its offshore operations.

(b) Mud pumps for onshore drilling rigs are indigenously available.

(c) With the import of a complete drilling rig, pumps are also supplied by the manufacturer as part of the package.

[Translation]

Supply of Kerosene to Gujarat

5720. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly quota of Kerosene being supplied to Gujarat and its requirement of kerosene at present ;

(b) the norms laid down for supply of kerosene to States and whether Gujarat is getting its quota of kerosene according to these norms ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The requirement of kerosene of States and Union Territories including Gujarat State is determined by allowing a growth rate of 5% over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis. 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 the increased demand, kerosene allocations to Gujarat for the Winter Block comprising the months

of November, 1985 to February, 1986 and the Summer Block comprising the months of March—June, 1986 have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7½% and 7% respectively.

The monthly kerosene allocations and supplies made to Gujarat for the above blocks have been as under :—

Month	Figures in tonnes	
	Allocation	Supplies
November, 1985	53,330	53,603 (prov.)
December, 85	53,330	53,431 ..
January, 1986	53,330	53,286 ..
February, 86	53,330	52,450 ..
March, 86	48,260	—
April, 86	48,260	—
May, 86	48,260	—
June, 86	48,260	—

It will be seen from the above figures that the supplies are in line with the allocations.

[English]

Purchase of Rigs from BHEL by ONGC

5721. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had contracted to buy oil rigs from the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited ;

(b) if so, the number of such rigs originally contracted to buy ;

(c) whether the ONGC has now decided not to buy the rigs from the BHEL ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) ONGC has been purchasing rigs from BHEL from time to time. Since 1977 orders for 35 rigs were placed on BHEL by the ONGC.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise,

Appointing more Judges to clear pending cases

5722. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI ;
PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR :

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

(a) the number of vacancies of permanent judges in the Supreme Court and each one of the High Courts of the country as on 1st March, 1986 and the period for which these have been vacant in each case ;

(b) the reasons for the delay in filling up the vacancies and the likely date by which these would be filled ; and

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint a few more judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts in order to clear the accumulation of cases over long periods in these courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As on 1.3.86, there were 3 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court. These vacancies arose on 17.8.85, 1 10.85 and 20.12.85 and have since been filled up. As on date, there is only one vacancy in the Supreme Court which arose on 9.3.86.

As on 1.3.86, there were 63 vacancies of Judges in various High Courts. The dates on which these vacancies arose are given in the Statement given below.

(b) The matter of filling the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with concerned constitutional authorities. The process of consultation takes time and the Government is making every effort to fill the vacancies as expeditiously as possible. It is not possible to indicate the time by which these vacancies will be filled.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Bill to provide for increase in the judge strength of the Supreme Court is pending consideration in Parliament. Decision have been taken to appoint more judges in High Courts also.

Statement

POSITION AS ON 1.3.1986

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies		Date from which vacancies shown in col. 3 and 4 have arisen
		Permanent	Additional	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	7	6	15.10.1984 15.10.1984 15.10.1984 15.10.1984 15.10.1984 7.2.1985 29.6.1985 1.7.1985 1.7.1985 7.7.1985 17.7.1985 5.10.1985 9.12.1985
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2	26.11.1982 29.11.1982 1.7.1983 8.4.1983 5.7.1984 10.10.1984 8.4.1985 19.8.1985
3.	Bombay	2	1	18.3.1985 3.11.1985 Feb. 1986
4.	Calcutta	2	—	21.1.1986 1.2.1986
5.	Delhi	2	2	12.3.1985 17.10.1985 29.10.1985 22.12.1985
6.	Gaubati	—	1	21.11.1984

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	1	3	7.6.1984 26.6.1984 2.4.1985 19.12.1985
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	10.9.1984
9.	Karnataka	3	—	14.11.1985 24.10.1985 18.12.1985
10.	Kerala	—	—	—
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	2 11.1982 15.6.1985 4.11.1985 29.10.1985 20.1.1986
13.	Madras	4	—	15.9.1983 22.10.1983 25.1.1984 1.6.1985
14.	Orissa	3	1	16.7.1984 21.1.1986 25.2.1986 1.3.1986
15.	Patna	3	—	9.9.1984 28.11.1984 12.1.1985
16.	Punjab & Haryana	6	—	29.11.1983 16.1.1984 26.3.1984 14.5.1984 1.8.1984 24.5.1985
17.	Rajasthan	1	—	1.10.1985
18.	Sikkim	1	—	21.1.1986
		<u>46</u>	<u>17</u>	
	Grand total		<u>63</u>	

Plan for Financial restructuring of I.D.P.L.5723. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :****SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :****SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the plan for financial restructuring submitted in October, 1985 by the loss-making Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. which Government rejected ;

(b) the grounds on which the said plan was rejected ;

(c) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited has submitted any fresh plan for financial restructuring with concrete proposals for rehabilitation and improving the performance ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Since the plan submitted by IDPL did not include all relevant aspects, the company has been asked to prepare a more comprehensive plan.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Encouragement for Investment in Food Processing Industries

5724. **SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT :**
Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give any special incentives to encourage industrialists to invest in food-processing industries ;

(b) if so, the details of such incentives ; and

(c) if not, the plans Government contemplate to attract industrialists to use our surplus food production thereby helping agriculturists also ?

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

(a) and (b) In order to attract investment in certain desired industries, 25 broad categories of industries were exempted from licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 subject to certain conditions. These including "Canned fruit and vegetable products, proteinised and processed goods, vegetable based weaning food, marine products and cattle feed." and "Vegetable oils, namely ;

(i) Solvent extraction of oil/oil cakes from minor seeds excluding cotton seeds.

(ii) Rice bran oil.

(c) Does not arise.

Technical Collaboration with Belgium

5725. **SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :**
Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Eenergy mission from Belgium, a proposal was discussed to identify specific projects for technical collaboration between the two countries ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) During the visit of the Belgium Mission, general discussions on possible areas of technology cooperation were held. The possibilities of Indo-Belgium Cooperation in power sector were explored. No detailed offers have been received and no decision in the matter has been taken.

**Demand, Allotment and Distribution of
Cement to States**

5726. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased
to state :

(a) the state-wise demand for cement
during 1985 ;

(b) the State-wise allotment during the
same period ; and

(c) the actual distribution during the
above period ?

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

(a) The requirements of State Governments are not obtained on regular basis, nor do the State Govts. indicate their requirement on regular basis. The Statewise allocation of cement is made by the Central Govt. according to certain principles and keeping in view the overall availability of levy cement.

(b) and (c) The information in this regard is given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Statewise allocation and despatches of levy cement for 1985

(Figures in 1000 tonnes)

Region/State	1985	
	Allocation (including Irrigation and Power)	Despatches (including Irrigation and Power)
1	2	3
NORTH		
1. Chandigarh	77	45
2. Delhi	313	248
3. Haryana	408	289
4. Himachal Pradesh	197	115
5. Jammu & Kashmir	387	292
6. Punjab	837	397
7. Rajasthan	507	338
8. Uttar Pradesh	2192	1150

1	2	3
EAST		
9. Arunachal Pradesh	58	33
10. Assam	308	144
11. Bihar	1013	523
12. Manipur	74	49
13. Meghalaya	91	56
14. Mizoram	33	177
15. Nagaland	81	60
16. Orissa	497	299
17. Sikkim	63	39
18. Tripura	68	36
19. West Bengal	946	524
WEST		
20. Dadra Nagar Haveli	20	11
21. Goa Daman & Diu	112	53
22. Gujarat	934	872
23. Madhya Pradesh	1223	940
24. Maharashtra	1598	1343
SOUTH		
25. Andaman Nicobar	23	10
26. Andhra Pradesh	1005	906
27. Karnataka	830	650
28. Kerala	439	317
29. Laccadives	5	5
30. Pondicherry	29	20
31. Tamil Nadu	968	696
Total :	15336	10477

**Supply of L.P.G. against Daily Demand
in Delhi**

5727. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the LPG distributors in Delhi ;

(b) the number of persons, domestic and commercial, getting LPG supply ; and

(c) the daily demand and supply of L.P.G. cylinders in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Presently, there are 136 LPG distributors in Delhi.

(b) Details of Domestic & Commercial customers are as under :—

Domestic -----	Commercial -----
7,58,483	1877

(c) The average daily demand of LPG cylinders in the Union Territory of Delhi is around 25800 which by and large, is being met fully.

Flaring of Gas in Assam

5728. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of gas is being flared up every day in oil fields and refineries in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for utilisation of the gas for useful purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) In 1984-85, out of a total quantity of about 5.60 million cubic metres per day (MMCMD) of

natural gas produced in Assam, a quantity of about 2.94 MMCMD was flared ;

(b) Flaring of gas in Assam occurs due to reasons such as inadequate infrastructural facilities downstream failure of consumers to lift the committed quantity of gas offtake, very wide dispersal of gas fields, low pressure gas coming out in some gas fields, etc. With a view to reducing flaring of gas, ONGC and OIL have been asked to identify new consumers. Gas supply has been commenced for Phase III of the HFCL fertilizer plant at Namrup ; also, a 280 MW gas-based power project is being set up by the Central Electricity Authority at Kathalguri. OIL is taking action for reinjection of some of the associated gas produced in places of inadequate gas demand for energy conservation and future use. The possibility of pooling surplus gas and utilising it for development of other regions of the State is currently being examined. With these steps, it is expected that flaring of gas will be considerably reduced in the coming years.

**Equity participation by public in BHEL
Maruti Udyog Ltd. and HMT Ltd.**

5729. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to allow equity participation by public in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Maruti Udyog Limited and Hindustan Machine Tools ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government have received one such proposal from Maruti Udyog Ltd.

(b) As per the existing capital structure of the company, Suzuki Motor Company Ltd. of Japan hold 26% of the equity of Maruti Udyog Ltd. with an option to increase to 40% within 5 years. The

balance of equity is held by the Government of India. Maruti Udyog Ltd. have proposed to change the capital structure as follows :

Government of India	—	35%
Suzuki Motor Company	—	35%
Public/Financial Institution	—	30%

in order to raise funds for investment and have flexibility in management in a competitive market.

Oil Drilling at Tati Pakka in Krishna Godavari Basin (A.P.)

5730. SHRI A.J.V.B. MANESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil drilling at the Tati Pakka well in Krishna Godavari basin (Andhra Pradesh) has been successful ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gas flowed at the rate of the 1,40,950 M³ day during drilling ; the well is still under production testing.

Rangit Hydro-Electric Project in Sikkim

5731. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the financial year 1985-86 Rs. 2.5 crores was allotted by the Planning Commission for the construction work of Rangit Hydro-electric Project in Sikkim ;

(b) how much amount from this allotted fund has been spent till date ; and

(c) the present strength of the staff working on this project and where ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No expenditure has so far been incurred on Rangit Hydro-electric Project as clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, and investment decision are yet to be taken.

(c) An officer with supporting staff consisting of a Stenographer Grade II, one Office Attendant and one Driver has been posted at the Chukha Transmission Unit Office at Siliguri for expediting the pre-construction activities for the Rangit Hydro-electric Project.

Import of Turbo Generator from East European Countries

5732. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cleared some proposals for import of 67.5 MW Turbo Generator from East European countries recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the names of the private sector companies and undertakings which had sought the permission ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) M/s. Renusagar Power Company Limited (RPCL) had proposed import of power equipment from the G.D.R. for one additional set of 67.5 MW.

Modernisation of Machine Tool Industry

5733. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for the modernisation of machine tool industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) the extent to which the technology will be upgraded ;

(d) the names of industries to be modernised in Andhra Pradesh and the amount proposed to be granted to that State for the purpose ; and

(e) the extent to which Andhra Pradesh will benefit after modernisation of tool industry ?

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

(a) to (e) Machine Tools manufacturers are being given facilities under the Technical Development Fund Scheme and other programmes for modernisation and technology upgradation. There is no State-wise allocation of money for this purpose. Applications, when received, are considered on merits.

Demand Supply and Import of LPG Cylinders

5734. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories manufacturing LPG cylinders ;

(b) the installed capacity of LPG cylinder manufacturers in the country ;

(c) the number of cylinders purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation in the last three years ; and

(d) the number of cylinders imported in 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) During 1985-86, 53 units were manufacturing LPG cylinders.

(b) Around 160 lakhs per annum.

(c) The procurement of cylinders by the Indian Oil Corporation during the last three years has been as under :

	(in lakhs)
1983-84	16.06
1984-85	23.99
1985-86	19.47

(as on 28.2.1986)

(d) Against the decision taken in December, 1983, the number of cylinders imported in 1984-85 and 1985-86 was 6.20 lakhs and 77,500 respectively.

Vacancies of Judges in Patna High Courts

5735. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) how many vacancies are there in the bench of the Patna High Court ;

(b) when these vacancies are likely to be filled ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for new benches of the High Court in other cities of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) As on 3.4.1986, there were 3 vacancies of permanent Judges in the Patna High Court. The matter of filling these vacancies is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities. It is not possible to indicate when these vacancies will be filling up.

(c) There is already a permanent Bench of the Patna High Court at Ranchi. No proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar for new Benches of the Patna High Court in other cities of Bihar.

[*Translation*]

**Opening of LPG/Petrol Pumps in
Faizabad District, U.P.**

5736. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a petrol pump in Tanda town in Faizabad ;

(b) if so, whether this place has been reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether applications have been invited for allotment of petrol pumps and cooking gas agencies in various parts of Faizabad ;

(e) if so, the names of the places for which applications have been invited ;

(f) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon ;

(g) whether any place out of these places has been reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates ; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The dealership was advertised in 1981 under the Scheduled Castes category but had to be re-advertised under the 'open' category when no suitable SC candidate was found. No further action is presently being taken in view of the restraint order from Court against finalising the dealership under the 'open' category.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Apart from one retail outlet dealership under SC category in Akbarpur

for which the selection has been finalised, the names of pending locations in respect of which applications have been invited are as under :—

Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) Dealerships

Location	Category
Jalalpur	UG/UEG
Morala Mill	UG/UEG
LPG Distributorships	
Ayodhya	Defence
Jalalpur	Others
Akbarpur	Others
Faizabad	UG/UEG

The selection is under way through the Oil Selection Board and no indication can be given as to the likely time in finalising the same

(g) Yes, Sir

(h) Does not arise.

UG/UEG = Unemployed Graduate
Unemployed Engineering Graduate.

[*English*]

**Proposed Mini Oil Refinery at Kharsang
(Arunachal Pradesh)**

5737. SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India Limited propose to set up a mini oil refinery at Kharsang (Arunachal Pradesh) for which approval of Government is awaited ;

(b) if so, when the necessary approval is likely to be accorded ; and

(c) whether in the meantime it is proposed to take the crude oil to Assam Oil Refinery, Digboi by laying pipeline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The VII Plan projects do not include setting up of a mini-refinery at Kharsang by Oil India Limited.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Worker's Participation in Management of Coal Industry

5738. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to adopt the scheme of workers participation in management in coal industry ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) A scheme to constitute Joint Management Committees with workers participation at unit level in the coal industry was announced in October, 1985 ; but on account of objections from certain Trade Unions with regard to modalities to be followed while implementing the scheme and certain other issues, the implementation of the scheme has been kept in abeyance. A Committee of representatives of Central Trade Unions has been constituted to evolve a scheme acceptable to all. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Servicing of imported Power Plants Equipment by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

5739. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has completed ahead of schedule a costly project for servicing of imported power plants equipment ;

(b) whether Ranipet Plant was entrusted with the job of servicing of air heater supplies by US Company to Renusagar Thermal Power Station in U.P. ; and

(c) if so, whether this job was completed ahead of schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ranipet was entrusted with the job of servicing of air heaters for the imported power plant at Renusagar. This work was completed by BHEL ahead of Schedule.

[*Translation*]

Linking of Chittorgarh with Delhi and Jaipur by S.T.D.

5740. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities in Rajasthan proposed to be linked with Delhi by S.T.D. during 1986-87 ;

(b) whether Government propose to provide S.T.D. facilities in Chittorgarh keeping in view its importance from tourism point of view ; and

(c) if so, the time by which Chittorgarh will be linked with Jaipur and Delhi by S.T.D. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Dholpur in Rajasthan is proposed to be linked with Delhi by S.T.D. during 1986-87.

(b) Yes, Sir. Chittorgarh being a District Headquarter of Rajasthan has been planned for connection to Trunk Automatic Exchange Network for provision of STD facility by linking it with Udaipur Trunk Automatic Exchange which is under installation.

(c) Reliable Transmission media for linking Chittorgarh to Udaipur Trunk Automatic Exchange is likely to be available towards the end of 7th plan and STD facility will be provided thereafter.

Study Regarding Monopoly of Monopoly Houses on Means of Production and Wealth

5741. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has made any study to ascertain as to whether the monopoly of monopoly houses on means of production and wealth has increased or decreased during the past decade ; and

(b) if it has increased, the steps proposed to be taken to fulfil the requirements of Article 39 (c) of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The assets of the MRTP companies as compared to the total assets of the Corporate sector, including Government companies, has gone down during the last decade. (1972-73—1982-83).

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Postal Agency Scheme in Maharashtra

5742. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Postal Agency Scheme has recently been introduced by Government;

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

(c) whether the scheme is likely to be extended to various parts of the country in general and Maharashtra in particular ?

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

(b) The main features of the scheme are indicated in the Statement given below.

(c) The scheme has already been introduced in various parts of the country including Maharashtra. Heads of Postal Circles have been asked to assess the needs and to consider issue of licenses accordingly.

Statement

MAIN FEATURES OF SCHEME FOR APPOINTMENT OF LICENSED POSTAL AGENTS

The Department of Posts has introduced a scheme to appoint licensed postal agents on commission basis for undertaking the following items of postal work :

- Sale of postage stamps and stationery ;
- Booking of registered letters ;
- Clearance of letter boxes ;
- Any other postal work assigned by the competent authority.

The scheme is effective from 16th August 1985. Under the scheme a postal counter managed by a licensed postal agent will be provided where necessary. Such licensed postal counters can be provided in areas where opening of post offices is either not justified on departmental norms or not possible for other reasons.

AUTHORITY :

The Superintendents/Senior Superintendents of Post offices will assess the requirements of licensed postal agency and call for applications.

ELIGIBILITY :

Licence can be issued to a company registered under Indian Companies Act, a sole proprietorship firm, a partnership concern or any individual. However, the scheme is at present being implemented mainly through Social organisations/institutions/voluntary agencies/co-operatives.

ACCOMMODATION :

The licensed agent must provide premises suitable for postal transactions. A proper postal counter and other fittings must also be provided by the licensee in order to ensure that the public is not put to any inconvenience while transacting postal business.

The licensed postal agents will work under a contract to provide services for the post office. He will operate under the control of the postmaster/sub postmaster of the post office to which he attached.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY :

The licensed postal agent shall ensure security of articles entrusted to him in the capacity of licensed postal agent. If any loss is caused by theft or negligence on his part or for any other reason, the agent shall have to make good the loss.

HOURS OF BUSINESS :

The licensed postal agent will fix a minimum of 3 hours for the business to be transacted at the licensed postal counter any time between 8 A.M. and 7 P.M. on working days which can be extended by the agent to suit the convenience of the public.

STOCK :

The licensed postal agent will keep a sufficient stock of postage stamps and stationery commensurate with the requirements of his clients. To make up his stock the postmaster/sub-postmaster will issue the requirements against full payment less commission.

BOOKING AND DISPATCH OF REGISTERED ARTICLES :

Whenever a postal article is presented to licensed postal agent for booking, he will carefully examine its packing, exactness of address of the sender and addressee and see that correct amount of postage is affixed on it, acknowledgement if due is paid for and stitched properly to the article. The agent shall then issue a receipt as prescribed by the Department to the sender. At the time

fixed for despatch, the licensee will prepare a list of registered articles and hand over the articles in a sealed bag to the mail carrier. A copy of the list will be tied securely with the articles and placed in the bag.

The agent will be supplied with a rubber stamp showing the licence No. and location of the agency with which the postage stamps on letters and registered letters will be defaced.

STATUS OF THE LICENSED POSTAL AGENT :

Although the licensed postal agent shall act on behalf of the office he will not be treated as an employee of the post office.

EQUIPMENT :

- Weighing scale and upto date rates list ;
- Registered journals (RP—51)
- Registered list ;
- Special rubber stamp and pad bearing the number of licensed postal agent and location ;
- Bags ;
- Miscellaneous items as the Head of the Circle may deem fit.

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION :

A commission of 3% shall be paid on the sale of postage stamps and stationery upto Rs. 1,000/- and 1.5% beyond Rs. 1,000/- per day. A commission of 50 paise per article will be paid to the licensed postal agent on all the registered letters booked and despatched to post office upto 2500 articles per month and 25 paise per article beyond 2,500.

Collection of ordinary postal articles at his postal agency and clearance of letter box their closure in bags and despatch to account office shall not fetch any commission for the licensed postal agent.

SURETY :

The licensed postal agent will provide security to the Department in the form of National Saving Certificates pledged to the Department for an amount of Rs. 3000/-.

CANCELLATION OF LICENCE :—

The licence can be revoked at any time without assigning any reason by the competent authority for violation of instructions by giving the licensee a notice of not less than one month. The licensee can also terminate the contract by giving a notice of not less than one month.

[*Translation*]

Completion of Thein Dam and Ropar Thermal Power Plant

5743. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether completion of Thein Dam and Ropar Thermal Power Plant is being delayed ;

(b) if so, whether the amount allocated for this purpose during 1986-87 comes to only half the amount actually required for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The work on the construction of the Thein Dam is progressing as per the present schedule. The Project Authorities of Ropar Thermal Power Project Stage-II have advanced the commissioning of the two units by six months each. This is expected to be achieved by appropriate management steps.

(b) and (c) Allocation of funds for these projects for the year 1986-87 is yet to be finalised.

[*English*]

Telephone Services in Villages

5744. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of villages will be connected by telephone services in 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the number of telephones to be installed ; and

(c) the number of villages to be covered ?

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

(b) Approximately 1120 Long Distance Public Telephones and approximately 700, 25/50 lines small telephone exchanges are planned for 1986-87, subject to fulfilling the conditions stipulated in the liberalised policy and availability of equipment.

(c) The villages have not yet been identified.

Allotment of LPG Agencies and Petrol Pumps to SC/ST

5745. SHRI GANGA RAM Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps sanctioned in the country upto December, 1985 ;

(b) the number out of these given to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) out of the LPG agencies and petrol pumps sanctioned to the weaker sections, how many have been cancelled and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) 2599 LPG distributorships and 13231 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships were operating in the country as on 31.12.85. Out of these, 358 LPG distributorships and 418 Retail Outlet (Petrol and Diesel) dealerships pertained to SC/ST category.

(c) There being no separate reservation for the weaker sections, no statistics on them are being maintained.

[*Translator.*]

Illegal Coal Mining at Chandwa and Balumath Blocks of Palamu District, Bihar

5746. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether Government are aware that coal worth crores of rupees being mined illegally from the coal mines at Chandwa and Balumath blocks of Palamu District of Bihar and carried out elsewhere and if so, concrete steps being taken by Government to check this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : There is no organised illegal coal mining within the lease hold areas of Central Coalfields Limited including Chandwa and Balumath. Chandwa is an anchal within Balumath P.S. However, attempts at illegal mining of coal at Balumath area were made by some unscrupulous persons. To curb such activities of illegal mining Central Coalfields Limited Security Department has established a post at Balumath. All out efforts are being made by the Security Personnel with the help of local police to stop any attempt at illegal extraction/pilferage of coal. Regular patrolling and surprise checks are being conducted. Some arrests are also reported to have been made in this connection.

The State Government and coal companies have been asked to take concerted action against the persons who

indulge in illegal extraction of coal. The coal companies in collaboration with the State Government law enforcing authorities conduct raids to apprehend the offenders.

[*English*]

Allotment of Maruti Vehicles

5747. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of persons entitled for allotment of Maruti vehicles from the manufacturer's quota ;

(b) whether as per recent directive of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts have also been included in the said category as reported in the Hindustan Times of 8 March, 1986 ;

(c) whether Members of Parliament and State Legislatures have not been included in the said category for allotment of Maruti vehicles ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to include the Members of Parliament and State Legislatures in the entitlement list for allotment of Maruti vehicles ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c) A statement is given below.

(d) and (e) Government do not exercise any control over distribution of vehicles.

Statement

Recently Supreme Court has laid down detailed guidelines to regulate the allotment of Maruti Vehicles out of manufacturers' quota. As per these guidelines, allotment of Maruti Vehicles out of manufacturers' quota will be made in favour of following categories only :—

I. Any organisation/institution coming within the definition of 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India.

II. Any hospital or recognised charitable organisation or educations registered or incorporated under a statute or having recognition under section 80-G of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961.

III. INDIVIDUALS

a) An individual suffering from physical handicap so as to render him incapable of using public transport would be eligible for allotment provided his income together with the income of his or her spouse or his or her guardian does not exceed Rs. 60,000/- per year.

b) The president of India, Vice-President of India, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State in the Union Cabinet and Governors of States and Cabinet Ministers in State Governments, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, the Chief Election Commissioner, the Auditor and Comptroller General of India and the Attorney General of India.

c) The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies, Chairpersons of State Legislative Councils, and Leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament and in the State Legislatures.

d) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Courts.

e) Public servants not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

f) Serving Members of the Armed Forces not below the rank of Brigadier in the Army or equivalent rank in the Navy or the Air Force ;

g) Manufacturers of component parts for utilisation in the manufacture of Maruti vehicles. The number of this category will be restricted to ten per year ;

h) Employees of Maruti Udyog Limited, limited to fifty vehicles per year ;

i) Individuals in recognition of their outstanding humanitarian services to the society or to the Nation. The number of this category will be restricted to ten per year ;

j) Individuals cases of undue hardship of humanitarian grounds. The number in this category will be restricted to five per year ;

IV. Error Category i.e. individuals whose applications for regular allotment could not be registered on account of any genuine error.

Talcher Thermal Power Plant

5748. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of the sickness of Talcher Thermal Power Plant ;

(b) the steps taken to remove the sickness ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The unsatisfactory performance of Talcher Thermal Power Plant is due to various reasons such as design deficiency in the imported as well as BHEL manufactured units, deficiency in the conveyor system, inadequate ash evacuation system, coal quality being different than what the boilers designed for, inadequately trained operation and maintenance staff, etc.

(b) and (c) In order to improve the performance of four 62.5 MW imported generating sets, comprehensive renovation and modernisation scheme has been initiated for which Central assistance of about 67% of the total cost is being provided. The renovation programme envisages installation of larger electrostatic precipitators augmentation of cross country coal conveyor system etc. For improving the performance of two 110 MW indigenous generating sets, the weak areas have been identified. A programme has been drawn up for carrying out the rectification work.

Measures to raise coal output and productivity

5749. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stressed the need to raise coal output and improve productivity (Times of India dated 19th February, 1986) ;

(b) whether efforts in this direction in the past have been fruitful and if so, levels of productivity during last three years; and

(c) whether labour organisations have been a participant in any studies conducted on productivity measurements ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The productivity in CIL and SCCL for the last three years is furnished below :

Coal Companies	Productivity (In tonnes)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (April-Dec.)
Coal India Ltd.	0.81	0.87	0.82
Singareni Collieries Company Limited.	0.70	0.70	0.78

From the above it is observed that the productivity is showing an upward trend.

(c) Subsidiary companies of CIL have a Central Consultative Committee at the corporate level consisting of the representatives of the management and representatives of major Central trade unions. Meetings of the Central Consultative Committee are held once in three months in which production, productivity and safety are the permanent agenda items which are discussed regularly.

As regards SCCL, the labour unions have shown positive response to managements effort to improve production and productivity. Further they have been associated with a review of the incentive schemes formulated by the management for improving productivity.

Licensed Postal Agency Scheme

5750. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licensed postal agency scheme has been launched by Government ;

(b) whether individuals will be considered for giving licences for this scheme ;

(c) if so, whether certain categories of people like physically handicapped, freedom fighters, ex-servicemen, war widows etc. would be given any preference by the Government for issue of such licences ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Under the scheme, individuals are eligible for grant of licenses. However, at present, the scheme is being implemented mainly through women's cooperatives, voluntary agencies and other socially useful organisations/institutions.

(c) and (d) The scheme is basically intended to provide limited postal facilities in areas where such facilities are required but for one reason or the other regular post offices are not established other social benefits that may accrue from the scheme are incidental to the main objective. While preference has been given to war widows and physically handicapped persons, the other categories mentioned in part (c) of the question can also work as postal agents under the auspices of the respective associations representing their interests welfare.

Closure of High Density Polyethylene Fabrics and Sick Units

5751. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many high density polyethylene fabrics and sick units in the country have closed down ;

(b) if so, the number of such units which have closed down all over the country ;

(c) the reasons of the closure of those HDPE sick units ; and

(d) the steps taken to revive those HDPE sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) After the announcement of Budget for 1986-87 a number of representations were received by Office of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) pointing out that Small Scale Units manufacturing HDPE/PP women sacks Tapes and woven sacks were facing closure because of the incidence of excise duty imposed on these products which were exempted from paying excise duty prior to the Budget. Certain concessions to such units have since been announced in Parliament on 2nd and 3rd April 1986,

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Units

5752. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation Ltd. has recommended that only economic sized units in petro-chemicals industry should be encouraged ;

(b) if so, what are the criteria to decide the economic-sized units ; and

(c) how many petro-chemical units are under consideration of the Corporation and at which places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Study Group set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Chairman and Managing Director, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has made recommendations regarding economically viable and as far as possible inter nationally competitive plant sizes for the manufacture of various petrochemical products, having regard to the requirements of economics of scale, standard equipment sizes etc. availability of feed stocks, projected demands etc.

(c) Besides expansion of some of its existing plants, IPCL has taken up the implementation of Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex, comprising following units :

- i) Gas Cracker
- ii) LDPE plant
- iii) LLDPE/HDPE plant
- iv) Polypropylene plant
- v) Ethylene Oxide/Ethylene Glycol plant.

[*Translation*]

**Complaints Regarding Delay in Payment
of Money Orders**

5753. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by him as also by the Postal Department during the last three years to the effect that money orders reach late and if so, the number of complaints received by him as also by the Postal Department during this period, separately ;

(b) the number of complaints, out of them, into which inquiry has been conducted so far and the details of the enquiry report ;

(c) whether Government are aware that where money orders are received for delivery at their destinations, the Post Masters hold up the payment and lend the money on interest or invest it in other works resulting in delay in payment of money orders to the concerned persons ; and

(d) the action taken against the concerned Post Masters for delaying the payments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the last three years the following number of complaints were received regarding alleged delay in payment of money orders :

Year :	No. of complaints
1982-83	70,759
1983-84	71,448
1984-85	66,890

(b) In every complaint of alleged non-payment/delay in payment of Money orders, immediate enquiries are made and the payment of the money orders arranged. Suitable action is also taken against the officials at fault.

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

Encouragement to Woollen Khadi Industry

5754. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those States where woollen Khadi industry has been successful ;

(b) the steps taken so far proposed to be taken by the Union Government to encourage the woollen industry ;

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to take steps to solve the unemployment problem in Jaisalmer, Barmer and other backward districts of Rajasthan by promoting the industry there by manufacturing blankets to cater to the needs of the military ; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) and (b) A statement is given below.

(c) The artisans working under KVIC fold in the border districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur are traditional spinners of finer counts of woollen yarn. Therefore, in these districts, the production of woollen khadi goods of finer varieties like Shawls, Tweeds, etc. is organised by the Khadi institutions. As the artisans working in Jaipur Division are traditional spinners of coarse and medium counts of woollen yarn, suitable for blanket production, the institutions working in these areas have organised production of civilian blankets. Efforts were also made to organise the production of barrack blankets required by Defence Department but the artisans found it difficult to produce blankets of the required specifications.

The target for the year 1986-87 for production of woollen khadi has been fixed at Rs. 15.17 crores as against the estimated production of Rs. 13.71 crores in 1985-86 in Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) Production of woollen khadi during 1984-85 in the States where Woollen Khadi Industry has been organised, is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Production (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Rajasthan	1148.38
2.	Uttar Pradesh	617.59
3.	Punjab	221.61
4.	Maharashtra	190.96
5.	Jamu & Kashmir	174.94
6.	Karnataka	149.90
7.	Madhya Pradesh	132.18
8.	Haryana	131.79
9.	Gujarat	83.94
10.	Bihar	76.55
11.	Andhra Pradesh	52.31
12.	Himachal Pradesh	49.59

(b) Steps being taken by the Government to encourage Woollen Khadi Industry :—

1. To arrange for procurement of woollen khadi goods produced by the traditional artisans and market the same through Khadi Bhandars and Bhavans ;
2. To encourage the development and expansion of traditional varieties of woollen khadi goods like Lohies, Dhables, Haridwar Kambals, Thulmas, Gulmas, Panki and Chaki Kambalies, etc. ;
3. To store adequate quantity of wool and supply the same to the producing institutions ;
4. To provide training facilities to institutions' workers as well as to the artisans for training in spinning and weaving ;

5. To provide carding facilities by establishing carding plants ;

6. To provide finishing facilities by establishing finishing plants at various places where the volume of woollen khadi production is adequate ;

7. To extent rebate facility on the retail sales as well as bulk supply of woollen khadi ;

8. To introduce new implements like 4-spindle and 6-spindle woollen charkha, frame fly-shuttle looms alongwith warping machines and hosiery machines for improving the quality of woollen khadi as also productivity and earnings of artisans.

9. To diversify the production to meet the demands consumers.

[English]

Study into Easy and Efficient L.P.G. Distribution

5755. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are studying to ensure easier and more efficient distribution of domestic gas ;

(b) whether It is not possible to pipe gas directly in large and populated colonies ;

(c) whether it is possible to order gas cylinders through postal system in view of the difficulty of reaching dealers on phone ; and

(d) the other innovative measures being considered to make gas distribution easier including changing the present system of 'Cash and Carry' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SH EK HAR SINGH) : (a) and (d) : While

the oil marketing companies continuously endeavour to make the distribution of cooking gas easier and more efficient, no change in the present system, including the experimental cash-and carry scheme is envisaged.

(b) Supply of LPG to consumers through pipelines has been found not to be economically feasible.

(c) The oil marketing companies have been recently advised to extend such a facility to LPG consumers.

**House Building Advance to Telecom.
Employees in Orissa**

5756. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate funds are not being provided to grant House Building Advance to Telecom employees in Orissa ; and

(b) the number of employees wait-listed, number of them who were given loan in the last two years and funds allocated for the current year for Orissa Telecom staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Rs. 8.59 lakhs in 84-85 and Rs. 6.34 lakhs in 85-86 were allotted to Orissa Telecom. Circle as House Building Advance.

(b) Number of wait-listed applicants was 24 in 84-85 and 17 in 85-86. The number who were given loan was 9 in 1985-86. The rest did not fulfil the prescribed conditions for sanction of loan. For the current year 86-87 funds for the Department of Telecom. are yet to be allotted by the Ministry of Urban Development.

[Translation]

Reduction in Tariff Between India and other Countries

5757. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reduction in telecommunication tariff between India and other countries and also reduction of satellite tariff exchanges of T.V. programmes have been taken up by Government ;

(b) whether any understanding has been reached with any country ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for reduction in telecommunication tariff between India and other countries. However, a package contractual tariff is already available to Doordarshan at a reduced rate of Rs. 4500, for a reception of 20 minutes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Regularisation of Daily Wage Workers in Telecommunications Research Centre

5758. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of persons working on daily wages in the Telecommunications Research Centre are working on workmen for the last many years ;

(b) if so, the number of persons working on daily wages and for how long ;

(c) the reasons for not absorbing them in the regular service ; and

(d) when they will be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Seventy (70) persons have been working as Mazdoors on daily wage basis in the TRC for the last 4 to 9 years.

(c) The cadre (regular workman) to which these daily rated Mazdoors can be inducted on regular basis is a small cadre consisting of only 37 post. All these posts are at present filled up.

(d) These daily rated Mazdoors will be regularised as and when vacancies in the cadre of regular workman arise.

Harnessing Wind Energy in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu

5759. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu have been harnessing wind energy for generation of electricity ;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes, and their output ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide incentives to other States to adopt those schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) There wind farms sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources of the Central Government are already operational at Mandvi (1 MW) and Okha (550KW) in Gujarat and at Tuticorin (550 KW) in Tamil Nadu. The projects are feeding electricity to the concerned State grids. In addition a few other wind electric generators and wind battery chargers have also been taken up in the two States.

(c) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is already setting up two wind farms of capacity 550 KW each at Deogarh in Maharashtra and Puri in Orissa. The Central Government has also set up a few wind battery chargers in different parts of the country, and is planning further wind electricity generation projects in various States, where good wind regimes are available. However, the number and capacity of the projects in different parts of the country will depend on the availability of financial resources.

Setting up of Aromatic Extraction project in Kerala

5760. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aromatic extraction project to be set up in Kerala was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether investment decision has been taken ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) when the project is likely to be set up ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The plant is scheduled to be completed mechanically by 1987.

Diversification of Printing Machinery Units at HMT Ltd., Kalamassery

5761. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to diversify the printing machinery units at Kalamassery HMT unit ;

(b) whether the CNC machines are going to be introduced in it ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (c) It is proposed to add one size each of single colour and two colour sheet-fed off-set printing machines to the present two sizes of letter presses.

(b) CNC machines are already being manufactured in the Machine Tools Division of the Kalamassery unit.

Privatisation of Overseas Supply Vessels by ONGC

5762. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : 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 decided to privatise its entire fleet of overseas supply vessels priced around Rs. 150 crores ;

(b) if so, when and under what considerations the ONGC decided to own OSVs which is a deviation from its primary activity of oil exploration and production ;

(c) the number of vessels presently owned by ONGC and how many of such vessels are yet to be received by it stating the amount involved ; and

(d) the estimated loss likely to be incurred by ONGC as a consequence of its decision to privatise these vessels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ONGC own 23 OSVs, 9 more vessels valued at Rs. 46.17 crores are on order on Indian Shipyards.

(d) Does not arise.

Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher

5763. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land for establishing the Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher by National Thermal Power Corporation has been acquired ;

(b) the details of compensation paid to the persons who were residing on that land and how they have been rehabilitated ;

(c) whether the construction work has been started and by when the first stage is likely to be completed ;

(d) the total estimated cost thereof and the estimated cost for the first stage ; and

(e) the estimated power to be generated in the plant, state-wise ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The construction work of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2 × 500 MW) would be taken up after the project has been approved by Government. A 500 MW unit normally takes about 5 years for commissioning, after placement of orders for main plant equipment. The present estimated cost of Stage-I of the Project, alongwith associated transmission lines, is Rs. 1130 crores. The power from the Talcher STPP would be allocated to the States of the Eastern Region.

Production and Requirement of Coal

5764. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of coal in the country at present ;

(b) the annual requirement of coal in the country ;

(c) whether the present production of coal is not sufficient to meet the demand ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production of coal in the country to meet the demand ;

(e) whether one day conference of Coal Advisory Council which advises the Government on all matters on coal and in particular the problems pertaining to planning for production, transportation, distribution and utilisation of coal resources, was held recently in Delhi ; and

(f) if so, the details of suggestions made and the steps being taken to improve the production of coal and solve other problems?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total production of coal in the country during 1985-86 was 154.29 million tonnes. (Provisional)

(b) to (d) To meet the demand of 176.60 million tonnes of coal assessed by the Planning Commission for the year 1986-87, the coal production target for 1986-87 has been fixed at 166.80 million tonnes. The balance will be met from stocks. Several steps are being taken to achieve the targeted production. These include improving the infrastructural facilities, opening of new mines, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining projects and controlling absenteeism.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The members of the Coal Advisory Council have made a number of suggestions regarding problems of surplus man-power, contract labour, power supply healthy labour relations and improvement of management etc. Government have taken note of these suggestions.

Observance of Minimum National Standard for water pollution by Oil Refineries

5765. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Oil Refineries in the country are complying with the Minimum National Standard (MINAS) for water pollution ; and

(b) the planned investment programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the new installations/upgradation of effluent treatment equipment by the Oil Refineries, which are not complying with MINAS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A few of the refineries using once through colling system are not able to meet some of the prescribed standards. EIL has been engaged to carry out studies for improving the effluent standards.

(b) Rs. 12.39 crores have been provided in the Seventh Plan for pollution control and effluent system projects.

Fresh Tenders for oil Exploration in West Bengal

5766. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh tenders have been invited for an off-shore rig to take up exploratory drilling for oil in the West Bengal basin ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the Oil and Natural Gas Commission could not take up exploratory drilling in the West Bengal off-shore area during the last year ;

(c) the approximate period by which the drilling will now get postponed ; and

(d) when the off-shore rig is likely to be in the Indian waters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Exploratory drilling was not started in 1985 as the contract for the charter hire of the jack up rig, needed for this purpose, could not be finalised since the tender floated for this purpose did not generate adequate competition leading to the requirement being retendered.

(c) and (d) Drilling is expected to commence immediately after the arrival of the jack up rig on location during the middle of the last quarter of 1986.

Micro Hydel Demonstration Project of Rural Electrification Corporation

5767. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details regarding the number of micro-hydel demonstration projects of the Rural Electrification Corporation in operation in different States as on 31st December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : No micro-hydel demonstration project of the Rural Electrification Corporation was in operation in any State as on 31st December, 1985.

Scheme to bring Six Public Sector Engineering Units under a holding Company

5768. **DR. B.L. SHAILESH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a fresh scheme under which a new holding company will be created to bring under its fold six existing public sector engineering units as its subsidiaries ;

(b) if so, the board outlines of the proposal ; and

(c) how far this apex body will go in improving the financial working of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) As part of reorganisation of some of the public enterprises with a view to improving their performance, a proposal has been formulated to set up a Holding Company with Six of the existing enterprises as subsidiaries. The proposal envisages, among other things, financial relief to the constituting units. With closer inter-unit coordination under the Holding Company, the working results of the units is expected to improve substantially.

Opinion sought by Law Commission on Administration of Justice

5769. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Commission has sought opinion from public and from the various High Courts in regard to less expensive and quick system of delivery of justice to the affected section of society ; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reaction of those from whom such opinion has been sought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the details thereof at this stage.

Petrol Pumps in Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh

5770. **SHRI S. PALANKONDRA-YUDU :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more petrol pumps in Cuddapah; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) There are 41 Retail Outlets in operation in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Oil Industry proposes to include additional locations for development of new retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in Cuddapah district under the Marketing Plan being prepared for 1986-87.

Amendment to Companies Act Restricting Number of Directorship for an Individual

5771. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to suitably amend the Indian Companies Act, 1956 restricting the number of companies to not more than ten on which a person may be nominated as Director ;

(b) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Consultancy Service by Public Sector Undertakings from Abroad

5772. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed all public sector undertakings in power, coal, industry fertilizers, petroleum etc., to introduce consultancy services from abroad as a result of which the concerned undertakings have to pay fee for such type of services ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of the undertakings provide consultancy services abroad ;

(c) if so, the names of the undertakings in power, coal, industry, fertilizers, petroleum etc. which have been directed to introduce consultancy services and also the names of the undertakings providing consultancy services abroad and estimated fee to be paid by them and to be collected in foreign exchange respectively ;

(d) whether some of the undertakings have not agreed for payment of fee on the ground that it will have adverse effect on their economy ; and

(e) if so, facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Administrative Ministries of certain public sector Undertakings in sectors like power, coal, Heavy engineering, Railway, petroleum have been requested to advise a few undertakings to from a consultancy company jointly with a company of non-resident Indians, having back up support of renowned internationally known consultancy organisation. Payment of fees by the concerned undertakings will depend upon the scope of services rendered by the proposed company.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No direction has been issued to any individual enterprise to avail of consultancy services. Payment of fees will depend upon the scope of services rendered in each case. The amount of foreign exchange to be collected by way of consultancy fee on account of services rendered abroad by public enterprises cannot be estimated as each consultancy assignment has to be separately negotiated.

(d) and (e) Does not arise, in view of (a) and (c).

Cost Study and Improving Quality of Indigenous Newsprint

5773. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of the quality newsprint in the country as compared to that in Canada, Finland, etc. ;

(b) the steps being taken to institute a technological study for improving the quality of indigenous newsprint ;

(c) whether a study of the cost of the domestic newsprint industry has been ordered ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The prices of standard imported and indigenous newsprint are as follows :—

(i) Imported newsprint (48.8 gsm.)
(January — March, 1986)

High sea sales — Rs. 6980 per tonne

Ex-Buffer — Rs. 7030 per tonne

(ii) Indigenous newsprint (effective from 31.12.85)

National Newsprint and Paper Mills Rs. 7860 per tonne (55 gsm)

Mysore Paper Mills,) Rs. 8960 per
Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.,) tonne (52 gsm)
and Tamil Nadu Newsprint
and Papers

(b) The quality of newsprint produced by the existing newsprint units is considered satisfactory. Technological studies for upgradation in quality have been made by the units themselves. The major characteristics for newsprint are the absorption of

ink, no show-through capability, runnability of newsprint on printing machine, and these are met as per requirement.

(c) and (d) The domestic newsprint manufacturers are charging retention prices based on a study made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and prices in 1981, with adjustments for subsequent escalations in the costs of various inputs, as assessed by BICP.

Austerity in Running of Guest Houses and Luxury Cars by Private and Public Sector

5774. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

whether strict austerity will be introduced in running of Guest Houses, luxury cars both by private sector and public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): As far as public sector enterprises are concerned, Government have already advised them that austerity measures should be adopted in running their guest houses. These enterprises have also been advised not to purchase foreign-made cars or any other luxury cars. It had also been suggested to the public enterprises that they should not resort to air-conditioning of the existing non-air-conditioned cars.

Private sector organisations do not come within the purview of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

Formation of Consortium Under Hydro-Carbons India Limited

5775. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a Consortium under Hydro-Carbons India Ltd. ;

(b) if so, the names of members of this Consortium ; and

(c) whether this Consortium will enter into jobs outside the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Oil and Natural Gas Commission, through its wholly owned subsidiary Hydrocarbons India Ltd., is in the process of forming a consortium with the following public sector undertakings to take up turn-key and consultancy jobs in foreign countries in the Oil and Gas Sector :—

1. Engineers India Ltd.
2. Mazagaon Docks Ltd.
3. Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
4. Bridge and Roof Company (India) Ltd.
5. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
6. Instrumentation Ltd.
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.
8. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.
9. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
10. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
11. Hydrocarbons India Ltd.

Bringing down election expenditure

5776. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to bring down the election expenditure ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance to the candidates of recognised political parties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The expenses connected with elections have increased over the years due to increase in the cost of publicity material, travel, etc. Administrative expenses on the holding of elections have also been increasing. The Election Commission has been making recommendations with the objective of reducing electioneering costs, viz. holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies ; and the use of electronic voting machines enabling reducing in the period of campaigning and also in the process reducing administrative costs over security, storage and counting of ballot papers after the polls. It is the endeavour of the Government to hold consultations with political parties as a part of electoral reforms and take necessary steps to reduce election expenses to the extent feasible.

(b) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

New Rural Post Office in Azamgarh District

5777. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the villages in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh where new rural post offices were opened in the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : During 1983-84 Post Offices were opened in the following seven villages of Azamgarh district :—

1. Mundhar
2. Muzaffarpur
3. Jamdih
4. Sikai Kesha
5. Bhedaura
6. Hemai
7. Laharpar

No new rural post offices were opened in the district during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

P and T Land Lying Vacant at Azamgarh (UP)

5778. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land belonging to Posts and Telecommunications Departments in rohrihat in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh is lying vacant ;

(b) if so, when this land was purchased; and

(c) the reasons for which this land is still lying vacant and the purpose for which the Government propose to utilise this land ?

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

(b) This land was purchased in the year 1971 and a microwave mast was planned to be erected over it.

(c) Due to change in the planning, the mast could not be erected and later on it has been decided to utilise this land for the construction of telephone exchange and staff quarters subject to availability of resources. Half an acre of the land is earmarked for use by the Department of Posts.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange at Azamgarh, U. P.

5779. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to expand the Telephone Exchange in district Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) the time by which the said exchange will be expended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The exchange has recently been expanded from 800 to 900 lines.

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

[*English*]

Survey on functioning of Special Courts

5780. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of the functioning of various special courts constituted under different Statutes, has been made ; and

(b) if so, the results of such a survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) Two Additional Special Courts are functioning under the Terrorist Affected Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1984. Under Article 235 of the Constitution control over these courts vests with the respective High Court and as such there is no formal Survey by the Central Government.

The States have been requested separately to set up Additional Courts/earmark courts exclusively to deal with economic offences under certain specified Central Acts, with the recurring/non-recurring expenditure on these courts borne by the Central Government. Administration of Justice in these courts primarily concerns the State Governments. Under Article 235 of the Constitution the control over these courts vests with the

respective High Court. The Registries of the High Courts have, however, been requested to furnish statistical information regarding institution, disposal and pendency of cases in these courts under each Act, separately.

Postal Delivery Centres in Goa, Daman and Diu

5781. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of postal delivery centres in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu ;

(b) whether any of these delivery centres were cancelled/closed in the last six months and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 113 Delivery Post Offices in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu at present.

(b) Yes, 18 Delivery centres were reduced in the Goa area of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in the last six months.

(c) There were 115 Delivery Post Offices in Goa till 1st December 1985 when delivery work of 18 Post Offices were transferred and merged with other delivery Post Offices. The multiplicity of delivery Post Offices in the small territory of Goa was resulting in delays in the delivery of letters to the addressees. The delivery jurisdiction of these offices were overlapping and not clearly demarcated resulting in heavy missendings and consequent delays to the letters. This necessitated the merger of the delivery work of 18 delivery offices with the adjoining bigger offices. The above rationalisation of delivery work in Goa has resulted in speeding up of mail delivery.

Appointment of Judges in Panaji Bench of Bombay High Court

5782. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of High Court Judges appointed on the Panaji Bench of the Bombay High Court ;

(b) whether there is a proposal to appoint more judges ;

(c) if so, when ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d) Section 9 of the High Court at Bombay (Extension of Jurisdiction to Goa, Daman and Diu) Act, 1981 provides that "Such Judges of the High Court at Bombay, being not less than two in number, as the Chief Justice of that High Court may, from time to time nominate, shall sit at Panaji in order to exercise the jurisdiction and power for the time being vested in that High Court in respect of cases arising in the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu." The Chief Justice Bombay High Court is thus empowered to nominate more Judges in the bench at Panaji as and when considered necessary by him.

Judges are appointed in the Bombay High Court, and not in any of its benches.

Licensed capacity and production of companies producing PAS and its salts

5783. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are producing PAS and its salts ;

(b) the licensed capacity and production of each during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the companies are not even producing 10 per cent of the licensed capacity ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the companies are producing other drugs in which they are overcharging ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) In the organised sector, M/s. IDPL, Biochem and Synth, Pfizer, Wander and Bio-Evans are producing PAS and its salts.

(b) Details are given in the Statement given below.

(c) Production of PAS and its salts have been declining over the past three years. This is mainly because of its replacement by newer and more potent drugs such as Ethambutol and Rifampicin. There has been no shortage of PAS and its salts, and their imports are negligible.

(d) and (e) The prices of all anti-T.B. drugs are price controlled under DPCO, 1979. Wherever any instance of overcharging of price comes to the notice of the Government, appropriate action is taken in accordance with the due process of law.

Statement

Name of the producer	A/c Unit	Licensed Capacity	Production		
			1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. I.D.P.L.	T	400.00	102.30	114.55	29.15
2. Biochem & Synth	..	100.00	104.40	77.31	76.15
3. Pfizer	..	110.00	12.60	3.67	8.52
4. Wander	..	300.00	26.60	21.46	5.25
5. Bio-Evans	..	120.00	42.50	—	—

Foreign Collaborations

5784. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of collaboration agreements with multinational companies during the last three years has increased substantially ;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the yearly outgo of money that such agreements have involved ;

(c) the reasons why in items like shaving blades, torch batteries, mopeds and such like small items, a foreign collaboration is needed when our own technological know-how is fairly advanced ;

(d) whether Government propose to give better incentives to firms using indigenous know-how than those using foreign know-how so that dependence on multinationals is reduced ; and

(e) whether Government propose to review the items where foreign collaboration will be permitted ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The number of Foreign Collaboration approved during the last three years has increased substantially.

(b) Details regarding yearly outgo of money involved in such approvals is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in this Ministry.

(c) The availability of technology within the country is taken into account through the mechanism of Technology Evaluation Committee (TEC) where CSIR, DSIR, NRDC and Defence Science Organisation are represented. Foreign Collaboration is allowed taking into consideration the need for technology upgradation, improved quality, better fuel efficiency etc.

(d) Incentives already exist for using indigenous know-how.

(e) This is an ongoing and continuous process. Proposals for foreign collaborations are examined and are normally allowed when the need for the same has been established and technology is not available indigenously.

Transmission Channels in Manipur

5785. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether because of the absence of transmission channels, the hydel power being generated in Manipur is not reaching all over the State ;

(b) whether this is greatly hampering the growth of industries particularly small scale industries in the State ;

(c) whether Union Government propose to give assistance to the State Government to complete the work early ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Manipur's power requirement is met mostly from Loktak Hydro Electric Project. 33 KV transmission system has been planned to carry power to the different load centres of the State. Eleven 33/11 KV sub-stations alongwith their associated transmission lines have been completed. The scheme for installation of twelve new 33/11 KV sub-stations has been approved and is under implementation by the State. These transmission schemes within the State are to be funded by the Manipur Government, under

their own State Plan. With the completion of these schemes, it would be possible to transmit power to the industries and other various categories of consumers around these sub-stations.

FICCI's Suggestions for Saving of Power in Industry

5786. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested that a 10 per cent saving of power by industry will result in an annual saving of nearly Rs. 7000 crores ;

(b) whether Government have examined this suggestion ; and

(c) if so, whether it has been found acceptable for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) In a brochure entitled "Energy Efficiency-Opportunities in Industry" brought out by Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, it has been indicated that an overall 10 per cent saving in the total energy consumed in the industrial sector will result in, at the current prices, a direct saving of fuel cost to the tune of Rs. 780 crores and add Rs. 7000 crores to the annual flow of industrial out-put. Government is aware of the fact that in the organised industrial sector, substantial energy savings can be made through conservation measures without affecting output or efficiency. The report of the "Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy" has also indicated the range of savings which can be effected through conservation measures. The Working Group have recommended long-term and short-term energy conservation measures for industrial sector. Since a number of sectors/agencies are involved in the implementation of the recommendations and there is need to create new mechanisms and practices, implementation of these recommendations for energy conservation in industry is being taken up in a phased manner.

[Translation]

Compensation for Losses Suffered by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

5787. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board is suffering heavy losses on account of extension of the facility of one lamp connection at highly concessional rates to consumers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under both the heads capital investment and recurring charges ;

(b) whether compensation is being paid to the Board by the Central/State Government on this account ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to compensate the losses suffered by the Board in order to reduce these losses ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has since submitted a proposal to the State Government for compensation of the losses incurred in providing single light connection to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes consumers.

Telephone-exchange at Bhikiyasain and Champawat

5788. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that telephone exchanges at Bhikiyasain in Almora district and at Champawat in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh are not functioning satisfactorily ;

(b) whether most of the subscribers who took connections at the time of opening of these exchanges have now surrendered their connections ;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to instal new equipments in these exchanges and to upgrade them with a view to bringing about improvement in the situation ;

(d) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be completed ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telephone exchange at Bhikiyasain and Champawat are generally working satisfactorily.

(b) No, Sir. Telephone exchange at Bhikiyasain was opened on 28.3.81 with 9 working connections and at present there are 10 working connections. Also telephone exchange at Champawat was opened on 18.3.81 with 8 working connections and at present there are 17 working connections.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Equipments of these exchanges have not yet completed their useful life span, more over their performance is generally satisfactorily,

Appointment of S.C./S.T. Persons in Dhauliganga Project, Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh

5789. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the local officials engaged in the survey of Dhauliganga Project, Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh have been retrenched ;

(b) if so, the total number of officials retrenched so far and the number of officials transferred there, from outside in their place ;

(c) whether he is also aware of the fact that persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been appointed in this project at all ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that local candidates and the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not ignored?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) No regular or work-charged employees of the Dhauli-ganga Hydro-electric Project has been retrenched. However, the services of some casual/daily-rated employees engaged in this project for specific jobs of short duration were terminated on the completion of the jobs for which they were engaged.

(c) and (d) Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been appointed in this project.

Mail Vans in Uttar Pradesh Circle

5790. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of mail vans required in Uttar Pradesh Circle ;

(b) whether the number is in accordance with the requirements of the State ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to increase their number ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) One hundred and fifty vans.

(b) The number is adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on Development of Small and Cottage Industries in Rural Areas During Sixth Plan

5791. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on development of small scale and cottage industries in rural areas of the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the total Central assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during the said Plan period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Uttar Pradesh had been provided the lowest per capita Central assistance for this purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to ensure that such a situation does not obtain in the current Plan period ; and

(e) the per capita Central assistance during 1985-86 as also the allocation for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan period, the total expenditure incurred on development of small scale, village and cottage industries was of the order of Rs. 564.90 crores—Rs 184.68 crores under the SIDO Plan schemes of the small-scale sector including expenditure incurred on self-employment scheme, and Rs.380.22 crores by way of Grants and loans incurred for development of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes.

(b) The total Central assistance provided to Uttar Pradesh for the development of these industries was about Rs. 90 crores (excluding expenditure incurred on self-employment schemes but including Rs. 79.76 crores for Khadi and Village Industries Programmes and Rs. 9.62 crores on programmes under the small scale sector.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

(d) Does not arise.

Statement showing details of cement units declared as 'sick' for the purpose of relief in the form of levy quota

(e) During 1985-86, Government released Rs. 83.42 crores for development of Khadi and Village Industries (excluding subsidy in lieu of interest on Government loans and rebate on sales of Khadi at 1984-85 level of expenditure on these items and subsidy on account of Gobar gas and Bee-keeping. Under the SIDO Schemes of Small scale sector about Rs. 60 crores were provided as Central assistance to different States. The allocation for 1986-87 for KVI programmes is Rs. 100 crores. The figures of allocation under the SIDO schemes in the small scale sector to different States which depends on matching contribution by the States are yet to be finalised.

[English]

Sick Units in Cement Industry

5792. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to declare certain cement units as 'sick' for two to three years ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b) 15 units have been declared as 'sick' for varying periods from 1985-86 to 1989-90 as indicated in the statement given below. As a measure of relief, such units are required to supply 40% of their actual production of cement as levy cement as against 60% of actual production to be supplied as levy quota by the existing units (namely units which were in production before 1.1.82).

Name of the Plant	Period upto and for which sickness concessions recommended. (Respective financial years of Companies).
1. ACC, Dwarka	1987-88
2. ACC, Lakheri	1989-90
3. ACC, Sindri	1986-87
4. India Cements Sankarnagar	1987-88
5. Jaipur Udyog	1986-87
6. Kalyanpur	1985-86
7. Sone Valley	1986
8. Tamil Nadu, Alengulam	1987-88
9. Tamii Nadu, Ariyalur	1987-88
10. UPSCC, Churk	1987-88
11. UPSCC, Dalla	1987-88
12. ACC, Khalari	31.12.1986
13. ACC, Sevalia	31.12.1986
14. CCI, Charkhi Dadri	31.12.1986
15. Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Co. Limited	31.12.1986

Loss Suffered at Narasapur-V Oil Well

5793. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during heavy loss of mud in Narasapur-V oil in Krishna-Godavari Basin cementing was done ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the contractor drilled the well with more than permissible degree of inclination ; if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the total amount spent on this well as on 1 January, 1986 and the probable yield therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) About 14.23 crores. The production potential will be know only after the structure has been delineated.

Performance of Korba Project

5794. DR. VIJAY RAMA RAO :

SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per press reports Korba Project of the National Thermal Power Corporation has scaled new heights of performance and if so, the details thereof as compared to other better run plants ;

(b) whether the Korba unit has achieved the highest plant load factor ; and

(c) whether Korba Plant has been built at costs below the estimated costs or without escalation due to timely completion ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE (a) and (b) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have reported that the 3 × 200 MW units (which are commissioned) of their Korba Super Thermal Power Project (3 × 200 MW + 3 × 500 MW) achieved a Plant Load Factor (PLF) of 103.44% in Feb., 1986. A comparison of the highest monthly PLF achieved by some of the other better-running Stations in the country is given below :—

S. No.	Station	Board/ Corporation	Highest PLF (%)	Month
i)	Ramagundam	NTPC	101.3	January, 1986
ii)	Vijayawada	APSEB	98.6	July, 1985
iii)	Parli	MSEB	96.2	Nov., 1985
iv)	Singrauli	NTPC	92.7	March, 1986
v)	Tuticorin	TNEB	91.1	January, 1986
vi)	Nasik	MSEB	84.3	Dec., 1985

(c) No, Sir.

Production of Bulk Drugs

5795. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious complaints of irregularities have been received by Government against the Office of the Development Commissioner (Drugs) ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ;

(c) whether a particular company was permitted to produce a bulk drug from an intermediate stage (in preference to production from the basic stage) ;

(d) whether similar production of Rifampicin, an Anti-TB drug, was not permitted in the small scale sector though specifically approved by the then Minister-in-charge ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Certain allegations of irregularities have been received by Government and these are being looked into.

(c) In keeping with the declared policy of the Government FERA companies are not being granted permission to produce any bulk drug from other than the basic stages. Instances, however, have come to the notice of the Government of some other Companies manufacturing bulk drugs from intermediate stages.

(d) and (e) No Sir. Small scale companies do not require any approval under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to undertake manufacture of any bulk drug, including rifampicin.

[Translation]**Parity in Prices of Drugs Manufactured in Public Sector and Private Sector Industries**

5796. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of drugs manufactured in public sector industries are considerably higher than those of the drugs of the same standard manufactured in the private sector industries ;

(b) if so, whether Government are making any efforts to bring parity in the prices of these drugs ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) It is difficult to generalise. The price of drugs are statutorily fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 for the industry as a whole including Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) to (d) It is the endeavour of the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings to produce the drugs with maximum efficiency.

Licences for setting up Industries

5797. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who applied for licences to set up industries in various parts of the country during the last two years ;

(b) the number of applications on which decision has been taken so far ;

(c) the number and particulars of persons who have been issued licences alongwith the dates of their application and the dates on which they were issued licences; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing licences to the remaining persons so far alongwith other relevant details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
(a) to (d) During the years 1984 and 1985, 5485 Industrial Licence applications were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the grant of Letters of Intent for setting up industries in various parts of the country. Out of these, 5182 proposals have been disposed of and the remaining 303 proposals are at various stages of consideration. The details of applications which are approved and against which Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent are issued, are regularly published in the monthly Newsletter published by the Indian Investment Centre. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

The details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

[English]

Ben/restriction on import of basic material of certain drugs

5798. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that basic material of certain drugs is banned or restricted for import under the current import policy and the intermediates and penultimates for the production of these drugs are allowed for import under the Open General Licence ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) It is difficult to generalise. However, the placement of any raw material in the lists under the Import and Export Policy depends upon the indigenous availability of raw material.

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer Pricing by FERA and Ex-FERA Drug Companies

5799. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:**
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a FERA ex-FERA Drug companies are engaged in the activities of transfer pricing ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these companies are importing bulk drugs and other raw materials at much higher prices than the international prevailing prices ;

(c) whether his Ministry is monitoring the import prices of these companies ; and

(d) if so, the names the companies where the difference of a particular drug is more than 15 per cent from the lower CIF price of import ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) International prices of drugs, raw materials and other inputs used by the drug industries vary from source to source. Whenever any instance of import from a particular source at a price higher than the price from the other source comes to the notice of Government, necessary action is taken in the matter. For instance M/s. German Remedies were found importing Dipyridamole at a price higher than the price at which others were importing. Steps were taken and the

prices of formulations produced by this company were reduced on 23rd July, 1984 so as to recognise the average import price of Dipyridamole rather than the price at which M/s. German Remedies were importing this drug.

Recession in Cement Industry

5800. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is recession in the cement industry now a days ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the effective steps Government are taking to improve the situation ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that cost of production per tonne of cement is quite high as compared to the international price ; and

(e) if so, the reason for high production cost of portland cement ?

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

(a) to (c) No, Sir. Overall availability of cement in the country continues to be less than the estimated demand and no reports about general recession in cement industry have been received. In the recent past certain cement plants had reported difficulty in the distribution of cement due to less off-take in certain areas. The temporary slackness in demand appears to be due to financial/budgetary constraints of some States, diversion of funds for relief works in certain States like Gujarat and Rajasthan which were affected severe drought conditions, etc. At the same time, there has also been overall increase in the production and availability of cement in the country. With a view to help the affected factories in disposal of their cement stocks, steps have been taken to divert allocation from such factories to areas whose normal allocation is less than their demand.

(d) and (e) The cost of production of cement is a function of various factors including the scale of operation and the cost of various inputs like raw-material, fuel and power. Hence comparison of international costs and prices will be relevant only if such factors operating in Indian plants are similar to those prevailing abroad.

Aero-Derivate Engines for H.B.J. Gas Pipeline Project

5801. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a news item captioned "H.B.J. project may depend on import of engines" appearing in "Hindustan Times" of 14 March, 1986 stating that the aero-derivative engines for the compressor stations of the HBJ gas pipeline project, preferred by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) would make the running of this pipeline totally dependent upon constant import of foreign spares and foreign engines for maintenance and repairs ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The bidders for the work of construction of the HBJ gas pipeline have been asked to quote for both aero-derivative and industrial types of machines for the compressor stations. Decision on the type of machines to be used in the project will be taken, taking into consideration technical and economic criteria and all other relevant factors.

Demand and Production of Molasses

5802. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirements of molasses for use in industry annually ;

(b) the production of molasses annually in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production of molasses in the country is less than the requirement ;

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

(e) whether Government propose to utilise khandsari molasses for industrial proposes also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Based on an average of last four years consumption of Molasses by industries, including the Alcohol distillation industries, the average annual requirement of Molasses is currently estimated at approx. 30 lakh tonnes. The last four year's production of Molasses varied between 23.87 lakh tonnes and 39.93 lakh tonnes per year depending on the seasonal production of sugar cane and sugar. The current year's estimated availability of molasses is approx. 26 lakh tonnes which would fall short of the average estimated requirements.

(d) Since a short-fall in production of Molasses mainly affects the availability of alcohol, Government has permitted duty free imports of denatured Alcohol for meeting the requirement of Alcohol based industries.

(e) The Central Government has advised all State Government and Union Territories to control the distribution and movement of khandsari molasses in order to improve availability for Industrial uses.

Setting up of Chilhati Cement Project in Public Sector

5803. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a project report for 3000 tonnes a day cement plant at Chilhati in Madhya Pradesh in public sector was prepared a few years back ;

(b) if so, whether the above project has been approved ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if this plant is set up, the slag from Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants can be utilised ; and

(d) if the project has not been approved so far, when Government propose to set up the Chilhati Cement Project in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Cement Corporation of India Limited, a wholly owned Government of India Undertaking submitted a feasibility report in January, 1984 for setting up of 1 million tonne per annum clinkerisation and 1.19 million tonnes per annum cement grinding unit at Chilhati (Madhya Pradesh) and, 0.71 million tonnes per annum slag cement grinding unit at Rourkela (Orissa). The report also envisaged utilisation of granulated slag from Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants. The project could not be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) programme due to resources constraint.

Drilling Equipment Imported from USA

5804. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the number of most advanced off-shore and on-shore drilling equipments imported from USA to enhance oil output in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : ONGC and OIL are importing a number of equipments from USA for conducting drilling operations offshore/onshore. These include drilling rigs, blow out preventors, down hole survey tools, fishing tools, surface to subsea well heads, christmas trees, cementing units and well control equipment. etc.

Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

5805. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in Statement I, II and III given below,

(a) the existing policy to provide telecommunication facilities in the rural areas ;

(b) The present liberalised policy has been useful in development of rural telecommunication.

(b) how far present policy has proved rational for the development of rural communication ;

(c) No, Sir.

(c) whether Government propose to bring about changes in the existing policy to achieve the object ; and

(d) Does not arise in view of (c).

Statement-I*Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of Stations*

1. District Headquarters.
2. Sub-Divisional Headquarters.
3. Tehsil Headquarters.
4. Sub Tehsil Headquarters.
5. Block Headquarters.
6. Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas and 2500 or more in backward or hilly areas.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICE

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any condition of minimum revenue.†

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7. Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual recurring expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

8. OUT OF THE WAY PLACES**OUT OF THE WAY PLACES**

- a. Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- b. The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.

- a. Should be beyond 40 Kms. (Radial distance) from an existing exchange.
- b. The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
- c. The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

9. Tourist/Pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power projects sites/townships.**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES****CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES**

- a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

- a. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas

10. All other Stations.**CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF PUBLIC CALL OFFICES****CONDITION FOR PROVISION OF COMBINED OFFICES**

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note : 1. (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

- (b) When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :
 - i. Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
 - ii. Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multi purpose Cooperative Societies) are established ; and
 - iii. Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.
2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Statement-I***Revised Policy for Opening of long distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) Combined Office (COs) in Rural Areas***

The present policy of the department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/ Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Statement-I), has been under consideration of P&T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P&T Board has decided as follows :

- i) While the present policy, as detailed in statement-I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a precondition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LTPTs to improve, reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where Power induction makes the open-wire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also,

iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Office is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G.M.T. of the Territorial Circle.

iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be (forty) Paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month. and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

The P&T Board have also directed that the entire country may be divided into clusters of villages forming hexagonal areas (with a symmetrical hexagon of 5KM. side), leaving out, of course, areas which are uninhabited, like mountainous regions, rivers lakes, deserts etc. and that the village to serve as the focal point in each cluster, where the LDPT can be located may be identified. The task of identifying village clusters for the establishment of LDPTs to achieve the 5 Km, accessibility objective has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), whose report with detailed maps, would be made available to the Circles for planning purposes.

On receipt of the detailed maps with the requisite data for location of LDPTs for the village clusters as per study by NCAER, Heads of Circles will arrange to draw up a detailed annual programme for opening of future LDPTs both on open wire system and Multi-Access Radio system with a view to implement the above decisions of the P&T Board.

The project Estimates for the opening of LDPTs under the Multi-Access Radio System should, however, continue to be referred to the Directorate for the purpose of allotment of equipment etc.

Statement-III***Policy regarding opening of new Telephone Exchanges in rural/backward and hilly areas***

Under the normal rules of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, projects for opening of Telephone Exchanges are sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual revenue. With increasing cost of equipment, stores and labour, however, it has been found that a large number of projects for small exchanges in rural areas prove unremunerative not only in the initial stages but also after the full connectable capacity is utilized. To permit extension of telephone services in rural areas following liberalised policy for opening/expansion of telephone exchanges upto 100 lines capacity has been adopted with effect from 1.4.1980. This is subject to availability of finance and materials.

- (i) Small automatic exchanges may be opened and expanded in rural areas upto 100 lines, capacity without insisting on each individual project being remunerative. Instead the opening and expansion of such exchanges shall be governed by the demand for private and public (other than service) telephone connections.
- (ii) A 10 lines exchange may be opened provided there is a minimum telephone demand for 5 (Five) such connection in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the central village subject to the anticipated revenue being at least 35 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure. (This is not applicable for the time being since a 10 lines small automatic exchange is still being developed, reference may also please be made to para (v) below).
- (iii) The 10 lines exchanges may be replaced by or a new 25 lines exchange may be installed if there

is a demand for 10 such connections in a village or group of villages within a radius of 5 Kms. of the Central village subject to the anticipated revenue being atleast 40 percent of the anticipated A.R.E.

- (iv) The 25 lines exchange may be replaced by a 50 lines exchange when the demand reaches 23 and a 50 lines exchange may be expanded to 100 lines when the demand reaches 46 subject to the anticipated revenue being 60 per cent and 70 per cent respectively of the anticipated A.R.E.
- (v) In general, the initial capacity of a small automatic exchange at a new station should not exceed 10 lines. However, in view of the fact that development work is still in progress on a 10 lines electronic SAX and the smallest exchange available as on date is of 25 lines exchanges till 10 lines SAXs are available freely, subject, of course to the minimum demand for 10 regular private and public connections (other than service).

The above liberalised policy is applicable for opening/expansion of automatic exchanges.

2. Opening of small manual exchanges involves employment of a minimum of 5 operators to provide round the clock service through out the week. As such opening of small manual exchanges involves much higher losses. It is, therefore, normally not envisaged that a manual exchange with less than 100 lines should be opened.

3. Thus at present Heads of Telecommunications Circles are sanctioning schemes for opening of 25 lines small automatic exchanges wherever at least 10 prospective subscribers register their demands with prescribed advance deposit of Rs. 100/- for this purpose the prospective subscribers may contact the sub-Divisional Officer Phones/Telegraphs of the area.

4. The opening of such exchanges involves renting out a suitable building and procurement of exchange equipment, power plant, batteries, cables, line materials etc. It therefore, may take upto about 24 months for the exchange to be commissioned once the scheme is approved.

Guidelines for entitlement of Cities to get LPG facilities

5806. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific guidelines have been fixed by his Ministry as to which cities are entitled to get LPG facilities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Oil Industry for the purpose of introduction of LPG facility is generally taking up, in a phased manner towns with a population of 20,000 and above which offer potential for economically viable marketing of LPG.

Power Generation in Madhya Pradesh

5807. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the generation of power in Madhya Pradesh during Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the total MW of power generated from different power plants in Madhya Pradesh during the above Plan period ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, an additional capacity of

1488 MW was programmed for creation in Madhya Pradesh. Actual achievement was 1170 MW.

(b) and (c) Energy generated from various power stations in Madhya Pradesh during the terminal year of the Sixth Plan i.e. 1984-85 was as under :--

Name of Power Station	Capacity (MW)	Energy Generated (MU)
THERMAL		
Satpura	1142.5	4553
Korba Stage-I	100	483
Korba Stage-II	200	777
Korba Stage-III	240	1181
Korba West	630	1131
Amarkantak	300	1732
HYDRO		
Gandhi Sagar	115	438

Policy Reg. LPG Distribution Agencies in Oil Corporations

5808. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure laid down for allotment of LPG distribution agencies ;

(b) whether there is uniform policy regarding LPG distribution agencies in all the Oil Corporations in the public sector ;

(c) if not, the details therefor ;

(d) whether certain guidelines have been laid down for allotment of LPG distribution agency ; and

(e) the authority which has been assigned the work of selection of LPG distribution agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (c) After identifying a location for setting up an LPG

distributorship, the oil marketing company concerned invites applications through press advertisements. The four regional Oil Selection Boards consider the applications from persons eligible under the prescribed criteria, call them for an interview and recommend a panel of names in order of merit to the oil company concerned. The Oil company issues a Letter of Intent to the first person on the panel and, upon completion of requisite formalities by the latter, appoints him to the distributorship.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
 (c) Does not arise.
 (d) Yes, Sir.

Subsidies to New Industries

5809. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:
 Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which have sought subsidy for setting up new industrial units in the selected backward areas during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of subsidy given to each of these units ;

(c) the employment of local population in these units, particularly in Orissa ;

(d) the number of ancillary units that have shown encouragement to come up in the backward region as ancillaries to the subsidised new industrial undertakings ; and

(e) the estimated benefits which have gone to the backward areas from the setting up of these new industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):
 (a) to (e) A statement indicating the type of industrial eligible for Central Investment Subsidy is given below. The Central Subsidy is disbursed to the individual industrial units through State Governments/ Financial Institutions. Information about

the disbursement of Central Subsidy unit-wise, employment of local population in such units and number of ancillary units is not maintained centrally.

During the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 the following amounts have been reimbursed to States/Union Territory Administrations under the Central Investment subsidy scheme :—

1983-84	Rs. 51.93 crores
1984-85	Rs. 82.03 crores
1985-86	Rs. 101.27 crores

Benefits like grant of Central Subsidy, Concessional Finance, priority in grant of Industrial Licences, exemption from Income Tax etc. have encouraged the entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward areas providing avenues of employment for the local population.

Statement

Industries eligible for Central Investment Subsidy

- Industries listed in the first schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as amended from time to time.
- Industries falling within the purview of the following Boards/Agencies:—
 - Small Scale Industries Board
 - Coir Board
 - Silk Board
 - All India Handicrafts Board
 - All India Handloom Board
 - Any other agency constituted by Government for Industrial Development
- Poultry and all agro-industries. Capital expenditure on land, building and equipment alone will be eligible
 - Hybrid Seeds

- iii) Mining
- iv) Cold Storages
- v) Hotels
- vi) Service industries of the type of general workshops including repair workshops. No other service industries are eligible for subsidy.
- vii) Dry-Cleaning by mechanical Process
- viii) Small Scale Service Establishments.

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges in Alleppey District, Kerala

5810. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new telephone exchanges in Alleppey District of Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the places where these are proposed to be opened ?

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

(b) A 1500 lines ICP Crossbar exchange is planned by the end of 7th Plan at Alleppey Unit. II.

SC/ST workers in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited

5811. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribe workers in Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited in 1985, 1980, and 1985 ;

(b) whether percentage is on the decrease ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and remedial steps taken thereon ?

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

Impact on Balance of Payment due to Price Fall in International Market

5812. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the fall in the petroleum crude oil price would out import cost and substantially ease India's balance of payments situation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the net effect on balance of payment in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) While the fall in the petroleum crude price will have some favourable impact, the extent of reduction in import cost can not be predicted at this stage. The impact on balance of payments will depend on the future behaviour of petroleum crude price. As the present situation is fluid, no long term view of balance of payments in the 7th Five Year Plan could be taken at present.

Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Haryana

5813. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Telephone Exchange to be opened in Haryana during 1986-87 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Ten MAX-III exchange of 25-lines capacity each are proposed to be opened in Haryana during 1986-87 subject to availability of requisite demand and financial viability of the proposal. The places where the exchanges are proposed to be opened have not yet been identified.

Trunk calls from Charkhidadri Telephone Exchange

5814. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether even urgent Trunk Calls booked from Charkhidadri Exchange do not mature and take many hours ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for early maturing of Trunk Calls ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The average delay on urgent trunk calls from Charkhidadri to New Delhi, Rohtak and Bhiwani is of the order of Thirty minutes and between Charkhidadri and Rewari Fifteen minutes.

(b) In view of reply at (a) above question does not arise.

Opening of New Post and Telegraph Offices in Haryana

5815. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of new post and telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Haryana during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

POST OFFICES :

As of now, no new post offices are proposed to be opened in Haryana during 1986-87.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE :

40 combined offices (That is telegraphic communication provided in post offices) are proposed to be opened in Haryana during 1986-87. The details are under finalisation based on norms.

Equity Participation by Public in Public Sector Undertakings

5816. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to allow equity participation by the public in some of the public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government have received one such proposal from Maruti Udyog Ltd.

(b) As per the existing capital structure of the company, Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd. of Japan hold 26% of the equity of Maruti Udyog Ltd. with an option to increase to 40% within 5 years. The balance of equity is held by Government of India. Maruti Udyog Ltd. have proposed to change the capital structure as follows :—

Government of India	—	35%
Suzuki Motor Company	—	35%
Public/Financial Institution	—	30%

(c) To raise funds for investment and/have flexibility in management in a competitive market.

Unsaleable bicycles in Cecly Corporation of India

5817. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cycle Corporation of India has huge stock of about 47000 unsaleable bicycles worth Rs. 3 crores ; and

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

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

(a) and (b) As on 31.3.1986 the stock of bicycle with Cycle Corporation of India Limited was about 30,000. The higher stock position was due to unfavourable market conditions in respect of all bicycles in general.

Delicensing of Food Processing Industries

5818. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some categories of food processing industries have been delicensed ;

(b) if so, the food processing lines taken up by the FERA companies and their associates after this policy became effective ; and

(c) the impact of the entry of FERA companies into food processing on (i) outflow of foreign exchange by way of repatriation of dividends and (ii) on the small scale units already operating in or likely to enter those lines ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delicensing is *inter alia* subject to the condition that the Industrial undertaking does not fall within the purview of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and these is, therefore, no question of FERA Company availing of the delicensing facilities.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Creation of further capacities in Glass Industry

5819. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether glass industry has been hit by plastic substitutes ;

(b) if so, whether glass industry capacities are lying idle ;

(c) whether organisations of glass industry units have urged Government to stop import of glass components for automobiles and for creation of further capacities in them here through technology transfer agreements ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) and (b) The capacity utilization of glass bottle industry has declined in the past. One of the main reasons for this could be the availability of cheaper plastic substitutes.

(c) As per the present import policy, import of toughened glass is under O.G.L. However, representations were received from Safety Glass Producers' Association for not approving additional capacity through installation of new units with overseas collaboration for the manufacture of toughened glass required by new generation of cars.

(b) All industrial licence/foreign collaboration/capital goods applications are considered and disposed of by the Government on case to case basis on merits in accordance with the prevalent policy.

Installation of Micro-Wave Satellite Link Stations in North Eastern Region

5820. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for installation of some micro-wave satellite link stations in the North Eastern Region ; and

(b) if so, the proposed sites for installation of such stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Five Microwave stations are proposed in North Eastern Region. In addition, there are proposals for setting up of 30 satellite Earth Stations also in the North East Region.

(b) The microwave stations will be located at Goalpara and Bongaigaon, linking them to Gauhati, at Sibsagar and North Lakhimpur linking them to Jorhat, at Aizwal linking to Silchar. As regards the satellite Earth Stations are concerned, 4 are proposed in Arunachal Pradesh at Zero, Seppa, Anini and Daparezo and for the remaining 26 Satellite Earth stations, actual locations are under finalisation.

Manufacture of small and low cost tractors

5821. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to manufacture small and low cost tractors that will be most useful to be farmers considering the different kinds of soil in certain States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) by when the same is likely to be accomplished ?

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

(a) to (c) Full flexibility has been granted to existing manufacturers to diversify their product range to include tractors, power tillers and agriculture machinery of various sizes. In addition, excise exemption has been given to tractors upto 25 DBHP for benefit of small farmers.

Introduction of Retention pricing for oil Refineries

5822. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new system of retention pricing for oil refineries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) its effect on the refineries and the consumer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Feasibility of Underground Oil Storage

5823. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility of underground storage of oil as prevalent in other countries has been examined ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Expert groups have been looking into the feasibility of underground storages since 1972. Detailed technoeconomic investigations and pre-feasibility studies undertaken have revealed that underground mined rock caverns would be suitable for storage of crude oil at certain places. Studies are being made on analytical aspects of rock cavern stability. The relative economics of developing such caverns for storage versus the construction of conventional overground tankages will be considered on completion of the studies.

Offer by Sweden for Deep Water Oil Production Technology

5824. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sweden has offered deep water oil production technology to oil India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether deep water drilling is presently in operation in any area ;

(d) if so, the details of the areas and collaborators and the results achieved ; and

(e) the decision taken on the Swedish offer and its comparison with earlier offers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Dialogue between Industry and Business for Development

5825. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a constructive dialogue with industry and business to promote their development as a whole and take the country to greater heights ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the final conclusion will come out in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c) Government has a continuing dialogue with Industry and business to get feedback on implementation of various liberalisation measures and to discuss their problems. This is an ongoing process and meetings are held with representatives of industry on a periodic basis. Consultations also take place in various forums such as Development Councils for Industries and the standing Committees of the Small Scale Industries Board.

Use of LPG in Motor Vehicles

5826. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pallavan Transport Corporation in Tamil Nadu have successfully used LPG Gas to operate vehicles Like taxies, cars and scooters ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Govt. propose to use LPG as fuel in cars and other vehicles all over the country ; and

(c) if so, the estimated savings in foreign exchange by substituting LPG for petroleum to drive vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Pallavan Transport Corporation Madras have carried out limited experiments on diesel operated bus engines to partially replace HSD by LPG. Apart from the fact that LPG is intended essentially for use as a domestic fuel, the technoeconomic feasibility of this experiment not having been established, there is no proposal to use LPG as fuel in vehicles in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil Reserve for Haldia Refinery

**5827. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :**

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

(a) whether Haldia is poised for a record crude output ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total reserves of crude on which Haldia is dependent now ; and

(d) the estimated life of these reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Haldia Refinery has achieved a record crude through-put of 2.82 million tonnes during 1985-86,

(c) and (d) Haldia refinery processes only imported crudes.

Capacity Utilisation of Thermal, Hydel and Nuclear Power Stations

**5828. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI:
SHRI MANIK REDDY :**

Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether factors for fullest possible capacity utilisation of thermal, hydel and nuclear power stations are fully known and analysed using computers ;

(b) whether the situation in power generation has eased considerably as a result of corrective action taken in various States as a result of thermal load plant factor improvement and if so, State-wise details for the last two years ; and

(c) whether any further improvements are envisaged in plants which are not performing upto the mark ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Factors for optimum capacity utilisation of power stations are known and are analysed. Computers are used in the analysis to the extent possible.

(b) Statement indicating the power supply position in various States during 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto Feb., 1986) is given in Statement-I below. Plant Load Factor of Thermal Power Stations in various States during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given in Statement-II below.

(c) A Centrally sponsored R and M scheme an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores covering 32 Thermal Power Stations has been initiated to improve the performance of these power stations.

Statement-I

Power Supply Position

Period : April 1984—March, 1985

(Fig. in M.U.)

Name of the State	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	Shortage (%)
Haryana	5571	3963	—1608	28.9
H.P. Inc. BSL	614	650	+ 36	5.8
J & K	1549	1270	+ 279	18.0
Punjab Inc. NFF	9585	7741	—1844	19.2
Rajasthan	6570	5903	— 667	10.2
Uttar Pradesh	16352	14193	—2159	13.2
Delhi	4175	4448	+ 273	+6.5
Chandigarh	306	303	— 3	1.0
NORTHERN REGION	44722	38471	—6251	—14.0
Gujarat	12565	12784	+ 219	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	9814	10232	+ 422	+4.3
Maharashtra Inc. Goa	24055	23102	— 953	4.0
WESTERN REGION	11287	46118	— 312	0.7
Andhra Pradesh	11287	12036	+ 749	+6.6
Karnataka	10277	9532	— 745	7.2
Kerala	4775	4662	— 113	2.4
Tamil Nadu	13390	13580	+ 190	+1.4
SOUTHERN REGION	39726	39810	+ 81	+0.2
Bihar	4418	2678	—1740	39.4
West Bengal Inc. Sikkim	6769	6621	— 148	2.2
DVC	6576	5344	—1203	18.7
Orissa	5194	4339	— 855	16.5
EASTERN REGION	22957	18982	—3975	17.3
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	1594	1632	+ 38	+2.4
ALL INDIA	155432	145013	—10419	6.7

Power supply position during April, 85—Feb., 1986.

(Figs. in M.U.)				
Region/State System	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	% age
NORTHERN REGION				
Haryana	5067	3815	1252	24.7
Himachal Pradesh	703	700	3	0.4
J & K	1544	1307	237	15.3
Punjab Incl. NFF	9735	8806	929	9.5
Rajasthan	6370	5883	487	7.6
Uttar Pradesh	15943	13961	1982	12.4
Delhi	4504	4493	11	0.2
Chandigarh	326	314	12	3.7
TOTAL :	44192	39279	4913	11.1
WESTERN REGION				
Gujarat	12778	12547	231	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	10151	10136	15	0.1
Maharashtra incl. Goa	23632	23237	395	1.7
TOTAL :	46561	45920	641	1.4
SOUTHERN REGION				
Andhra Pradesh	12220	12220	—	—
Karnataka	11046	8561	2485	22.5
Kerala	4753	4753	—	—
Tamil Nadu	13260	11821	1439	10.8
TOTAL :	41279	37355	3924	9.5
EASTERN REGION				
Bihar	3935	2839	1096	27.8
West Bengal	6680	6322	358	5.4
D.V.C.	6024	5438	586	9.7
Orissa	4919	4015	904	18.4
TOTAL :	21558	18614	2944	13.6
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	1608	1558	50	3.1
ALL INDIA	155198	142726	12472	8.0

Statement-II**State-Wise Plant Load Factor**

	(PLF %)	
	1984-85	1985-86
Delhi	51.1	51.0
Haryana	34.7	32.8
J and K	—	—
Rajasthan	57.2	57.5
Punjab	64.3	58.9
U.P.	39.7	47.1
Gujarat	56.0	55.1
M.P.	51.8	57.7
Maharashtra	50.3	54.8
Andhra Pradesh	54.9	67.3
Karnataka	—	33.5
Tamil Nadu	58.7	62.8
Bihar	30.5	34.1
D.V.C.	48.6	49.4
Orissa	32.2	31.7
West Bengal	40.0	43.2
Assam	29.6	27.5
ALL INDIA	50.1	52.4

Decisions taken in at Meeting of Central Molasses Board

5829. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Molasses Board had met in the last week of February, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken on each of suggestions made in the meeting ?

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

(b) The main suggestions relating to pricing policy and distribution control on molasses and alcohol, encouragement of alternative sources of raw materials like tapioca, decontrol of molasses and relaxation of ban orders for manufacture of potable alcohol would be considered while formulating the new policy on molasses and alcohol which is likely to be finalised shortly.

In view of the inadequate availability of molasses and alcohol, it was also decided to make inter-state allocations for the whole year in one lot and continue import of duty free alcohol (denatured). It was also decided that for cattlefeed, State Government Union Territories Administrations should give priority of allocation from within their own resources.

Norms for Sanctioning of LPG Agencies in Rural and Urban Areas

5830. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for sanction of LPG distributors during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise and year-wise details thereof ;

(b) the norms prescribed for sanction of distributorship in rural and urban areas ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been more demands from the rural areas for LPG connection in recent times ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government purpose to take to give priority for providing LPG connections in rural areas and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Based on periodical surveys, the Oil Industry prepares Marketing Plans on a year-to-year basis. No target has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) Generally, towns with a population of 20,000 and above and offering potential for economically viable marketing of LPG are being taken up in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) Barring rural areas contiguous to towns, LPG is not being marketed in rural areas and there is also no proposal to do so.

**Growth rate and expansion rate of
Cement Factories**

5831. SHRI LALITESHVAR SHAHI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly growth rate of new cement factories since the year 1976 ;

(b) the year-wise expansion rate of cement factories since 1976.

(c) the quantity of cement allotted to different States in each year during last three years ;

(d) where most of the open-price cement goes ;

(e) whether 90 per cent of open-price cement goes to Metropolitan cities ; and

(f) whether Government are satisfied with dual pricing policy of cement ?

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

(a) and (b) Details are given in Statement I given below.

(c) Information is given in Statement I given below.

(d) Since Non-levy (open price) cement is outside Price & Distribution Control, exact details are not available. However, details of regionwise despatches of Non-Ley cement for the last three years are furnished in the Statement III, given below.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Yes, Sir.

Statement-I

Year	Yearly growth rate of installed capacity of new cement factories	Yearly expansion rate of additional capacity of cement factories
1976	0.95%	0.71%
1977	0.93%	0.98%
1978	nil	1.85%
1979	4.29%	4.52%
1980	6.68%	2.47%
1981	8.10%	2.78%
1982	11.26%	3.79%
1983	5.29%	3.10%
1984	10.83%	0.92%
1985	7.48%	2.09%

Statement-II

*Allocation of Cement made to Different States in the Years 1983, 1984, 1985
including Irrigation & Power Projects*

(Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Yearwise allocation including I & P		
		1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Chandigarh	75	77	77
2.	Delhi	266	328	313
3.	Haryana	438	411	408
4.	Himachal Pradesh	123	152	197
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	188	365	387
6.	Rajasthan	621	428	307
7.	Uttar Pradesh	1642	1749	2192
8.	Punjab	613	642	837
Total Northern Region :		3966	4152	4918

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Assam	223	291	308
10.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	59	58
11.	Bihar	913	963	1013
12.	Meghalaya	87	87	91
13.	Mizoram	31	31	33
14.	Manipur	64	65	74
15.	Nagaland	64	75	81
16.	Orissa	508	484	497
17.	Sikkim	58	59	63
18.	Tripura	60	66	68
19.	West Bengal	777	948	946
Total Eastern Region :		<u>2844</u>	<u>3128</u>	<u>3232</u>
20.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	13	13	20
21.	Goa Daman & Diu	109	108	112
22.	Gujarat	1088	1138	934
23.	Madhya Pradesh	834	1067	1223
24.	Maharashtra	1506	1721	1598
Total Western Region :		<u>550</u>	<u>4047</u>	<u>3887</u>
25.	Andhra Pradesh	958	1029	1005
26.	Andaman Nicobar Island	22	23	23
27.	Karnataka	788	840	830
28.	Kerala	481	475	439
29.	Lakshdweep	5	5	5
30.	Pondicherry	27	27	29
31.	Tamil Nadu	874	878	968
Total Southern Region :		<u>3155</u>	<u>3277</u>	<u>3299</u>
GRAND TOTAL :		<u>13515</u>	<u>14604</u>	<u>15366</u>

Statement-III

*Statewise and Regionwise Despatches of Non Levy Cement for the
Year 1983, 1984 and 1985*

(In '000 tonnes)

Sl. N.	Name of the State U.T.	Non Levy Despatches		
		1983	1984	1985 (Prov.)
1.	Chandigarh	72	124	116
2.	Delhi	478	540	751
3.	Haryana	342	349	409
4.	Himachal Pradesh	24	27	42
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	26	41	77
6.	Punjab	469	435	685
7.	Rajasthan	204	275	407
8.	Uttar Pradesh	965	1179	1505
	TOTAL :	2580	2970	3992
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	—
10.	Assam	66	118	148
11.	Bihar	506	537	673
12.	Manipur	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Mizoram	—	—	—
15.	Nagaland	3	5	—
16.	Orissa	184	268	302
17.	Sikkim	—	—	—
18.	Tripura	—	—	—
19.	West Bengal	728	771	1034
	TOTAL :	1489	1699	2162
20.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	2	1	—
21.	Goa Daman & Diu	8	46	45
22.	Gujarat	943	1364	1557
23.	Madhya Pradesh	446	474	608
24.	Maharashtra	1573	2070	2343
	TOTAL :	2972	3955	4555
25.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—
26.	Andhra Pradesh	919	1262	1304
27.	Karnataka	342	674	815
28.	Kerala	191	859	1144
29.	Laccadives	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	7	19	24
31.	Tamil Nadu	815	1246	1607
	TOTAL :	2274	4060	4895
	GRAND TOTAL :	9315	12684	15604

[*Translation*]

**Appointment of Retired persons as Chairman,
Managing Directors etc. in Public Sector
Undertakings**

5832. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired persons appointed as Chairman, managing Director or member of the Board of Directors in various public sector undertakings during the last three years ;

(b) the reasons for making appointment of these persons there ;

(c) whether at the time of appointment any inquiry had been made in regard to the qualification and experience of those persons during whose tenure industries have suffered losses ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Bringing Telephone System of Ring Towns
Around Delhi under New Corporation**

5833. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone system of ring towns around Delhi is outside the purview of the new Telephone Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether this will affect the National Capital Region concept with disintegration of communications ; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring these telephone systems within the new corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The jurisdiction of the Telephone Nigam is restricted to the Union Territory of Delhi,

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Tribunal for Company Matters

5834. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are moving towards tribunalisation as in case of Administrative Tribunals ; and

(b) if so, whether a separate tribunal for company matters is proposed to be considered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Central Administrative Tribunal has been established keeping in view the provisions of article 323A of the Constitution. In regard to the establishment of Tribunals for other purposes, Government would be guided by the provisions of article 323B of the Constitution.

(b) There is no proposal to set up a separate Tribunal for company matters.

Belgium offer for cheap Power Equipment

5835. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Belgium has offered cheap power equipment for the country as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 11 March, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(a) whether Government propose to ensure that interests of public sector Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and other units in the country are fully protected in the matter?

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

(a) to (c) The Belgian Minister for Foreign Trade had called on Minister of Energy and Minister of Industry in March, 1986 and some general discussions were held. As and when concrete proposals are received, they will be considered on merits. The interests of indigenous industry including BHEL are kept in view while processing such proposals.

[*Translation*]

Petrol Pumps and LPG Agencies Allotted to SC/ST in U.P.

5836. **SHRI R.P. SUMAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of petrol pumps and dealerships of LPG for various districts in Uttar Pradesh, advertised during the last three years, separately indicating the names of the places for which the advertisements were issued and the number of applications received and the action taken thereon ;

(b) the total number of applications received from SC/ST, the number of applications disposed of and the number still pending ;

(c) whether Government have taken a decision on all the applications received for both general and reserved categories ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which all the cases will be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) The effort involved in compilation of the required details would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

Installation of Public Call Offices in Villages of Chittorgarh Rajasthan

5837. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts in Rajasthan where Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be linked with micro-wave system ;

(b) the time by which Chittorgarh district is proposed to be linked with micro-wave system ;

(c) the time by which the Tehsil Headquarters which are not directly linked with Chittorgarh at present are likely to be linked therewith ; and

(d) the names of the villages in Chittorgarh district where Government propose to instal Public Call Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Five District Headquarters are proposed to be linked with M/W system.

There is no proposal to connect Chittorgarh with M/W. However, there is proposal to link Chittorgarh on optical fibre cable route, which is tentatively planned for commissioning during 1989-90.

(c) By 1990.

(d) There are 28 villages proposed to be connected by long distance Public Call Offices during the 7th Plan subject to availability of funds and material. They are: (1) Khatikhora (2) Rajgarh (3) Bayta (4) Kanoj (5) Bansen (6) Pandoli (7) Netwalgarh-Pachholi (8) Barori (9) Ganeshpura (10) Karjoo (11) Mokhan (12) Pirana (13) Purholi (14) Suwania (15) Kunwaliya (16) Jashma (17) Babrna (18) Hathiyana (19) Satkhanda (20) Gadola (21) Asawata (22) Panmoli (23) Kherot (24) Rathajana (25) Saghali Bari (26) Barmandal (27) Jadand (28) Rewara.

LPG Agencies and LPG Connections in Rajasthan

5838. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of LPG agencies is being increased with a view to check denudation of forests;

(b) if so, the district-wise number of LPG agencies in Rajasthan;

(c) the total number of LPG connections provided in each of those districts;

(d) the number of LPG agencies functioning in Chittorgarh district;

(e) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Chittorgarh city and the time by which LPG connections are likely to be provided to them; and

(f) when the new registration for LPG connections is likely to be opened there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) Based on periodical surveys, the Oil Industry prepares Marketing Plans for LPG distributorships on a year-to-year basis after taking into account demand potential and economic viability of such distributorships. Increased availability of LPG decrease pressure on commercial firewood.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given in the statement given below.

(d) Presently, there are 2 LPG distributorships operating in Chittorgarh district.

(e) As on March 31, 1986, the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Chittorgarh city was 550. New connections against the waiting list will be given in a phased manner under the annual customer enrolment programme of the oil industry.

(f) In keeping with the practice in Rajasthan, applications for fresh registration for LPG connections will be invited by the district administration at the appropriate time.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the District	No. of Distributors	No. of connections
1.	Jaipur	19	72473
2.	Jodhpur	6	21954
3.	Kota	6	15295
4.	Bundi	1	5085
5.	Ajmer	6	23730
6.	Udaipur	6	14217
7.	Churu	3	4487
8.	Jhunjhunu	3	8650
9.	Jaisalmer	1	609
10.	Nagaur	2	2079
11.	Sirohi	2	1913
12.	Banswara	1	751
13.	Dungarpur	1	650
14.	Dholpur	1	1024
15.	Alwar	4	11069
16.	Sriganganagar	2	5218
17.	Bikaner	4	11500
18.	Jhalawar	2	324
19.	Jalore	4	2503
20.	Chittorgarh	2	2766
21.	Bharatpur	2	9283
22.	Bhilwara	2	3336
23.	Sikar	1	6511
24.	Swaimadhapur	2	3096
25.	Tonk	1	1804
26.	Pali	1	3371
27.	Barmer	—	—

Ban on use of religious places for Election Propaganda

5839. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had received certain recommendations from the Election Commission to ban the use of places of worship for election propaganda ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 'Model Code of Conduct for the Guidance of Political Parties and Candidates' stipulates that 'mosques, churches, temples or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda'. With a view to making some of the serious violations of the Code as electoral offences, the Election Commission has also *inter alia* recommended that a specific provision may be made in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, to prevent the use of mosques, churches, temples and other places of worship as a forum for election purposes and prescribing suitable penalty for default.

[English]

Revision of Royalty on Crude for Gujarat

5840. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) the present rate of royalty being paid to Gujarat on crude oil ;

(b) when the rate was fixed and the criteria adopted for fixing the rate of royalty;

(c) the price of crude oil when the royalty was fixed last and the present price of crude oil ;

(d) whether Government of Gujarat have requested the Union Government to revise the rate of royalty on crude oil ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

(f) whether the Union Government have agreed to revise the rate of royalty on crude oil ;

(g) if so, the details thereof ; and

(h) when the rates are likely to be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Rs. 61/- per metric tonne of crude oil.

(b) and (c) The last revision of royalty rate was effected from April, 1981 when the price of crude oil was Rs. 305.41 per tonne. The present base price of domestic crude oil is Rs. 968/- per tonne. Royalty is related to the well head price of crude oil and is fixed on balance of several considerations, namely, the desirability of providing reasonable revenue to the States where oil is produced, and, at the same time, limiting the extent to which it will add to the price of petroleum products. It cannot exceed 20% of the well head price of crude oil.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The main demand was revision of royalty to 20% of import parity price.

(f) to (h) The question of revision of Royalty is under consideration of the Government of India.

Power Generation Target

5841. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the year 1985-86 for power generation in each State ; and

(b) the achievement made ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) A statement showing State-wise power generation target and achievement during 1985-86 is given below.

Statement

State-wise energy generation programme vis-a-vis actual generation during 1985-86

(Fig. in MU)

Name of the State/System	Thermal		Nuclear		Hydro		Total	
	Prog-ramme	Ach-ieve-ment	Prog-ramme	Ach-ieve-ment	Prog-ramme	Ach-ieve-ment	Prog-ramme	Ach-ieve-ment
B.B.M.B.	—	—	—	—	9900	10568	9900	10568
Delhi	4610	4495	—	—	—	—	4610	4695
Jammu & Kashmir	0	7	—	—	870	863	870	870
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1370	1247	1370	1247
Haryana	1409	1206	—	—	25	—	1434	1206
Rajasthan	1105	1109	1150	1292	792	925	3047	3326
Punjab	4100	4276	—	—	1770	1487	5870	5763
Uttar Pradesh	14015	14084	—	—	4780	4583	18795	18567
Gujarat	12851	12641	—	—	950	293	13811	12934
Maharashtra	19935	21359	1750	1962	5725	5239	27410	28560
Madhya Pradesh	12235	15487	—	—	448	416	15683	15903
Andhra Pradesh	8980	10561	—	—	7425	5738	16405	16299
Karnataka	150	207	—	—	8810	7312	8960	7519
Kerala	—	—	—	—	4990	5358	4990	5358
Tamil Nadu	8056	9631	1100	1731	4120	2946	13276	14308
Bihar	3050	3090	—	—	190	235	3240	3325
Orissa	1550	1305	—	—	2440	2170	3990	3475
West Bengal	7824	7761	—	—	125	124	7949	7885
D.V.C.	6200	6059	—	—	250	405	6450	6464
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	20	30	20	30
Assam	920	842	—	—	—	—	920	842
Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura	—	—	—	—	1000	1001	1000	1001
All India	110000	114120	4000	4985	56000	50940	170000	170045

Generation of Additional Power in Eastern Region

5842. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power situation in Eastern Region is grim ;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to generate additional MW of power in Eastern Region during the Seventh Plan ;

(c) the new projects proposed to be executed, on-going projects proposed to be expedited and existing projects proposed to be expanded during the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the details thereof and funds earmarked therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The power shortage in the Eastern Region during the period from April, 1985 to February, 1986 was 13.6% as against the All India shortage of 8%.

(b) to (d) Various steps are being taken to generate additional power in the Eastern Region during the Seventh Plan. These include addition of new generating capacity in the State and Central Sectors, expeditious completion of on-going power projects, improvement in performance of existing thermal power stations, renovation and modernisation of the thermal power stations etc. The details of hydro and thermal power projects scheduled for commissioning in the Region during the Seventh Plan period and the funds earmarked for them are indicated in statement I and II respectively given below.

Statement-I

Hydroelectric Projects in Eastern Region scheduled for commissioning in Seventh Plan.

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity scheduled for comng. in 7th Plan (MW)	Likely date of commissioning.	Funds earmarked for 7th Plan (Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR				
1.	North Koel	2 × 12	1988-89	23.64
2.	Eastern Gandak Canal	3 × 5	1987-88 1988-89	20.96
3.	Sone Eastern Canal	2 × 1.65	1989-90	8.19
4.	Sone Western Canal	4 × 1.65	1989-90	17.25
ORISSA				
1.	Rengali	2 × 50	1985-86 (Commissioned)	7.56
2.	Rengali Extension	2 × 50	1989-90	39.39
3.	Upper Kolab	3 × 80	1986-87 1987-88	44.00
4.	Hirakud Extn. VII unit	1 × 37.5	1987-88	15.81
5.	Potteru	2 × 3	1988-89	5.46
SIKKIM				
1.	Rongnichu Stage-II	5 × 0.5	1987-88	4.08
2.	Rimbi Stage-II	2 × 0.5	1986-87	1.14

1	2	3	4	5
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Ramman Stage-II	4 × 12.5	1988-89	33.00
2.	Teceta Fall I to IV	1 × 3 × 7.5	1989-90 1989-90	45.00
3.	Fazi Extension	1 × 1.2	1986-87	1.51
CENTRAL SECTOR (DVC)				
1.	Panchet Hill	1 × 40	1987-88	40.87

Statement-II

{ Thermal projects in Eastern Region scheduled for Commissioning in Seventh Plan

S. No.	Name of Project and Unit	Capacity scheduled for comng. in 7th Plan (MW)	Likely date of commissioning.	Fund earmarked for 7th Plan (Crores)
BIHAR				
1.	Patratu Stage IV Unit-10	1 × 110	1985-86 (Synchronised)	6.58*
2.	Muzzafferpur Unit-2	1 × 110	1985-86 (Synchronised)	33.48@
3.	Tenughat Unit-1	1 × 210	1989-90	320.00£
D.V.C.				
1.	Bokaro 'B' Stage-I	1 × 210	1985-86 (Synchronised)	45.88
2.	Bokaro 'B' Stage-II	2 × 210	1987-88 1988-89	156.59
3.	Gas Turbines	3 × 30	3/87 (60MW) 87-88 (30MW)	55.00
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Kolaghat Stage-I Unit 1 & 2	2 × 210 U-2 U-1	1985-86 (Synchronised) 1987-88	46.64**
2.	Kolaghat Stage-II Unit-4	1 × 210	1988-89	320.00@@
3.	DPL Unit-VI	1 × 110	1985-86 (Synchronised)	13.93
CENTRAL SECTOR (NTPC)				
1.	Farakka STPS Stage-I	3 × 210 U-1 Unit-2 & 3	1985-86 (Synchronised) 1986-87	181.00

* Includes provision for Unit-9

@ Includes provision for Unit-1

£ Includes provision for Unit-2

** Includes provision for Unit-3

@@ Includes provision for Unit-5, 6.

Progress of VII Unit of Hirakud Hydro-Electric Project in Orissa

5843. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to execute the VII Unit of Hirakud Hydro Electric Project in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the time by which the above project is expected to be completed ; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the present assessment, the Unit is expected to be commissioned during 1987-88. Excavation of pit area has been completed and Draft tube erection has started. Concreting of upstream and downstream wells is in progress. Imported equipments have been delivered, penstock gates ordered and switchyard equipment has been procured.

[*Translation*]

Losses/Profits in Tractor Factory of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

5844. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) since when the tractor factory under Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has been functioning and the profit earned or loss incurred by it ;

(b) in case it has incurred losses, the reasons therefor and the total investment made by Government therein so far ; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The tractor division of HMT at Pinjore was established in 1971-72. Since the year 1979-80, the unit has been consistently earning profits, as given below :—

1979-80	Rs. 74 lakhs
1980-81	Rs. 97 ..
1981-82	Rs. 273 ..
1982-83	Rs. 28 ..
1983-84	Rs. 233 ..
1984-85	Rs. 287 ..
1985-86	Rs. 310 .. (Provisional)

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

[*English*]

Air Mail Service from New Delhi to Bhubaneswar and Cuttack

5845. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bhubaneswar and Cuttack, two major cities of Orissa are not yet connected with New Delhi by Air Mail service ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduced Air mial Service between the capital of India and Bhubaneswar and Cuttack ; and

(c) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Bhubaneswar is connected daily with New Delhi by Air mail service through Indian Airlines flight No. IC 497/498. Mails for and from Cuttack are also sent in the same flight.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Approval to Bodghat Hydro-Electric Power Project

5846. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bodghat hydro-electric power project is pending with the Union Government for approval ;

(b) if so, the date on which this project was first received by the Union Government ;

(c) whether the State Government has already spent an amount of more than Rs. 12 crores on this scheme without getting approval for the same ;

(d) whether a delegation of officers was also sent to Washington to hold talks for obtaining loans from the World Bank ; and

(e) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to this project by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The Bodhghat Hydro-electric Project (500 MW) in Madhya Pradesh is an on-going project and has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission in February 1979 after techno-economic and environmental clearances. However, the proposal regarding transfer of forest land under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, submitted in February 1983, is under consideration.

(c) An amount of Rs. 14.17 crores has been spent on the project upto March, 1986 from the allocations approved by the Planning Commission.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The matter regarding clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is under active consideration.

[English]

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

5847. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government had requested the Union Government for expansions of the Haldia Oil Refinery in 1978 and had been regularly pursuing the Union Government thereafter ;

(b) if so, whether the present capacity of Haldia Oil Refinery is of 2.5 million tonnes per annum which produced 1.2 lakh tonnes of naptha ;

(c) if so, whether West Bengal Government have initiated positive steps for implementation of the Haldia Petro-chemical Complex as the requirement of Naptha for this project alone would vary between 3.5 to 5.7 lakh tonnes per year ;

(d) if so, keeping in view the demand of Naptha, whether the Union Government propose to expand the capacity of Haldia Oil Refinery very soon ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) West Bengal Government have been requesting for expansion of the Haldia refinery.

(b) Its design capacity is 2.5 million tonnes which envisages 1.28 lakh tonnes of Naptha production.

(c) A letter of intent has been issued for the Haldia petro-chemical complex. Its Naptha requirement will be around 4.0 lakh tonnes.

(d) to (f) On the basis of current trends in consumption of Naptha, it will be possible to meet Naptha requirement of Haldia Petro-chemicals complex from indigenous sources and by imports, if necessary. For this purpose alone, expansion of the Haldia refinery is not considered necessary.

Introduction of S.T.D. Services between District Headquarters and State Capitals

5848. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether any programme for the introduction of STD between District Headquarters and the State Capitals, District Headquarters and the Union Capital, and Sub-Divisional Headquarters with District Headquarters and the State Headquarters has been finalised for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the programme for Seventh Five Year Plan and its break up for each year of the plan, Statewise ; and

(c) if not, what are the priorities for introduction of STD as also for the linking of all places having community of interest on administrative and other grounds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Programme for introduction of STD during the 7th Plan period provides for introduction of STD between (i) District Headquarters and the State Capitals and (ii) State Capitals and Union Capital wherever not existing. Provision of STD facility from District Headquarters to Union Capital (Delhi and from Sub-Divisional Headquarters to District Headquarters and State Headquarters is not a plan priority. Out of 435 District Headquarters in the country, 187 have been provided with STD facilities

by linking them with respective State Capitals as on 31.3.86. State-wise Position regarding District Headquarters linked by STD to the respective State Capitals is indicated in the Statement-I given below. Subject to availability of resources, the remaining District Headquarters in the country have been planned to be connected with respective State Capitals. Yearly targets have not been fixed, but automatization of manual exchanges in the remaining District Headquarters wherever required and provision of reliable transmission media for linking them with their respective State Capitals have been planned. Every effort will be made to provide STD facilities to the remaining District Headquarters with their respective State Capitals during the 7th Plan period.

(c) In view of the large number of stations demanding STD facilities, the following priorities are in operation :

- (i) Connection of State Capitals and Union Territory Capitals to Delhi.
- (ii) Connection of District Headquarters to respective State Capitals.
- (iii) Connection of District Headquarters within 300 Kms of Delhi and 200 KMs of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan centres.
- (iv) Other routes justified traffic (one hundred calls each way per day is taken as the minimum), subject to availability of an automatic local exchange and reliable transmission medium.
- (v) Stations with exchanges of capacity 1000 line and above as on 1.4.85 are planned to be covered.

Regarding priority (iii), the position is indicated in the Statement-II given below.

Statement-I

Position Regarding District Headquarters in the States Linked by STD to the Respective State Capitals as on 31.3.86.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Capital	Total No. of Distt. Head-quarters	Number of District H.qr. linked with State Capital	No. of District H.qr. not linked with State Capitals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	23	21	02
2.	Assam	Guwahati	18	03	15
3.	Bihar	Patna	38	12	26
4.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	19	09	10
5.	Haryana	Chandigarh	12	09	03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Simla	12	02	10
7.	J & K	Srinagar	14	05	09
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore	19	15	04
9.	Kerala	Trivandrum	14	12	02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	45	11	34
11.	Maharashtra	Bombay	30	16	14
12.	Manipur	Imphal	08	01	07
13.	Meghalaya	Shillong	05	03	02
14.	Nagaland	Kohima	07	01	06
15.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	13	02	11
16.	Punjab	Chandigarh	12	07	05
17.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	27	06	21
18.	Sikkim	Gangtok	04	01	03
19.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	18	14	04
20.	Tripura	Agartala	03	01	02
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	57	20	37
22.	West Bengal	Calcutta	16	11	05
Total			414	182	232

Position Regarding District-Headquarters in Union Territories Linked by STD to the Respective State Capitals

1.	Andaman Nicobar	Portblair	02	00	02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	09	00	09
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	01	01	00
4.	Delhi	Delhi	01	01	00
5.	Dadar-Nagar-Haveli	Silvasa	01	00	01
6.	Goa	Panaji	01	01	00
7.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratty	01	00	01
8.	Mizoram	Aizwal	03	01	02
9.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	02	01	01
Total			21	05	16

Statement-II

Metropolitan Centre	No. of District H.Qrs. within specified distance	No. of District H.Qrs. having STD facilities with Metropolitan Centres.
Bombay	8	6
Calcutta	12	8
Delhi	60	33
Madras	6	5

**SC/ST Members on Board of Directors
of Public Enterprises**

5849. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government that there should be at least one Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member on the Board of Directors of all public enterprises ;

(b) if so, whether all Union Government public enterprises in Kerala have Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe member on their Board of Directors ;

(c) the names of those public enterprises, if any, which do not have such a member ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Third Mine Expansion of Neyveli Lignite
Corporation Limited, Neyveli**

5850. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu for third mine expansion has been approved by the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether the proposal has the maximum imported components within it for implementation of third mine expansion programme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No Sir ; no project for third mine expansion is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Modernisation of Coal Industry

5851. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to improve the working of the coal industry ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take certain steps in this regard ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to modernise the coal industry ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Techno-economic feasibility studies are carried out for re-organisation/modernisation and expansion of existing opencast and underground mines. This is a continuous exercise and a number of coal mines have been re-constructed by the introduction of modern machinery, like large capacity draglines and shovels in opencast mines and longwall face equipment, road headers conveyors etc. in the underground mines.

**Clearance of Second Phase of South Bassin
Gas Process Complex**

5852. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has cleared the second phase of South Bassein gas process complex ;

(b) if so, the cost of the project as cleared by the Public Investment Board ; and

(c) the steps taken to start the project work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir ; Phase II of the South Bassein Gas Production project has been recommended by the Public Investment Board, for Government's consideration, at an estimated cost of Rs. 246.48 crores ;

(c) Preliminary activities in regard to the project are under way, pending Government approval for the project.

Lok Adalats in West Bengal

5853. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lok Adalats have started functioning in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, how many cases have been decided so far there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has no information as to whether the West Bengal State Legal Aid and Advice Board has held any Lok Adalat. However, the Executive Chairman of Legal Aid Services, West Bengal is taking steps to hold the first Lok Adalat at Calcutta.

Setting up of Forest Based Industries in West Bengal

5854. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scope for setting up of forest based industries in some districts of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the number of such industries likely to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in West Bengal ?

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

(a) From the progress report received from the State Government the development Commissioner (Small Scale industries), it is observed that there is scope for setting up of forest based industries in the State of West Bengal.

(b) No separate provision has been indicated for setting up of forest based industries in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985—90) outlay of the State for large and medium industries. However, allocation has been made for schemes like cinchona cultivation and ipecac cultivation.

Heavy Industrial Units in Kerala

5855. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names, locations and dates of opening of heavy industrial units in Kerala by the Union Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no proposal to start new heavy industries in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) A heavy engineering industry unit of HMT at Kalamassery was formally inaugurated on the 1st July, 1966 for the manufacture of machine tool and Printing machinery.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present to set up any new heavy engineering project in public sector in the country during

the Seventh Five Year Plan under the Department of Public Enterprises. Setting up and choice of location of new projects is based on technoeconomic considerations.

Power Requirement of Goa, Daman and Diu

5856. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals received from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu to make the Union Territory self-sufficient in energy ;

(b) the power requirements of this Union Territory at present ;

(c) the source of power this Union Territory derives from and the quantum thereof ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Only one scheme for power generation namely the proposal for a Micro Hydel Scheme with installed capacity of 2.25 MW has been received from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu which is in the process of technical examination.

(b) The present power requirement of Goa, Daman and Diu regions is of the order of 1.28 MU per day, 0.0466 MU per day and .0108 MU per day, respectively.

(c) and (d) The present power requirement of Goa is being met fully from the neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Karnataka and the Central Sector's Korba Super Thermal Project, and that of Daman and Diu regions from the neighbouring State of Gujarat.

Changes in Billing Cycle of Telephones

5857. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to change the present two month billing cycle to a three month billing cycle ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the hardship being faced by people due to the two month billing cycle ; and

(d) the steps taken to make phone bill payment casier in all cities throughout the country, in view of the inadequacy of the present system ?

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

(b) The present system is working satisfactorily.

(c) No complaints have been received by the Ministry expressing hardships due to bimonthly billing.

(d) The telephone bills can be paid at the telephone office counters or at any of the specified Post Offices, which are selected keeping in view of the needs of subscribers in that locality. Consequent to the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, the collection of telephone bills through Banks is also being arranged in the areas coming under M.T.N. No inadequacies in the present system have been reported.

Clearance to Sharavathy Tail Race Project at Karnataka

5858. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sent proposal regarding the Sharavathy tail race project (240 MW) for clearance by the Union Government ;

(b) when it was sent ;

(c) whether clearance has been given by Union Government ; and

(d) if not, the time by which clearance is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The project report on Sharavathi Tail-race Hydro-electric Project (240 MW) was submitted to Central Electricity Authority in October, 1981 and was cleared by them in October, 1983. However, the project is yet to be cleared from the environmental angle and under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. While the proposal for environmental clearance is under consideration, the proposal under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is still awaited from the project authorities.

Study of Performance of District Industries Centres

5859. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agency to study and analyse the performance of District industries Centres at State level and Central level ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of such study and analysis ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cognizance of Deceptive Advertisements by MRTP Commission

5860. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases M.R.T.P. Commission has taken cognizance of deceptive advertisements and other malpractices by manufacturers from April, 1985 till date ; and

(b) in how many cases legal action has been taken and the results thereof ?

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

(a) The M.R.T.P. Commission has taken cognizance of 176 cases relating to unfair trade practices on the part of manufacturers/dealers during the period April, 1985 to March, 1986.

(b) Legal action has been taken in 142 cases, including 52 cases in which final orders have been passed by the Commission under Section 36D of the MRTP Act, 1969.

In-Job Training of SC/ST Employees by O.N.G.C.

5861. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is not being filled by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on the ground of non-availability of technical and skilled personnel ;

(b) if so, whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken up a programme to impart technical education to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in general and on its projects in particular ; and

(c) the shortfall in recruitment in all categories of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following are such programmes :—

(i) special induction of SC/ST Executives at monthly stipend of Rs. 1000/- ;

(ii) special scholarship scheme under which Engineering students in IITs/RECs are given a lumpsum award of Rs. 5000/- in 2nd year and monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1000/- in 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year in Institutes/Colleges.

(iii) SC/ST employees form an integral part of Refresher Courses/periodical training to executives and workmen.

(iv) Component Plan for welfare of SC/ST living adjacent to ONGC's projects is under finalisation.

(c) Back-log of SC/ST as on 1.7.1985 is as under :—

GROUP	SC	ST
A	430	273
B	218	70
C	149	122
D	8	124

Closure of Plastic Processing Units

5862. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that plastic processing units have been closed since March 1, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of plastic units that have been closed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) After the announcement of Budget, a number of representations were received from various Plastic Associations regarding adverse effect of the levy on excise duty of plastic processing industry in the small scale sector. According to these representations a large number of small scale and tiny units have closed down due to levy of this excise duty. Certain concessions to Small Scale Industries have since been announced in Parliament on 2nd and 3rd April 1986.

Investment in Caprolactum Plant at Udyogamandal in Kerala

5863. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Caprolactum Plant at Udyogamandal, Kerala has been started ;

(b) the total investment involved there ; and

(c) when this plant will be completed ?

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

(b) The estimated investment on the Caprolactum Plant of M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. at Udyogamandal, Kerala is about Rs. 260.20 crores.

(c) The plant is scheduled for completion by the second quarter of 1988.

Defects in New LPG Regulators

5864. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: SHRI K. MOHANDAS :

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

(a) whether complaints have been received from the LPG consumers that the new regulators attached to the cylinders are not foolproof and are liable to cause accidents ;

(b) if so, the facts about these new regulators ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to remove the complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The 'Clickon' type of pressure regulator was introduced some years ago. It is based on a proven system being used in many parts of the world and conforms to Indian Standard IS-9798-1981. Apart from minor defects like breakage of the On-off knob, no wide spread complaints about the regulator being not foolproof and liable to cause accidents have been received by the oil marketing companies. Any accidents due to failure of the design of regulators have not been reported.

Expansion of Central Projects in Kerala

5865. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few Central sector projects in Kerala have been taken up for expansion during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of these projects ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c) There are no major expansion programmes. The major outlays under the Seventh Five Year Plan are for completion of on going projects.

Clearance of Central Projects in Kerala

5866. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central Sector industrial projects which were to be set up in Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and are still pending clearance ;

(b) the reasons for delay in clearing these proposals ; and

(c) when these projects are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): The details are being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

S.T.D. Facilities in Telephone Exchanges of Cannanore District, Kerala

5867. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Cannanore district (Kerala) which have been provided with S.T.D. facilities ;

(b) whether there is any proposal S.T.D. facilities in any more exchanges in Cannanore district during the current year ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Two telephone exchanges of Cannanore district have been provided with STD facility.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of Royalty on Oil by Assam

5868. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the Government of Assam regarding revision of rates of royalty for crude oil ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Setting up of Unit of Indian Telephone Industries at Cannanore in Kerala

5869. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I.) at Palghat (Kerala) has achieved its production target for the year 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the unit has been running at a profit for the last two years ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to start a similar unit at Cannanore in Kerala and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. This unit has achieved its production target for the year 1984-85.

(b) Against the production target of 23780 equivalent lines set for the Palghat Unit of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. for the year 1984-85, the unit has achieved production of 23818 equivalent lines.

(c) Yes, Sir. The unit has been running at a profit during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(d) No, Sir,

6 APA Made by Small Companies with Indigenous know-how

5870. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news-item captioned

'Small company makes 6 APA with own 'know-how' appearing in 'The Business Standard' of 24 February, 1986 and state ;

(b) how many proposals for production of 6 APA and allied items based on foreign know-how were cleared or are pending with Government ;

(c) the details of proposals, names of the collaborators, payments made in each case and to be made in the coming years ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop henceforth outflow of foreign exchange on account of royalty in the matter ; and

(e) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

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

(b) and (c) Four proposals involving foreign collaboration for the production of 6-APA have been cleared well before the small scale sector unit referred to reported production and one proposal is still pending. Other details to the extent available in respect of the four proposals which have been cleared so far are given in the Statement given below.

(d) No royalty payment is involved in the four proposals cleared so far.

(e) Proposals for foreign collaboration for manufacture of 6-APA are considered on merits.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of the Foreign Collaborator	Payment involved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Max India Limited, New Delhi.	M/s. Toyojozo Company Ltd., Tokyo, Japan	Lumpsum know-how : fee : Rs. 37.85 lakhs, net of taxes

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	M/s. Fouress Engineering (India) Ltd., Bombay	M/s. Dobfar, SPA, Italy	Lumpsum know-how : USS 1.75 lakhs subject to taxes.
3.	M/s. Astra-IDL, Bangalore	M/s. Astra-Sweden -	Lumpsum payment : Swedish Kroners 29.40 lakhs, subject to taxes.
4.	Sh. J. J. Nerurkar, Jai Laxmi, 2, White Church, INDORE-452001	M/s. Barisintex SA, Spain	Lumpsum payment : USS 3.00 lakhs.

Import of 6-APA

5871. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of 6 APA is being arranged to honour fake registration of 6 APA with the canalising agency ; and

(b) whether the present system of registration for requirement of 6 APA is perpetuating the draining away of foreign exchange on the one hand and payment of higher price to the foreign suppliers on the other hand ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

L.P.G. Connection in Kerala

5872. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for L.P.G. connections pending in Kerala as on 31st Dec. 1985 and

(b) the programme for providing gas connections in Kerala during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) 3883 persons were on the waiting list for release of cooking gas connections in Kerala as on the 31st December, 1985.

(b) The 1986-87 enrolment programme is yet to be finalised. Oil industry has proposed providing around 80,000 connections in 1986-87.

Profit from Investment in Public Sector

5873. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that every third rupee that Government will invest in the Seventh Five Year Plan is supposed to come from the public enterprises but Government are not getting any profit on their investment totalling Rs. 43,000 crore ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to work out the price policy so that the burden of the managerial inefficiency is not

passed on to the consumers and a comprehensive look taken as to whether or not to invest in consumer industries where it has lost heavily and other neglected areas like over-employment, delayed projects and corruptions, etc. ?

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

(a) Details regarding sources of financing plan outlays under the Seventh Five Year Plan are available in the 7th Plan document.

It is not a fact that the Government are not getting any profit from Public Sector Enterprises. The Central Public Enterprises made an overall net profit of Rs. 928.57 crores in 1984-85, Rs. 240.14 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 613.51 crores in 1982-83. The percentage of gross profit to capital employed in these years has been 12.74%, 11.94% and 13.06% respectively.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Projects with Soviet Collaboration

5874. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial projects built in the country with Soviet collaboration ;

(b) the number of projects started with Soviet help which are at various stages of implementation ; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of those projects ?

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

(a) to (c) From 1981 to 1985, 13 foreign collaboration proposals have been approved with U.S.S.R. 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, New Delhi as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of these publications are sent

regularly to the Parliament Library. Follow-up of the approvals and watching the implementation thereof is the responsibility of the Administrative Ministries and no centralised information is available in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals about the number of approvals which have fructified.

Exploitation of lignite in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu

5875. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Lignite was found in some areas in Myiladuthura Division, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu in the course of exploration work carried out by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission recently ;

(b) whether the lignite found is superior to that of Neyveli Lignite ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit it ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Lignite was found within a shallow well drilled by Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Tirumangalam, located about 10 Km north-west of Mayavaram. It consists of 6 seams occurring in the depth interval 320-405m.

(b) More data has to be gathered before any conclusion on quality can be reached.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to exploit these lignite deposits. Adequate data on depth of occurrence, extent of the field, reserves under different categories etc., are required to be collected by detailed investigations before any proposal for exploitation of the deposits is considered.

Full Utilisation of Natural Gas Available in Narimanam

5876. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the natural gas available now in Narimanam is being flared up ;

(b) the quantity of natural gas flared up daily there ;

(c) whether natural gas that is available in that area, if fully exploited will be sufficient to meet the requirements of petrochemical industries like fertilizer industry ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to exploit it fully and to establish petro-chemical industries in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 4200 cubic metres per day of associated gas, produced along with crude oil, is being flared in Narimanam-I well ;

(c) and (d) The oil-bearing well spudded in March 85 has been put on extended production testing with a view to establishing the reservoir potential ; at this stage, it is not possible to establish viability of commercial production.

Coal Reserves in Comparison to other Countries

5877. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country has inexhaustible coal reserves as per Government estimates and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether keeping in mind faster tempo of industrialisation and output such as in U.S.A./Japan/Europe/U.S.S.R. our coal stocks will last for 400 years or more ;

(c) whether output per man shift in India is low and if so, how does this compare with some other countries ; and

(d) whether low output is due to poor physique and low nutritional levels and also poor tools given to our labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) As per assessment made by the Geological Survey of India upto June, 1985 the coal reserves in India are 1,55,901.78 million tonnes in coal seams of 0.5 metre and above in thickness down to a depth of 1200 metres. The reserves are considered substantial at present.

(c) and (d) The OMS figures for India and for some other coal producing countries are as below :—

	Overall OMS
India	0.88 tonne
France	1.94 tonnes
FRG	3.11 „
Japan	2.12 „
USA	16.30 „

(Source : Director General Mines Safety)

The OMS in other countries is higher than in India because of the higher level of mechanisation of their mines. Geo-mining conditions also vary.

Acquisition of Land by Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited

5878. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land acquired by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited since 1975 (details with area-wise break-up) ;

(b) the total area subsidised by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited in the same period and the reasons for subsidisation ;

(c) the number of jobs offered by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Eastern Coalfields Limited to land losers between 1975—1985 on land either acquired or subsidised ;

(d) whether the land losers constitute a small part of the new recruits ; and

(e) if so, the justification in recent curtailment of job opportunities to land losers ?

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

Circulation of Spurious LPG Cylinders and Unauthorised Connections in Delhi

5879. **SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of spurious LPG cylinders are in circulation and one can hardly differentiate those as the duplication is near perfect ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are as many unauthorised LPG connections in Delhi as there are authorised ones;

(c) if so how Government propose to check the unauthorised connections and the spurious gas cylinders ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to enact law to prosecute unauthorised consumers in the public interest to see that cylinders are not used as cylinders bombs ; and

(e) the latest figures as to how many consumers are registered with LPG distributors in Delhi and how many cylinders do they replace each month and whether the ratio between registered consumers and the supply of cylinders is not alarmingly disproportionate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are presently about 7.58 lakh LPG connections in the Union Territory of Delhi. The average monthly demand of LPG in Delhi is about 6.30 lakh cylinders which increases by about 30% in winter. The ratio of consumer population and supplies is reasonable.

Committee on Wage-Structure and other Benefits for Employees Officials in Public Sector Undertakings

5880. **SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the orders dated 14th March, 1986 of the Supreme Court on the writ petitions filed by unions of employees officers of Public Sector Undertakings running on Central DA pattern about appointment of a committee of retired Supreme Court Judge and Senior Civil Servant to go into the question concerning wage-structure, DA formula and interim relief with other fringe benefits and give their report within four months from the date of assuming the office by the committee; and

(b) if so, whether in view of said orders of Supreme Court Government are prepared to call and negotiate with petitioner unions to have out of court settlement on this issue with them and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

A High Power Committee consisting of two members, Shri Justice P.N. Shinghal, Retired Judge of the Supreme Court and Shri A.K. Majumdar, of which Shri Justice Shinghal, is the Chairman, has been appointed by the Government vide BPE's Resolution No. 2(10) 83-BPE(WC) dated 7.4.1986 to go into the question concerning wage structure DA formula and interim relief, and other fringe benefits in respect of employees of Public Sector Undertakings running on Central DA pattern.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question of having an out-of-court settlement does not arise.

Reserved and Trained Pool Employees in P and T Department

3881. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the sufferings of such temporary/ adhoc or casual employees working in the various Central Government Departments like the Reserve Trained Pool in Posts and Telecommunications, who do not get the benefits of work charged employees even after many years of service as they cannot be absorbed on regular service on account of the ban on recruitment imposed by the Ministry of Finance ;

(b) if so, the action taken to extend these benefits to the temporary employees to ensure their absorption in the regular service ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Department of Posts and Department of Telecom. under Ministry of Communications have been employing Reserve Trained Pool candidates on hourly basis in various cadres to work as Short Duty till their regular absorption. The Reserve Trained Pool Staff can only be absorbed against regular vacancies and as when new posts are sanctioned they would be absorbed. However, the general restriction on filling up the posts because of economy measures has affected their absorption.

(b) To afford some relief to these RTP candidates, recently hourly rate of wages has been revised upwards to Rs. 3.85 and the concession of paid weekly off has been extended to these RTPs who work continuously for six days in a week. It would

be possible to provide them in regular vacancies as soon as additional posts are created. Attempts are also being made to fill up the posts whenever found absolutely necessary so that RTPs can be absorbed against these.

(c) Does not arise.

Production and Import of Cement

5882. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the position of production of cement in the country ;

(b) whether large quantity of cement is being imported at present to meet the domestic demand ;

(c) the quantity of cement that is proposed to be imported during 1986-87 and names of the countries from where cement would be imported ; and

(d) when India is likely to become self-sufficient in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Production of cement in the country has increased from 18.56 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 30.17 million tonnes in 1984-85 and is expected to be of the order of about 32.7 million tonnes during 1985-86.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. 5 lakh tonnes of cement was authorised for import during 1985-86 in respect of which the State Trading Corporation of India executed contracts with G.D.R., Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, DPR Korea and Indonesia. Out of the above, a quantity of 330 lakhs tonnes has so far been imported. The balance quantity is likely to be imported during 1986-87. There is no proposal to import any further quantity at present.

(d) By about the end of the Seventh Plan.

12.00 hrs.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you afterwards.

(Interruption.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are not cooperating, I will take the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your seats first. Why are you shouting ?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You take your seats first. Why are you shouting ? Why are you agitating ?

*(Interruption)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you speaking ? Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

** Not recorded.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1986-87. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2478/86]

Notifications under Customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

1. G.S.R. 528 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1986 together with an explanatory note extending the validity of Notification No. 39/85 Customs dated the 28th February, 1985 up to the 30th November, 1986,
- (2) G.S.R. 548 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1986 together with an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 125/86-Customs dated the 17th February 1986.
- (3) G.S.R. 554 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2479/86].

Annual Report of and Statement re Review on National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development New Delhi for 1983-84 and 1984-85 and Annual Report of and Review on National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad for 1984-85 and statements re delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.
- (iii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2480/86]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Hyderabad, for the year 1984-85.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2481/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Science and Technology and of the Department of Ocean Development for 1986-87

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2482/86]

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library See No. LT—2483/86]

12.03 hrs.

[English]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Thirty-Sixth and Thirty-eighth Reports

SHRI E AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee :—

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

- (1) Thirty-Sixth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 178th Report relating to Incorrect valuation of unquoted equity shares.
- (2) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 217th Report relating to Cost of collection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All of you are shouting. What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody is cooperating.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must take your seats. What is this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Despite the assurance by the Government lawyers from the United States are camping in Bhopal and getting signatures from the Bhopal gas victims regarding the affidavit they have to submit to the United States Court. They are camping...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I will see.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is a very serious problem.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I will see. You have already told. That is enough. I do not want any full statement here.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Let me complete it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kurup, that is enough. I can understand. You give in writing. I will pass on the message to the Minister. I do not want any full statement.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is a very serious matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is enough. Yes, Professor ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Will you kindly tell them that you have called me ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : One from that side and one from this side, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday I called the Members from this side, today I am calling from this side. I cannot call like this, because somebody will get up in the middle. Now, Professor.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am protecting you, Sir. I am protecting you.

(Interruptions)

I had already raised in this House discussion on escape of Sobhraj from Tihar Jail in that connection I want to place before you a very important issue on which I have given a notice. Today it has been prominently reported in a section of the Press that the very escape of Sobhraj from Tihar Jail was a manipulated affair and he wanted that since his extradition to Thailand is to take place, therefore, deliberately he invited sentence of escape and also drugging the officials, so that he is inviting a nine-year sentence to prevent extradition. I want a statement from the Minister what steps they will take to see that extradition is not delayed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My demand is that the Home Minister should make a statement on what steps they are taking to prevent the delay in extradition of Sobhraj to Thailand. That statement should come from the hon. Minister.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Akbar Hotel in Delhi is closed causing unemployment and loss of foreign exchange.

I want the hon. Minister to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, Shri Krishna Iyer ?

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, The P&T Department have unnecessarily created a problem in Karnataka. Earlier the forms in the Post Offices in Karnataka were in Kannada. All of a sudden they have now withdrawn them. I want the hon. Minister to issue instructions to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give a letter. I will pass it on to the Minister.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : The concerned Minister may give me a reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, tomorrow seven lakh workers of collieries are going on a one-day strike as a protest against non-fulfilment of the National Coal Wage Agreement of 1983.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday, on the Demands of the Energy Ministry we discussed all these things. You have also referred to all these matters and the Minister also referred to all these things.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There is going to be a strike at the national level, of seven lakh workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ramoowalia.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : I am raising a very serious issue where people are highly involved. Firstly, in Chandigarh two thousand LPG cylinders have been found in which water was mixed. Yesterday, it appeared in the 'Tribune'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why can you not give it in writing ? You have not given in writing. Yesterday, I told you that anything you want to raise, you may give this kind of matters in writing. You can give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Water is mixed in the cylinders.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gas has leaked in the Godavari basin again two days back and as a result the people from all the nearby villages are being shifted to other places. Gas has again leaked in Singareni colliery and villagers of the area are being shifted to other places. This is a very dangerous situation.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : A very serious situation has arisen due to the withdrawal by the Government of the provision which was therefor the land oustees in the projects in the country that one land oustee from a particular project area will be given a job. Now the Government has withdrawn that. So a serious situation has arisen. I have given a Calling Attention Notice...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will look into this. *(Interruptions)* Please take your seats. I do not want any one to discuss like this. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Yesterday, we had given a notice regarding breach of privilege. It happened on 30th. All of use were coming from Lucknow. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is regarding the railway ticket. Yesterday, you raised the matter. Do not repeat the same thing. I will pass on that letter to the Minister. He will consider it... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I may submit that this issue may be referred to the Privileges Committee. This is a very important matter. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already written. I will ask the Minister to find out whether it is a fact. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): We need from the Home Minister a statement because our Minister of State for Planning, Mr. Ajit Panja, was attacked by CPM workers in West Bengal... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Madam. Mr. Sultanpuri. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is so much of shouting, how can I hear you? (Interruption)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : A murderous attack was organised. Only recently an MP was beaten. These things are happening every time... (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give in writing. I will find out. (Interruption)

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Reports of Study Tours

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Study Tours of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :—

- (i) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Bombay-Pune-Bombay-Nagpur and Hyderabad during December, 1985 and January, 1986.
- (ii) Report of the Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Bombay-Calcutta-Ranchi and Patna during December, 1985 and January, 1986.

12.13 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to elect Members

[Translation]

KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI (Palamau): I move "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principles of proportional representation by means of the Single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirements of Shrimati Monika Das and Shri B. Krishna Mohan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee".

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two members of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the Single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the retirements of Shrimati Monika Das and Shri B. Krishna Mohan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee,"

The Motion was adopted

12.15 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to declare Waterway from Trivandrum to Cochin a National waterway

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : The need for developing inland waterways in this country cannot be over emphasised. Fortunately, Kerala has been blessed with a very long natural waterway connected with a number of rivers, lakes, back waters, estuaries and artificial canals. The total length of navigable route in Kerala is about 1900 kilometres, which accounts for 20 per cent of the total inland water route in this country. But, due to various reasons, there has been a decline in the use of inland waterways in Kerala after independence.

In view of the inherent advantages available in Kerala the Gokhale Committee in 1957 and the Bhagawathy Committee in 1967, have recommended the overall improvement of this canal. The National Transport Policy Committee has also recommended the development of the West Coast Canal as a National Waterway. In

view of the great need for the development of inland waterway in the State, I request that urgent action may kindly be taken to declare at least the waterway from Trivandrum to Cochin as a National waterway and the work for its development started in the Seventh Plan.

[Translation]

(ii) Demand for a 'Dhalai Nagar' in Aligarh U.P. on the lines of 'Tala Nagar' already provided there

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Approximately 7000 workers are working in about 260 furnaces in district Aligarh. These workers include artisans, firemen and soil mixers. Members of their families are facing starvation due to financial exploitation by the industrialists. These workers have been forced to carry on moulding and casting work in their homes due to which most of the families have been afflicted by dangerous diseases like T.B. and Asthma. Due to faulty assessment by Labour Department, these workers have been deprived of the free medical facilities available in ESI hospitals. I would like to request that with a view to improve their condition, a 'Dhalai Nagar' should be set up at Aligarh on the pattern of 'Tala Nagar'.

[English]

(iii) Need for proper running of Ahmedpur-Katwa and Bardhaman Katwa railway lines, conversion thereof to broad gauge and nationalisation of A. K. (N. G.) Railway Co. Ltd.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, a large number of Railway passengers in the districts of Birbhum, Bardhaman and Murshidabad in the State of West Bengal are seriously concerned about the proposed move of Railway Ministry for the closure of the narrow gauge railway service from Ahmedpur to Katwa and Bardhaman to Katwa within the Eastern Railway. Recently a big demonstration has been held protesting

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

against the proposed move of closure as also against the curtailment of passenger amenities gradual withdrawal of number of train services in those lines, appointment of commission agents and private contractors for running the services. Demands have been made during a historic 'padayatra' that was held on 8 and 9 March, 1986 for improvement of railway services and conversion thereof to broadgauge lines, for the economic development and industrialisation of backward rural areas. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly has passed a Resolution unanimously on the issue of the conversion of the two narrow gauge lines into broadgauge lines and nationalisation of A.K. (N.G.) Railway Company Limited.

I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for the purpose of proper running of the said railway lines, conversion thereof to broad-gauge as well as nationalisation of the private company in order to alleviate the sufferings of a very large number of passengers using these railway services.

(iv) **Need for stocking steel material at the yard of Steel Authority of India at Wellington Island, Cochin**

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : Sir, Steel Authority of India has a yard at Wellington Island, Cochin for the supply of steel materials to the entire State of Kerala. For the last two months, there is no stock in this yard. As a result of this, small-scale industrialists, house builders and other people have to go to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to collect steel items. This involves huge transport expenditure. So, I request the Government to stock the steel materials in Wellington Island yard.

(v) **Demand for installing a T.V. transmitter in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : Sir, about 65 per cent of the population of the country has been covered by T.V. and the policy of the Government is to further increase the coverage during the Seventh Plan so that even the remotest areas in the country are brought on the TV map.

However, the Pathanamthitta district of Kerala has not so far got the privilege of being brought on the TV. map. This is one of the important hill districts of the State which is one of the most advanced educationally with a large number of schools, colleges and other educational institutions. This is one of the few districts which grow commercial crops like cardamom, paper, cloves which earn foreign exchange for the country. Perhaps the maximum number of Keralites working in the various Gulf countries are from this district. When all other districts have been covered, only Pathanamthitta has been left out. This has caused a great deal of frustration among the people.

I would, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to instal at least a low power transmitter at a suitable place in the Pathanamthitta district and thus fulfil a long-cherished dream of the people of this district.

(vi) **Demand for taking immediate step to stop wastage of flared gas and set up a Gas Cracker Complex in Assam**

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : The flaring of natural gas by the Oil India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the last 25 years is known in the region as a scandalous affair, despite the outcry for more energy and power for rapid economic development of neglected Assam. It has been learnt that Assam Industrial Development Corporation has submitted a plan for establishment of a Gas Cracker Complex in Assam to stop the wastage of flared gas which has the potential of 65.240 million cubic metres of which recoverable gas is 19.74 metric cubic metre, only 2.45 metric cubic metre is used by a few industrial units locally.

I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to stop wastage of the above gas and establish the proposed complex in Assam.

[Translation]

(vii) Demand for early completion of the Tehri Dam Project in U.P.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal): Tehri Dam Project in Uttar Pradesh was approved by the Planning Commission in 1972. It would generate about 2000 MW of power and an area of 2.70 lakh hectares of land would be irrigated thereby. U.P. Government has already spent Rs. 200 crores on this Project.

U.P. Government had requested the Central Government in 1984 that this project should be implemented by U.P. Government with the help of the Central Government. It was decided in 1985 that during the year 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 50 crores should be spent on this project and out of this amount Rs. 35 crores should be borne by the Central Government and Rs. 15 crores by the U.P. Government. U.P. Government has spent its share of funds, but the Central Government has not made available its share of funds and as a result displaced persons have not been paid the compensation. Also, the joint organisation proposed for the implementation of this project, has not come into existence.

Under these circumstances, whereas on the one hand, our country has been deprived of the benefits of power and irrigation facilities which might have been made available from this project, on the other hand, the displaced persons have been put to great difficulties due to non-payment of compensation and lack of proper facilities at the new place. All the development works in the submersible area have come to a standstill. It is, therefore, necessary that—

- (1) Environmental clearance should be given immediatly.
- (2) Proposed Authority should be set up immediatly or decision should be taken regarding its organisational set up.

- (3) The amount of Rs. 35 crores proposed to be given by the Centre during the year 1985-86 should be given immediately so that compensation could be paid to the displaced persons and amount could be paid for providing facilities to them and the expenditure incurred in anticipation of this grant could be met.

(viii) Demand for steamlining procedure for granting loans to the educated unemployed Harijan youth and others in Sriganganagar district of Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Sriganganagar is mainly an agricultural district in Rajasthan. The majority of the people in the district belong to the Scheduled Castes. Harijan farmers of the district generally come under the definition of the selected families. Punjab National Bank is the lead Bank of this area and there are many branches of the other banks also. But farmers are not being benefited as they are not given the loans by these banks in time under Integrated Rural Development Programmes. Due to non-payment of loans in time, not only the agricultural production is adversely affected, but due to less production, there is national loss. A very meagre amount is advanced as loan to the farmers under I.R.D.P. and as a result, the farming community is not benefited properly.

Compound interest is realised on the loan amount. The banks disbursing loans to the educated unemployed youths under the scheme of the Central Government do not follow the rules and policies of the Government properly. The condition of the unemployed persons of Scheduled Castes has become very serious in my district and I have been making continuous efforts for the last 6 years to solve this problem.

I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Finance** Minister of the Central Government that with a view to solve the increasing difficulties in this regard, the following steps should be taken :—

- (1) Loans should be sanctioned and paid to the families so identified without further delay.

[Shri Birbal]

- (2) Loans should be disbursed to more people under I.R.D.P.
- (3) The procedure for disbursement of loan should be simplified.
- (4) Under the scheme of providing employment to the educated unemployed Harijan youths, loans should be disbursed to them on priority basis.

(ix) Demand for Central financial assistance to Bihar Government for the construction of a bridge in Nonadih sub-division of Giridih district of Bihar

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED (Giridih) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people of the area have been demanding for many years that a bridge may be constructed to link Gomo with village Mendra in Block Nawadih in district Giridih. The State Government had started the work for construction of this bridge seven or eight years back, but the work was stopped after doing some work. The departments have been requested many a time and the officers have submitted revised estimates to the Bihar Government many a time, but the work on this bridge has not been resumed so far. Due to non-completion of the bridge, the people of the area are facing great difficulties. They have to face great difficulties even in bringing their goods of daily use. The development of Topchanchi Block in Dhanbad district and Navadih Block in Giridih district depends on the construction of this bridge.

I would, therefore, urge the Central Government that as the construction cost of this bridge involves huge amount, the Central Government should provide financial assistance to the Bihar Government so that work on this bridge could be started immediately and Navadih and Topchanchi Blocks could make progress and the people of the area could also get an opportunity to make progress along with rest of the country.

12.26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—(CONTD.)

[English]

(i) Ministry of Defence—(Contd.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up Item No. 9—Discussion on Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Defence. I think around 3 o'Clock the Prime Minister may come to reply. Therefore, I request all the hon. Members to be very brief. The time is also very short. Three hours are left over now. Therefore, try to give in points whatever you want to express, not taking so much time.

Now, Mr. Jaipal Reddy may speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, kindly note one thing. Yesterday, out of three-and-a-half hours two and a half hours was taken by the Ruling Party. Therefore, whatever time is allotted....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever time is allotted, I am giving.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as we all know, the problems of Defence cannot be discussed or perceived in isolation from those of foreign policy, of economic policy, of foreign trade or internal harmony. But in view of the scope of this particular debate one must perforce confine oneself to the narrow aspects of Defence preparation.

Sir, after a decade of detente, the world is again in a new cold war. In the meanwhile, Sir, since 1945, the Third World has witnessed 120 wars as against hardly six of the developed world. And the focus of the new cold war is on Indian ocean littoral waters rather than on the Central Europe.

Sir, I would not like to lose the little time that you are giving by painting wide canvases or delineating sceneries or throwing the perspective. I would leave that to Mr. Tewary who is not here. But against the

background of emerging global strategic environment, Sino-Pak-American axis of sorts is inevitable. So is the high profile presence of super powers in the Indian Ocean. We may deliver Gandhian sermons or even Nehru in homilies, but that is not going to alter the situation even a bit. It is, therefore, necessary to formulate a security doctrine. We have been somehow much too modest much too gullible, much too hypocritical even to talk of the security doctrine. Sir, we are not a small meddling nation. We, therefore, must think of an integrated security doctrine. I am not among those who consider that the defence expenditure, as is being incurred in our country, is on the high side. But, Sir, I am worried and intrigued that there are many disturbing aspects of our defence expenditure. Firstly, it is shrouded in secrecy. It is interesting to know that the implications of all our defence purchases, of all our foreign purchases are well-known technologically and militarily to our enemies. But they are being kept away only from the people of India, from the Members of Parliament and even from the leading luminaries of the national Opposition Parties. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to evolve a mechanism by which the whole nation can conduct the defence debate on non-partisan lines.

Sir, we used to have in the past a full-fledged Cabinet subcommittee on Defence. Now it has been lumped with the omnibus Cabinet Subcommittee called the Political Affairs Committee. As we all know, the Service Chiefs do not attend the meetings of the Political Affairs Committee. Today we do not even have a full-time Defence Minister. I do not know why the Prime Minister should hold the charge. I have no objection to a person like Mr. Arun Singh, through junior he may be in the political rank, is made a Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you referring.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is my view. You cannot object to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is perfectly all right. He is not suggesting any promotion. He is saying what should be the status. That is all.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : So, our Defence approach has suffered from lamentable lack of futuristic planning. It has, therefore, led to what is known as reactive policy. And this reactive policy has set us on scores of purchasing spree. Firstly, we purchased Jaguars; then we purchased Mirage-2000. These two aircraft alone had cost the Indian exchequer to the tune of Rs. 5,500 crores in foreign exchange. The Subramaniam Committee, way back in '70s, recommended that we should develop a fighter aircraft. I do not know why we fell through that. Now, we are purchasing from Sweden Bofors 155 MM gun which again is costing Rs. 1500 crores in foreign exchange. In fact, we have been thinking of 155 MM gun for the last 7 years. We took 7 years to take a decision. And the new Army General Sunderji himself admitted that we have the capability to produce 155 MM gun. In that case why did we not take steps to produce it?

In addition to that, now we are also importing Westland. Not very long ago, our young Prime Minister in his own knowledge of avionics, made a public statement both in India and abroad that U.K. Westland was unsuitable as helicopter for Indian purposes. I do not know, what really prompted him to change his mind. Now, with the Westlands which have been purchased to pulse up the sagging British company, we have also decided to purchase Sea Harriers. Sir, we are soon becoming the Arabs of the Middle East, the Oil Shiekhs of the Middle East who go on a purchasing spree in the West.

I am reminded of Shah of Iran who in the field of military technology was found of the latest toy. We are not only even found of latest toys but we are prepared to purchase even junk if it is of the foreign kind. Take for example, the HMS Hermes which was to be reduced to junk. It was on sale and there was no purchaser round the globe for it. When Mr. Reagan or Mrs. Thatcher visit the country, they go and function as chief sellers. When Mr. Rajiv Gandhi visits any foreign country, he appears to function primarily as the chief buyer.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

He has become a paradise of global military traders. Let us examine the validity of this purchase—Hermes. We know the aircraft carriers have very limited role to play. They are, in fact, white elephants. In actual operation, they are not useful. In fact, they are both white elephants and paper tigers, rolled into one. You know in the Falklands War, Argentinian Navy had its own aircraft carrier and it could not come into play at all. The name of the Argentinian aircraft carrier incidentally was Vincent De Mayo which means 26th of May in English. I am afraid HMS Hermes will be 1st of April for India. It will fool the whole of India. We know the aircraft carrier. It is like a King in the chess game. King has no power in the chess game but half the army must be deployed only to protect the King. In any manoeuvre, the aircraft carrier is to be basically protected.

I am quoting Admiral Hyman Rickover, the architect of modern American Navy. In a Congressional hearing, he said that in any outright war, even the nuclear powered aircraft carriers of America, ultra-modern or super-modern, as they may be, could be destroyed in 30 minutes, the maximum time that could be taken for destruction by an aircraft carrier. It means in modern warfare only half an hour. One of the possible reasons why the Government pressured into buying this carrier was this——that the Air Force would not allow the Navy to have aircraft otherwise. In fact, the Government could have gone in for shore-based aircraft. But the Air Force would object to it on the ground that Navy having shore-based aircraft would be trespassing upon its exclusive domain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have 8 minutes. It is more than 12 minutes now. Try to be brief,

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There are very few Members to hear ! Therefore, you can allow !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Try to be brief.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The aircraft carrier could be useful for, projection by force only in the distant areas. But we do not seek to do that in our operations against Pakistan or China which are our neighbours. This carrier Hermes will not be useful in any way. So, why are we buying this ? Why cannot we think of smart weapons like low cost missiles ? The Hermes junk sets, may cost only Rs. 75 crores. But the Refits, the electronics, the new engines, the sea Harriers and the gun boats would come to a total of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores.

I am asking another question. How is it that for the last so many years we have not gone in for production of our own submarines ? As I understand, we now have 8 submarines supplied to us so kindly by Soviet Russia. They did serve us well during the last 15 years. But they have become obsolete. These submariners are known as Fox Trot. Our Government went into collaboration with a West German firm for production of submarines. But before the collaboration agreement has been finalised, the whole model has become obsolete. Yet 4 of these submarines are supposed to be on their way to India. I am, therefore, suggesting that all submarines in the modern world unless they are nuclear could be obsolete. As we all know, the rate of technological obsolescence and more particularly, in the defence field is very rapid. When I say nuclear submarine, if there are any unilateral nuclear disarmers, I ask them not to be frightened. Even if we were to be privy to nuclear non-proliferation treaty, we would not violate any condition under it because a nuclear submarine need not be necessarily such as to have the facility of launching nuclear weapons. It will only be nuclear-powered and we have the capability and knowhow to produce a nuclear submarine. A non-nuclear submarine can be easily located because of the sound waves it generates. Therefore a nuclear submarine for our country's defence is a must. It will be cheaper, it will be more deadly and it will be more devastating and more effective than a hundred Hermeses. It is very instructive for us to note that two nuclear submarines of Great Britain in the Falkland war kept the entire Argentine Navy at its port and it could not stir out.

One nuclear submarine of Britain known as 'Sword Fish' had sunk the Argentine battleship 'Belgrano' which was the last nail driven into the coffin of Argentine Navy in the Falkland War. We must remember that an aircraft carrier is no longer useful. China has 117 submarines. It has 3 nuclear submarines. Out of three nuclear submarines. I am told, one nuclear submarine is such that even nuclear weapons could be launched from that. We need air-to-air refuelling facility. We have not thought of it for so many years. We have not thought of producing the transport planes. We are still importing An-32 transport planes from Soviet Russia. We should be able to think of producing them on our own. It was Gen. Eisenhower, who, retiring as President, warned America against the pernicious influence of industrial military complex that was emerging in that country. In spite of his warning American economy has been totally swamped by it. But the American economy did not stand to lose from it altogether. But Indian economy is getting killed because we are not using our defence expenditure for accelerating the pace of national development and for advancing the frontiers of our technology. This defence expenditure can be effectively used for enabling the nation to be at the cutting edge of the global science. But we are not doing it. We are using the defence expenditure only to import costly armaments.

Of late we have purchased parachutes worth Rs. 10 crores. Can't we even produce parachutes? We have also purchased 14 lakhs of blankets from Australia. I would like to know whether our sheep are not good enough or black enough. Or, is there any black money in the wool of Australia?

12.45 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *In the chair*]

It was Carlyle who said that the low ideal is a crime. Our Defence Ministry cannot be accused of having committed the sin of low ideal. Our projects on MBT and LCA show that we are bubbling over with enthusiasm for high ideals. The MBT (Main Battle Tank) which is now named as

ARJUN is likely to end up like our pre-take over of Maruti Car. We know the pre-take over of Maruti had engine from one country, gear-box from another country and suspension system from still another country. I do not want to refer to the management of pre—take over Maruti, for that will only lead to loss of time through howl of protests from the other side of the House.

It was good we had Soviet collaboration for the production of MiG—21s. We should have built on that. Instead, we appear to have slowed down production of MiG-21s. I do not know the reasons for it. I would like to know about the proportion of indigenous content in it. I would like to know as to whether the MiG-23s are as good as that of our post-take over of Maruti in their import content. Then, what is the time schedule of indigenisation of MiG-23s?

Now, I would like to come to the light combat aircraft which has amounted to grandiose dreams of our rulers. I am not opposed to their roseate visions but I am wondering whether the LCA would not be another huge hoax. All this kind of a thing persist because the HAL which needs import of technology for such simple things like the production of Dornier, cannot be depended on for producing the LCAs. For the last 24 years we have had only one kind of Rifle, that is, the Ishapore rifles... (*Interruption*) I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Russians, in recent years, produced two new Rifles known as Kalashnikov and Tokaren; the Israelis have produced their Galili and the Americans have their own M-16s. It is, therefore, high time we had our own improved version of rifles which would relieve our infantry of some drudgery. This will give greater fire power to them.

(*Interruptions*)

Last year our Prime Minister waxed eloquent both at home and abroad not on one or two occasions, but almost 'ad nauseam' about the nuclear capability being developed by Pakistan, posing the danger of nuclear arms rise in the subcontinent. He was quite right in making this point though he

[Shri Zainul Basher]

carried it to excess. But what is intriguing is our Prime Minister in the second year of his tenure has become completely silent on it. I would like to know why this profound and protracted silence maintained by him. What was the lollipop that reduced him to the silence? What was the lullaby that put him to sleep?

There is need to develop amphibious forces in the country in view of the greater possibility of maritime activity in the Indian Ocean. It will take at least 10 to 15 years. It is, therefore, necessary to make a beginning in this area, here and now.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH (Bulandshahr): Mr. Chairman Sir, I had many things to say on the subject but since the time you have allotted is very short, it will be difficult for me to cover all the points. I will confine myself to making just a few suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

To begin with, two very important developments have taken place in the Ministry of Defence in the past few months which I welcome with all my heart. The first one was the taking over of Defence by the Prime Minister himself. The second one was the appointment of a new Army Chief. Both these developments are welcome and I am very happy about them. I am unhappy that the hon. Member who spoke before me has criticised that the Prime Minister has taken over the charge of Defence Ministry. It is a very good development because I feel it is a very important and sensitive subject which should be handled by the topmost executive in this country. I am sure all the problems of the Ministry and the policies will get the utmost and expeditious attention from the Government.

As far as the appointment of the Chief of Army is concerned, the House knows that he has given a very good account of himself, of what he is thinking of doing in the Army, what sort of a person he is, what sort of a General he is. I am perfectly sure that the

letter which he has addressed to his colleagues in the Army has shaken up the entire set-up and I am very hopeful that his efforts in the future will bring about the desired results.

I shall begin by saying something about the Annual Report of the Ministry which is a very important document. I feel that in certain matters this Report is lacking which I shall point out now.

The Report should contain a narrative of the working or the goings-on in the Ministry for the entire year and it should take on or begin the narrative from where the last Report left off, so that while reading it, the Members can come to know that have been the achievements or what have been the shortcomings of the Ministry and the Report should give a full picture. In addition to that, it should also contain, or rather should have contained, some critical and meaningful appraisals of the various important projects which are in hand in the Ministry. I find that this year's Report can be faulted on both the counts: It is not informative as I have pointed out just now; and as far as the analysis is concerned, there is hardly any appraisal mentioned in the Report about the various projects which the Ministry is handling. For instance, as was pointed out yesterday, the four or five important projects are the Main Battle Tank, the 155 mm Field Gun, the T-72 Tank, LCA, Submarine, acquisition of aircraft carriers and also ordnance factories. On some of these projects the Annual Report is absolutely silent or very nearly silent. In the last year's Report there was some mention, rather a brief mention, of some of these projects, but I find that there is hardly anything in this year's Report; we cannot make out as to what is happening to all these projects, whether they are coming up or they are proving too much for us to handle or what is the matter. The hon. Minister, when he was intervening yesterday, spoke at length about the Main Battle Tank and about the Field Guns. The point I am making is this: if at least a quarter of what he had said yesterday about these projects had been mentioned in the Report, it would have been better and the Members would have known something about them and the

misgivings and doubts in our minds would not have been created at all. So, in future, I would beg that the Ministry be more careful about these things ; they should spell out all these things in their Annual Report, so that the Members can have a clear picture of what is going on.

I have already said that I welcome the Prime Minister having taken over the Ministry. But on this occasion I would urge on him to revive the Defence Committee of the Cabinet to which Mr. Jaipal Reddy also referred a little while ago. At the present moment all decisions on matters regarding the Defence Ministry are being taken in the Political Affairs Committee where neither the three Chiefs are present nor has the Committee the time to deal with all those matters ; also they have not got the requisite expertise. It would be better if the Defence Committee of the Cabinet is revived ; it used to be there before ; for the last two years it has been given up. In the past the three Chiefs of Staff of Army, Air Force and Navy, were not invited to this Committee—the Defence Committee. I would request the Prime Minister to start a new practice where the three Chiefs also can attend this meeting.

As for the functions of the Chiefs, under the present system, we find that the three Chiefs, and especially the Army Chief, are bogged down in performing the normal day-to-day administrative functions and chores. The Chiefs have hardly any time to give some deep thought to the subject proper ; on to think about things in a calm manner so that they can bring about the necessary changes in the organisation, think-up of new strategies, long-term defence plans, etc. It is my suggestion that, as far as the Army Chief is concerned, we should appoint two very competent officers as his Deputies. One to take care of the operations and the other to take care of logistics. The Army Chief, who happens to be aptly called a thinking general, should be given ample time to give considerable thought to the organisation which he is heading. Because we are now moving towards the 21st century and the entire nature of the warfare has changed so much that we have to think ahead and prepare our Army for the futuristic war which will be based on technology, science, electronics etc.

A few words about the Navy. The responsibility of the Navy has increased tremendously. We have a very long coast line as we already know. We have enormous island territories and economic zone. I do feel that the present strength of the Navy is not adequate enough to look after all these responsibilities. So, it is my humble suggestion that the expansion of the Navy should take place as early as possible and the amount of money given to the Navy from the Defence Budget should increase.

I don't want to get into the controversy of whether we should have more aircraft carriers or we should have more sub-marines; that is for the experts to decide. But we must have some rational policy according to which we decide as to how many aircraft carriers are needed by the Navy and how many sub-marines are needed. Of course, under our conditions, I feel that both are necessary ; but how many of each, is for the experts to decide. I do feel that, perhaps, we should go in for more sub-marines than the aircraft carriers. Aircraft carriers are useful. We must have them ; we have already have one ; the second one is on the way and I believe that we are also negotiating for acquiring a third one. But one should not forget the point that aircraft carriers are expensive ; they are vulnerable and not so easy to protect.

We know fully well what happened to our Vikrant in the 1971 war. It was chased all over the world by Sub-marine Ghazi and with great difficulty—it was just providential — we saved the aircraft carrier. It is a vulnerable target and I think if we rely more on sub-marines that will be better.

In this connection I would like to mention that we have got two groups of islands which are strategically important — the Lakshadweep Islands and the Andamans of which we have not made proper use. It is my humble suggestion that we should set up two static land aircraft carriers on those islands. Land aircraft carriers are sometimes called "Aircraft Terrier" as they are established on Terra Firma. That can be done one in Lakshadweep Islands and the other one can be established in the Andamans group. If we have these two land aircraft carriers, they would give us a complete

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

control of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean, and also provide better protection for our economic zone. That will also give protection to our other interests in that region.

There is news item which appeared in the papers sometime ago, about which I would like to seek the Minister's clarification. Sometime back one Mr. David Obe, who happens to be the Chairman of the House Appropriation Foreign Operations Committee of the USA had, according to him, invited India to give her views about the arms being supplied by America to Pakistan. He had apparently asked for a list of those weapons which, in the opinion of India, should not be given to Pakistan by America. According to the contention of Mr. Obe, India's response has not been positive so far. I would like to know whether such an offer came from any Committee from America or not. If so, what has been our reaction to it. Because he had said that there is no use making noises about arms being supplied by America to Pakistan. It is irrational, it has no logic. But we must know precisely what is it that India does not want us to give to Pakistan, so that we can think about it. I think, if such an offer is there we should take advantage of it and provide them with the required list.

Now a word about the Ex-servicemen. Very little has been said about them in the recent past ; it has not been mentioned by any of the speakers who spoke before me. A great deal has been done for the Ex-Servicemen. Most of the recommendations made by the High Power Committee, have been accepted. But I believe that there is some difficulty in their implementation because the full cooperation of the States is not forth coming. I would urge the hon. Minister to see to it that those recommendations which have already been accepted are implemented as early as possible.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, there are two aspects of this problem. One is the material aspect and the other is the psychological and moral aspect. The material aspect is being looked after, but I

feel that the psychological or moral aspect of the ex-servicemen is being neglected because I know that our ex-servicemen do not get the same respect and sympathy in Government offices, in business houses and public undertakings as they should get. I myself have heard with my own ears exservicemen being referred to as 'Fauji khurpas'. It is difficult to translate it literally but it means that the person is illiterate, uncouthed and rustic. This kind of behaviour is meted out to them. It is most humiliating. It hurts their pride and ego. Government should instruct the officers and the State Governments that whenever they are dealing with ex-servicemen they should show utmost sympathy and courtesy to these people. They are the people who are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the country and our officers should give them better treatment.

Lastly I would like to say a word about nuclear options. The matter has been raised in the House time and again. I do not want to elaborate on it. I just say that for God sake do not give up your nuclear option. I am not saying that we should make nuclear arms straightway. It depends on circumstances but we should never commit ourselves not to make nuclear arms. Our options should remain open always.

Lastly just a word about Defence forces personnel. Our soldiers, sailors and airmen are second to none in courage, energy and their capacity to put up with difficulties. All that they want is tools of war to fight with — the best tools that are available anywhere in the world. I would urge the Minister to see to it that our jawans and airmen get the best possible tools to fight with and if that happens, I am sure, no adversary who has an evil eye on India can go back from here without getting a bloody nose.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. While doing so I do not want to touch the global issues but would confine my self to areas mostly around our country.

Sir, our country is encircled by hostile countries from all sides—from the north-western side by Pakistan ; from North to

north-east by China ; from East by Bangladesh and from the South by Sri Lanka. Further the Indian Ocean has already become a place of super-power rivalry. The Chinese and Pakistani nexus has already linked the Gilgit-Sinkiang highway which is popularly known as the old silk route. Recently, they have linked this road with Tibet-Sinkiang highway through Khanejrab pass. As far as press reports go, they have opened up that road for civilian and military conveyances also. This has further threatened our northern border. The main reason for Pakistan's crying for Siachin and conflict in that area is perhaps due to the fact that Siachin and the area beyond Siachin, that is Shaksgam is just near the highway linking Khanejrab pass and Sinkiang highway. But in fact, they are carrying unnecessarily for Siachin. It was our area even before 1971. In the 1971 war, we extended and we went deep inside Pakistan occupied areas by liberating the areas of Turtuk. I do not know why they are crying. May be that it is for the reason I have already mentioned.

Pakistan is crying wolf for the presence of Russians in Afghanistan. In the name of danger on the border with Afghanistan, they have already received arms, ammunition and all sorts of military hardware worth Dollars 2.3 billion between 1981 and 1985 and now America has agreed to provide them with arms and ammunition and other military hardware worth over Dollars four billion. The question is, whether Pakistan is going to use the various military hardware against Afghanistan. I do not think so. The answer is in negative. They cannot use the warships there. Yesterday, our friend, Shri Faleiro told us that these Harpoon missiles can only be used against a ship and the question of using them against Afghanistan cannot arise.

Secondly, a full scale Pakistan involvement with Afghanistan means war against Russia. They cannot afford to risk that much of adventure.

Thirdly, the past experience has shown that Pakistan obtained arms and ammunition from the America, NATO allies and some Arab and other countries in the name of fighting Communist China, but then they

used those weapons against India. It was clear beyond any doubt in 1965 and 1971 and through. It has been proved that whatever they are trying to get, they are going to use against us. We must, therefore, be vigilant and we must buy arms and ammunition for our defence wing even at the cost of suspending or curtailing some of our plan projects. That is what I feel. The defence of the country is very important. Some of the interconnected points I had raised last week about the defence of the country, while speaking to the Ministry of External Affairs. I do not want to repeat those, but I would only like to say that we must give priority to solving the border dispute with China and settlement of some issues with Pakistan. That would be in our interest. It is important.

Then, I come to my own constituency, Ladakh. We have a very good liaison between the army and the civilian population. I must congratulate the personnel of the armed forces, the officers, the jawans for maintaining good relations. From the civilian side also we give all possible help to the army. I must also mention that the army is helping the civilians in the field of medical facilities, transportation in some of the remote areas and other help whenever we demand from them.

From our side also, we are helping them in supplying vegetables and other help in the form of manpower and whatever we can afford. Sir, on the defence research and development side, some good research work is being carried out in that area in the field of medical science to study the effect of high altitude on human system, and also regarding the treatment for frost affected patients. Research is being carried out in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry as well. In this way, the Defence Research and Development personnel are doing good work for helping the local population. I must say that they should concentrate more and more on these developments. I would also like to suggest that if they can help us in supplying some breeds of the jersey cows and cattle on cash payment, that will be very useful for the population. In turn, we can supply fresh milk to the army, which at the moment are being air-lifted from the plains.

[Shri P. Namgyal]

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the service conditions of some of the middle ranking officers. They feel a little bit frustrated and there is some dissatisfaction among the officers of the ranks of second lieutenant to major or lieutenant colonel or so. I think, this needs to be looked into.

As per a recent newspaper report, the Chief of the Army Staff has a plan to make a change in the present system of writing the SCRs of these officers. This is a very good move. I must congratulate the new Army Chief because this will remove much of the frustration among the brilliant young officers.

Lastly, I would like to make a suggestion for the welfare and betterment of the Jawans of the Ladakh Scouts. These forces are employed at the Northern borders since 1947, when they came into existence. They are very much there, on the northern border, guarding our frontiers. My only submission is that these Jawans along with their families, should be allowed turn by turn in groups, to go on a Bharat Darshan tour or on a pilgrimage, on Government expenses by arranging a special plane or a connected transport, during the winter for two to three months. This will prove some encouragement to those Jawans who are always stand posted there guarding their frontiers. They are not interested to be posted out for other peace stations. They are happy in the snow peaked areas. So these are some of my suggestions

With this, I thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, scattered stones and bricks are just rubble but when these are set properly with line and cement, they make a strong wall of a fort for protection. Similarly, the Armed Forces of our mother-land protect the boundaries of the country—be they on the land or in the sky or on the turbulent deep seas. The hon.

Member who spoke before me said that the ex-servicemen were not civilised. I want to submit that we all have shortcomings, but we cannot see them. The Members say one thing in this august House and something else outside. When a soldier joins the military, he recalls the words of the immortal martyrs like Avadh Bihari. When he was being hanged, the British officer asked about his last will whereupon he said that his country may shine in such a way that the foreign Government may be reduced to ashes and with it, our slavery may also end and an independent India may take birth from out of those ashes. Similarly, Ashfaqullah Khan had said, "O God! there will be a morning when your Sun will shine on our free India." Our officers and jawans protect every inch of our mother-land even at the cost of sacrificing every thing they have. They do not do so with an expectation that they will get something in return. Rather they do so because they are answerable to the Almighty who has entrusted this responsibility to them. They sacrifice everything, but do not allow even an inch of our territory to be lost. If such people do not appear to be civilised to the hon. Member, then what can I say about that?

I have some suggestions for the betterment of our Armed Forces. Firstly, whenever recruitment is made for the Forces that should be done simultaneously and collectively including the Government employees. They should get the same training and should be selected during the training and only after that they should be posted to different wings. At the same time, if it is made compulsory in our country that every citizen will serve in the military for five years, then there will be no agitations, etc; there such conditions will not be created that those very persons who have been born in the country may like to harm it. It will then never happen that living in this very country, they may like to stab it in the back.

I would like to suggest that the free ration facility which you have provided from Jawan to Brigadier rank should be made available to higher ranks like Major Generals and General also, because the number of officers higher than Brigadiers like Major

Generals and General will be hardly between 200 to 300. Their number will not exceed this figure. Therefore, I urge upon you to provide free ration facility to them also. This will increase in them the feeling of discipline and they will think that in the Armed Forces, from the soldier to the highest officer, all are equal. You have increased the ration allowance negligibly. Earlier, it was Rs. 7.35 and now after increasing 5 paise you have made it Rs. 7.40. My submission is that it is a very meagre amount. You may yourself think whether a soldier can buy two meals with this amount? No, he cannot. Therefore, it should be further increased.

Now I would like to say something about clothing. Presently, in the Armed Forces, provision has been made for one dangaree whereas earlier two dangarees used to be given. Therefore, I request that two dangarees should be given and these should be fireproof so that during fighting the soldiers could remain protected.

MR. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding Armoured Corps, I would submit, through you, to the hon. Minister that it is the armoured corps which destroys enemies tanks. Since the British times this Armoured Corps has remained in 'D' Group. It possesses equipment with high technology which is very useful in the battle field. Therefore, it should be included in 'A' Group and not in 'D' Group. In the Armoured Corps from the beginning there have been five Groups, namely, A, B, C, D and E. In this connection I would like to submit that if it is recommended to the Fourth Pay Commission that these five groups should be reduced to three groups i.e., A, B and C, it will be very good and this Armoured Corps should be brought under Group 'A'.

Now I will speak about the education. The officers and jawans during operation and peace time keep on moving from one place to another. Therefore, their children should get all the educational facilities so that they may not suffer.

Now I want to submit about the rail facilities given to the jawans during their leave. At present, a jawan gets one railway

warrant free in one year and during Casual Leave he gets a concession voucher. In this connection my request is that a soldier should get two free railway warrants in one year.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the number of personnel in the Army has increased much as compared to their number, earlier but relatively traffic movement in the railways has not increased much. For example, M.B.F.U., kitchen cars etc. are the same as before. If we have to go from one place to another for firing, due to shortage of MBFU we are unable to go immediately and we are given a date after two to three months. I, therefore, request that the railway traffic facilities should be enhanced so that they may not be made to wait for such a long time. The railway traffic facilities should be increased in accordance with the increase in the strength of the Army.

You were mentioning about induction of Arjun Tank in the Armoured Corps and hon. Members of the Opposition also spoke about it. You mentioned about F-16 also. I would like to submit that if we have determination, then there is no doubt that no plane of the enemy can harm India. I am a living example of this. In the war of 1965, three Pakistani aeroplanes hovered over my tank, but they could not harm me in any way. I am mentioning this because you had been talking of F-16. They are not going to harm us in any way provided our hearts are strong and we have firm determination. One of my colleagues had asked me once that if I were in the front line in the battle and I did not get the support of covering troops, then what shall I do? I had answered that if our tanks were in the forefront or they were bombarding the enemy, we would not have to cut a sorry figure before our countrymen. The Army personnel lay down their lives for the country. And it should be like this, and not like the Opposition people whose words and deeds differ.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I want to say something about the accommodation for the military personnel. During service time they rent out their own houses, but after retirement when they come back, they are unable to get them vacated and

[Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan]

they have to face many difficulties in getting their houses vacated. The tenants do not vacate their houses. Therefore, some sort of law should be enacted wherein it should be provided that when an army personnel retires, he should be in a position to get his house vacated immediately.

Sir, now I want to say something about my own constituency, Jhunjhunu. In the whole of India, Jhunjhunu is the only district from where 60,000 to 70,000 people have joined the Armed Forces. There may not be even a single district in the entire country from where such a large number of persons might have joined the Armed Forces. Therefore, I want to submit about my constituency that a defence factory should be set up there. That will give an impetus to the people of Jhunjhunu and the people will join the Armed Forces in a larger number and serve the country.

Sir, earlier I had stated that recruitment should be done collectively and in continuation of that I would like to submit that the retiring army personnel should be provided Service immediately after their retirement. They should not wander about in search of jobs. In this way, their talent goes waste. Arrangements should be made that as soon as an armyman is on the verge of retirement, intimation to that effect should reach the record office and from there this information should be available as to who is going to retire and against which vacancy he is going to be posted after his retirement. If this is done, his morale will get a boost. If he gets the facility of parallel service, then he will not have to bother as to what he will do after his retirement or that he will face difficulties in his old age. All these worries will be over with the arrangement of parallel service for him,

Sir, about pension I want to submit that they get lesser pension as a result of commutation. But when the money they have received as a result of commutation is made up, they should get the full pension and not the reduced pension.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I want to suggest that tank crew should get comperation so that they may be able to consume it within a short time at the time of need.

While concluding I would like to say that I fully support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence and if additional demands are brought forth we should not hesitate to support them. In this regard, whatever more we can do, we should do.

I request the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi that as we are entering the 21st century, we must manufacture such a tank as may beable to operate on the land, in the air and in the ocean.

*SHRI P. SELVENDRAN (Periakulam):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for 1986-87, I wish to say a few worlds on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

At the very outset I would like to say that this is an era in which chaos confound the earth as a consequence of rapid strides made in space research. This is an era in which the world arena has become a political chess board in which the countries have become pawns. I would say that cowardice and fright should not be source for the security of a country. The security of a nation should derive its basic strength from courage and bravery. If I demand that the defence of India should be strengthened from the source of courage, I do not think that there can be any two opinion about it. India's freedom is our soul force. Whatever money is required to protect the honour and dignity of a free India, the Central Government should not hesitate to allocate that in the interest of security of our country.

So far all the wars we had faced were from north, west and east. But hereafter the threat of war and the danger to the freedom of the country will originate from south. This should be borne in mind by the Central Government. We have to

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil,

admit that all our efforts to make the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace have not met with success. The proof of this is the ceaseless patrolling of Indian Ocean by the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Deigo Garcia on the Indian ocean has become the belligerent naval base of the United States. The Trincomalle port, which is commonly known as the Eye of Indian Ocean, on the east-coast of Sri Lanka, has been taken on long lease by the United States. In Trincomalle Port, there are giant 10⁵ oil tanks, which have also been taken over by the U.S. Marines. The oil stored in these 105 giant tanks will fuel the American Naval fleet for two years continuously in an emergency. In the guise of scientific research, the Sri Lankan Coast has become the storehouse of the US Mines.

All this has encouraged the Sri Lankan Naval ships to come with impunity in our zone of the sea and harass our fishermen. They shout indiscriminately at the hapless fishermen. They confiscate their vessels and capture them. They are taken to Colombo and tied to their fishing vessels. There is no goodwill in Sri Lanka for India. Sri Lanka, inspite of being a Member of non-aligned nations, is indulging in inimical activities against India. The dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's peace offensives have been brushed aside by the President of Sri Lanka. Our young Prime Minister has on many occasions expressed his apprehension about the growing Sri Lanka-Pakistan axis. In this environment it is no exaggeration to say that the danger to India is likely to start from the southern coast.

In order to foster neighbourly relations between India and Sri Lanka, we gave away the Kachchatheevu islands which were under the suzerainty of the Prince of Ramanathapuram State in Tamil Nadu, to Sri Lanka. We have documentary evidence to substantiate that Kachchathivu islands belonged to India. We gave on a silver plate these islands to Sri Lanka. But our good intentions have been thrown into the sea by Sri Lanka. From Kachchathivu islands the Sri Lankan naval vessels are attacking our poor fishermen.

I demand that we should take back unilaterally Kachchathivu islands and establish our naval base there. That will deter Sri Lanka from mounting wanton attacks on our fishing vessels. This will also ensure adequate security for our southern coast.

Our former Defence Minister and presently the hon. Vice President of India had in reply to a Calling Attention on the floor of Lok Sabha had stated unequivocally that Sethusamudram Canal Project is of strategic importance for the country. He also added that that this project of security importance would be taken up for implementation at the appropriate time. A high level Committee under the chairmanship of a senior officer of the Ministry of Transport was constituted to go into the feasibility of this project. This Committee was known as Lakshminarayanan Committee. The former Chief of Southern Naval Command was also a member of this Committee. This Committee had reported that Sethusamudram Canal project was really a project of strategic importance and also of national security importance.

This Sethusamudram Canal Project must be implemented by Defence Ministry. By implementing this project, there will be a direct sea-route for merchant fleet and naval ships going from east to west. They will not be needed to circumambulate Sri Lanka. They will not be exposed to the danger of passing Trincomalle harbour. You will be surprised to know that the ship carrying coal from Calcutta on the east-coast to Tuticorin on the east coast, it has to come around Sri Lanka. Similarly, the naval vessels going from east coast to west coast will have to go around Sri Lanka. The Sethusamudram Canal Project will obviate all the dangers to our merchant fleet and naval ships. This project should be taken up as a defence project and implemented expeditiously.

Presently, not even one-sixth of the total outlay for Army and Air Force is being given allocated to the development of Navy. This should not be continued hereafter because of the impending danger from Indian Ocean for the security of the

[Shri P. Selvendran]

country. The Indian Navy has to thwart the dangers from Sri Lankan Navy to southern coast. I suggest that a Naval Base should be established in Mandapam, on the southern coast. We have the Southern Naval Command in Cochin on the West Coast. Since the naval vessels from Cochin, in times of war, will have to come around Sri Lanka, a Naval Base in Mandapam will enable the rushing of vessels from Mandapam at short notice. This is a necessary precaution for the danger to our southern coast.

Similarly, during British rule, Uchippuli was an Air Force base. This has been neglected after independence. This place is also near to Mandapam. This should be revived as an active Air Force Centre. I suggest this because the combined Navy and Air Force centres in the southern corner will be an adequate protection against sudden exigencies.

There is a long road from Madras to Kanyakumari on the entire east coast. This road is also of strategic importance. The Defence Ministry should take over this as a National Highway of security importance and develop this road for movement of troops from Madras to Kanyakumari. This is also needed to face the threat to southern coast.

Before I conclude, I would suggest that an Army Training Centre, as has been located in Willingdon in Udhamandalam, should be set up in Kodaikanal also. Presently we have the Southern Army Command at Madras. I suggest that an Army Command should be set up in Madurai which will enable the immediate movement of troops to southern coast when need arises.

With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. The clarion call given by our esteemed Prime Minister,

Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for nuclear disarmament peace and development of developing and underdeveloped countries is very much appreciated throughout the world and it is successful. At the initiative of our esteemed Prime Minister, both the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union would meet together to discuss about the disarmament. Our foreign policy is very much appreciated even in the conference of the Communist Party of India, for the first time. They have said, it is a progressive Policy. The word "progressive" was never used before.

There are certain countries which do not like that India should be a third power in the world. They want that India should be approaching the other countries for its existence and it should continue to be dominated by them. But under the leadership of our esteemed Prime Minister, the things have changed. So, there are certain disruptive forces which are trying very much to destabilise inside India and also they are trying very much outside India.

The arms race now threatens to invade space and a thrust has been given to space weapons besides missiles, nuclear and conventional weapons. There is rapid advancement in weapon technology. We are concerned with China, Pakistan and also the crisis in Afghanistan. In Pakistan, weapons are flowing from America. Highly sophisticated weapons are flowing for a long time. In the name of Afghanistan, the Navy of America is supplied with sophisticated weapons, so also ports developed. The American Fleet which visited Karachi with the Enterprise, is certainly a matter of concern to us and it is believed that it had encircled India as had been attempted during the Bangladesh war. The Chinese as well as Pakistani persons have moved through the territory occupied by Pakistan and China and air bases with radar have been constructed on the portion of Indian territory of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan as well as the Himalayan Tibet. So, we cannot be silent spectator to it.

Recently according to an American study, the two most likely areas where a nuclear war could start would be of another

conflict between India and Pakistan or in West Asia. That study group has also stated that several nations are believed to have clandestinely made atombombs and are in the very near of constructing the nuclear weapons, including that of Pakistan. Under this scenario, we must prepare ourselves for any eventuality that may occur. India has been invaded by Pakistan thrice ; yet it has not learnt lessons. If India wanted, Pakistan could have been wiped out from the world map but the intention of India was not to invade any other territory or to expand its territory. It wants peace. But our goodness should not be taken as a sign of weakness. So, under these circumstances, we should rise to the occasion and see that our forces should meet any consingencies. The morale of our Jawans is of very high order which has been exhibited more than once and what is needed is now the unity of the country, as it has been exhibited in the last three wars. During the Chinese invasion, poor people in the villages donated gold to defend India. During the Pakistan invasion, the unity was there, Now also, under the leadership of our esteemed Prime Minister, there will be unity. The disruptive forces, the extremists, are linked with Pakistan as well as America. It is an open secret and the people should rise to the occasion and see that these extremists are wiped out.

Another aspect is about the NCC. NCC should not be organised in a routine manner. Stress should be laid on making the NCC very very active so that they can come to the rescue of the people at the time of emergency. The students, both in colleges and schools, should be trained and, as has been said in this House, like France, China and other countries, military training is a must. Why not we adopt here in India the same system ? The NCC will inculcate in the minds of our students, discipline, integrity and love for the country. Stress should be laid on this.

The Committee has given its report about the Defence personnel, the security persons and the rehabilitation of the ex-service men. Some of the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented. They must be fully implemented.

Indian territories occupied by China and Pakistan should be liberated. Negotiations ought to confine with China. These territories should be liberated in a peaceful manner and while doing so, we should be in a position to bargain with them. If we are not in a position to bargain with them, if we are not equipped with arms and ammunition, they may not come forward for a legitimate settlement.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views and I only conclude my speech by reading two paras of the report which has been supplied to us. It is said therein :

“Defence preparedness is a comprehensive concept and a constantly on-going process. The officers and men of armed force continue to maintain constant vigil along our long borders with a sense of dedication and professional competency of a high order.

They are backed by the entire nation which is fully conscious of their service and sacrifice in defending our hard won freedom.”

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the proposed Demands for Grants. You know that our country firmly believes in the principle of peace, fraternity and global brotherhood and follow the same in actual practice. There is no doubt that neither our country wants to attack any other country nor it did so in the past. It is also a fact that our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, being the Chairman of NAM is making every possible effort to propagate the principle of International brotherhood throughout the world.

13.50 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

You might have observed that whenever peace is disturbed, whether within our own country or in any other country, Shri Rajiv

[Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

Gandhi has always tried to intervene there to restore peace. Our country has always played a leading role whether it is the issue of disarmament, elimination of the possibility of nuclear war or the issue of restoration of peace. You know that our country has borders with other countries. You also know it very well that sometime instigative activities take place on the borders. Pakistan is small country. With the assistance of a big power it has not only acquired modern armament in large quantity, but also have its morale very high. Most sophisticated weapons are being supplied to it. Naturally, it is a matter of great concern. But even under such circumstances our country has not taken any step which may prove that we are preparing ourselves for a war.

You know that ours is a vast country and its requirements are also unlimited. We have every right to take steps for our security and we must also secure it. So, in view of it we have to prepare our long term defence policy and we have to achieve self-reliance and that may be achieved through the public sector. We have established many public sector units and sufficient allocation has been made for them. As per the budgetary allocation for the current year, the details of funds made available to various public sector units are as follows : Rs. 19 crores to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited ; Rs. 27 crores to Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore ; Rs. 19 crores to Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore ; Rs 30 crores to Mazgaon Dock Limited, Bombay ; Rs. 3 crores to Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa ; Rs. 12 crores to Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited, Calcutta ; Rs. 5 crores to Praga Tools Limited, Secunderabad ; Rs. 15 crores to Bharat Autonomics Limited, Hyderabad and Rs. one crore to Misra Dhatu Nigam, Hyderabad. Similarly, arrangements have been made to give a boost to units in the private sector. This has shown good results. We have become self-reliant to some extent in respect of our national defence. We are not going to remain satisfied with our achievements. We are making every efforts to strengthen our Army, Navy and Air Force.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to say something more, but there is shortage of time. You know that all the defence personnel lead a very hard life and 40,000 to 50,000 people between 40 to 48 years of age, retire every year. At present, there are about 4 million retired defence personnel. We should give priority to the work re-employment, pension and the housing problem as pointed out by Shri Mohd. Ayub Khane earlier. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister that these problems should be looked into. Our military personnel are the protectors of our country and defend the country at the time of national crises. Therefore, priority should be given to their problems and particularly the war widows should be given priority in every work. I know that education facilities are provided to their children in Central Schools, but even then sometime they face problems. Therefore, I request that some better arrangement of schools should be made for their children.

Sir, so far as the nuclear programme is concerned, our country is committed not to manufacture atom bomb. We should not go in for atom bomb, but at the same time I dare say that we must be in a position to produce it as and when we are required to do so. We should be fully prepared for it, because some other countries are very much eager to have it.

With these words, I support these Demands for Grants.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are having a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Before I start my speech, I would like to express my thanks to the brave soldiers and the officers of our Army for remarkable and historied role played by them in the defence of our country. Apart from their present duty of national security, they had played a vital role in the national freedom struggle in the form of I.N.A. Some soldiers had joined INA and played a remarkable role. Indian Army is not only a protector of this country, it also presents itself as an ideal family. Our Army is a glorious example of national integration.

The brave soldier devotes the valuable period of his life for the sake of the country during his service. But during service and after his retirement from the service, he faces such problems as need to be given a serious thought. Be they soldiers or officers of the Forces, they live away from the society in cantonments, or on borders for quite or a long period. Therefore, they cannot protect their rights to property or land as the civilians can. We get a lot of complaints regarding illegal occupation of their land and houses by others. Legal security should be provided to them with a view to safeguard their properties. Society should give it a thought to provide them security so that their rights to properties may be secured.

14.00 hrs.

There are different scales in the pension structure of ex-servicemen. The soldiers who had retired 20 years back are getting different pensions from those who have now retired from lower ranks. Government might have some difficulties regarding financial resources and funds, but something should be done regarding this. It should not be that after retirement one Captain may be getting Rs. 1400 as pension and another may be getting only Rs. 300.

Today, while speaking on this budget, though I am in the opposition, I fully support the efforts of the Government regarding bringing about improvements in the Armed Forces and strengthening our defence. I would like to say that we all should support the Government wholeheartedly in whatever steps our Government takes for the country's security. Because international forces are indulging in such activities as are aimed at destabilising our country, so, it is the need of the hour that whatever money Government want to spend for the country's security, we should extend our support to the Government in the interest of the country.

Now I want to speak about some minor problems. Cantonments are constructed in the country. A very big cantonment is being constructed at Hoshiarpur in Punjab. When land is acquired for this purpose,

farmers offer their land happily as it is a matter of security of the country. But the problem arises when a meagre amount is paid as compensation for the land. When the farmer gives away his land, he becomes a landless farmer, who neither has land nor has any job. He should be allotted some alternative land or should be provided with some job.

In the history of a nation, moments come which bring sorrow and unhappiness to the nation. Sometimes such moments come under compulsion, nobody feels happy in meeting such a situation. I am saying it with sorrow that such moments have also come in the history of our country. After the attack by our forces on Darbar Saheb, some people were swayed away by their strong feelings and after an inquiry into their cases, this fact came to light that those soldiers and not indulged in any revolt, they had done nothing against the nation, but they were overcome by emotions. They were arrested, dismissed and also prosecuted. I want to say that we should pardon our children for their mistakes. I humbly request the entire nation and also our beloved Prime Minister who is very magnanimous to treat the Sikh soldiers who left their barracks, like children. They did a blunder but not knowingly. They were actually overcome by their strong feelings. Their cases should be dealt with sympathetically. Through you, Sir, I am appealing to the entire nation to deal with them sympathetically and efforts should be made to rehabilitate them and to provide them with employment. Everybody has realized the fault. With this serious appeal, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, at the very outset I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister who accorded the prestigious five star rank to Gen. K.M. Cariappa for his glorious services to the nation and who accorded the distinction of Vice Admiral to Rear Admiral (Retd.) Daya Shankar. I also congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for announcing better emoluments for the personnel of the Defence Services and also for induction of new and high technology in the weapon system of the Army and other forces.

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

Sir, some of the Hon. Members from opposition have talked about that the information regarding Defence has been kept secret and whatever purchases which are going to be made by the Defence are only out to the nation when actually the negotiations have been over which are disclosed to the nation through the Press. I think, the Hon. Members from opposition during the whole of the debate could not give any concrete suggestion regarding planning, high technology and better equipment for the weapon system for equipping the Defence Forces with the latest technology in the field.

Their reflection is only frustration. The frustration which they have met in the political arena, the frustration which is in their minds about their ideology, the frustration which is clear from their performance are before the nation. That is why they are not in a position to give any concrete suggestion even on this vital subject of the defence of the country.

It is true that the security and safety of the nation is secure in the hands of the armed forces. But, first and the foremost requirement of any nation is the political will, the strong leadership. It was in the strong leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that the British Naval Fleet could not sail to the Suez Canal. It was in the strong leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi that in the year 1971 the American 7th Naval Fleet could not sail to the Bay of Bengal. Now it is in the strong leadership of the present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi that the nation is safe and we are secure.

As a matter of fact, our leadership is a harbinger of peace, a messenger of peace. The whole of the nation is looking towards the efforts made by our Hon. Prime Minister to bring the two super powers closer and to the point of peace, so that the whole world can heave a sigh of relief. That is the only requirement of the whole world. Today it is not only the question of defence of one nation, but it is a question of the defence of the whole of the mankind, the security of the mankind, the survival of the mankind and the efforts towards this direction which

have been made by India, the people of India and the leadership of India are recognised and are being applauded throughout the world.

Sir, the Indian Army has got its glorious history. The Army has not only served this country during war but also in peace. I come from a State which has faced the fierce wars in the years 1965 and 1971. Rajasthan is located on the border of Pakistan and the people of Rajasthan in spite of living in desert, living in conditions of scarcity, living in condition of scarcity of water and so many other difficulties in their routine life have faced and it is a matter of glory that during the war of 1971 a large part of area in Rann of Kutch—1.74 lakh Kilometers of Pakistan territory—was captured by Indian Army. Not only in 1971 but also in 1965 the Indian Army on the western sector showed its valour, glory and bravery and the personnel of Indian Army have withstood the test of time.

Before, I being a citizen of that State which ways applauds warriors and patriots congratulate the other Members of the House that we must encourage and enthuse the brave soldiers who have served this country since ages and since long.

Today there is need of the scientific temper in the country. Our Prime Minister has given a call that this scientific temper is not only limited to one aspect of life but it extends to the Defence aspect also. Our engineers, our soldiers and our technocrats who are serving in Defence wing are expected and are also developing the latest technology—the technology which is based on Indianisation, the technology which is required for the development of the weapon system and for the warfare.

Now, I would like to give some suggestions. My first suggestion is that the Border Roads organisation should be strengthened and given more funds for the construction of roads. Rajasthan has a long border. There is need for roads—permanent roads—so that at the time of emergency the country can face the onslaught of Pakistan or other neighbouring countries who may have evil designs against India. Not only this we must have the

broad-gauge railway line across the border. It is necessary to maintain supplies. The meter-gauge railway line from Jodhpur to Barmer and upto Godra road should be converted into broad-gauge. This is the requirement of the Defence. I think it should be given greater priority. Further the soldiers who have retired want rehabilitation. They should be given loans to the extent of Rs. 25,000/- or Rs. 50,000/- at lower rates of interest. The sons of the soldiers should be given priority for employment in the Army because when their fathers serve in the Army, they are not looked after well and they do not get proper education in the schools in the villages. Therefore, they should be given priority. I would also like to request the hon. Prime Minister that the long-pending cases of litigation of the Defence personnel in respect of agriculture land given to them for rehabilitation should be settled quickly. Those soldiers who have been allotted this agriculture land are wandering from pillar to post. Their cases are pending since long. There should be some system whereby those soldiers whose agriculture land has been captured or tress-passed by other persons and are undergoing prolonged litigation they are given some sort of help. There should be a law that if any tresspasser occupies the land of the army personnel, it shall be restored to the army personnel in a summary trial in the court.

Further, I suggest that the officers or the jawans who retire from the army should be given a chance to serve in para-military forces like BSF, CRPF and the Industrial Security Force etc. Today, the District Welfare Boards for army personnel are not in a position to give any employment to the retired soldiers, who are in a physically fit position. They do not get the opportunity for a job. I request that there should be some guarantee for employment for such people after retirement.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):

Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1986-87.

As we all know, the defence policy of a country is really based on its national policy and its foreign policy too. The defence strategy must be adopted in considering the national policy, which has been framed and formulated by the country concerned as also the foreign policy and the environments around us.

Our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had repeatedly told that we have no intentions of aggression on any other country and we have no territorial ambitions at all. Though our present Prime Minister is incharge of defence portfolio, he has always been advocating and trying his utmost to have a full ban on nuclear weapons. We all know that as the Chairperson of NAM his significant role for disarmament and non-alignment has been highly praised and appreciated by all the countries in the world including Super Powers. But unfortunately, some of our neighbour countries, specially Pakistan, have been accumulating sophisticated arms in the name of using these against Afghanistan. Pakistan has been procuring sophisticated arms from USA and accumulating them. May I put one simple question? Will the Harpoon missiles be used against Afghanistan? Similarly, I am sure that the ships, sub-marines, etc. procured by Pakistan will not be used against Afghanistan. Also, the accumulation of arms on the other side of our border in Pakistan, will never be used against Afghanistan. So, our defence preparedness should be done in considering all these developments around us.

There are so many aspects to which I would like to refer. But here, I want to pose just one problem which has been raised yesterday in this House by my hon. friend Shri Kumaramangalam. In his speech, yesterday, he mentioned about the National Test Range—NTR. I am not referring to Shri N.T. Rama Rao. For this NTR, the site has been elected at Baliapal-Bhogra area in the State of Orissa. This area falls in my constituency Balasore. He has suggested that, as there is great resistance by the local people against this project, the site may be shifted to Kanyakumari. I very much welcome his suggestion. But I

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

understood from the scientists and experts as also from the present hon. Minister of State, Shri Arunji as well as from his predecessors that before selecting this site, they have considered 22 probable sites all over the country including Kanya Kumari and lastly they have found Baliapal-Bhograi area suitable, because of its geographical location. The hon. Minister Arunji has also told us about this in his speech yesterday. The House might be knowing that this site was selected by the then Janata Government in the year 1978-79, but they could not implement the scheme then.

When this National Test Range is going to be established, there will be about 5000 families which are going to be displaced from this area. So, there is strong resistance from the people. Taking advantage of their sentiments and also their plight, some of the political parties are trying to exploit them for their own political benefits. One of the political parties, the CPI (ML) has gone to the extent of imparting arms training to the people of that area, during night times and these political leaders are instigating the people to resist Government's action. Government officials cannot enter that area. The people are so much provoked by these political leaders that they are not allowing any outsider to go into that area and a total ban has been imposed on the visits of the Government officials to that area. Very recently, the Collector of Balasore and some other officials went there and they were so much humiliated and harassed.

However, these people are very sentimental and especially when they are asked to leave their sweet homes, they are resisting it. Added to this, they are being instigated by these political leaders. Whatever the situation may be, if the Government, in spite of such resistance by the local people, decides to have the project, from the point of view of national/country's interests, at Baliapal-Bhograi area only, the whole situation need be considered on a humanitarian ground. I would also appeal that the Government should not take more than an inch of land which is not required. They should take the bare minimum, which is absolutely necessary. The compensation,

rehabilitation, employment and other such helping measures should be implemented through negotiations with those beneficiaries. There are many public institutions like schools, colleges, dispensaries, hospitals, clubs and so many other public institutions located there. Due compensation should be given to all the institutions and employees such as teachers, etc. who are employed in these institutions. Compensation to thousands and thousands of people who are the owners of betel-wine gardens, mango groves, coconut and cashew-nut orchards etc. need be paid in a very befitting manner. Many people have raised such type of mango-groves, and built houses and pisciculture tanks on Government land. Compensation should be given to all those people. The people of that area are not relying on the State Government rehabilitation programme. They want that the Centre should come to their rescue in the matter of rehabilitation, compensation and appointments, etc. I would request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly consider the issue of establishing the Main Battle Tank (MBT) Factory there. The people will think that this is a gift given by the hon. Prime Minister for their plight.

Some arguments and counter-arguments are raised about the expenditure on Defence Budget. But we know well, that our defence expenditure is much less than that of Pakistan, China, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Sri Lanka, France and many other countries. I am not going into the details of it, but I will quote one paragraph of the annual report of the Defence Ministry for the year 1985-86. In page 7, point 7.4, I quote :

"The 1985—90 Defence Plan is at an advanced stage of finalisation. The emphasis continues to be on modernization and replacement of equipments, securing greater fire power mobility and more modern means of communication and on self-reliance and import substitutions."

In keeping all these things in mind, we should talk about the expenditures, whether it should be more or less, when we are going for modernization and sophistication and especially in considering the size of

our country and also security environment, our expenditure is definitely less than that of others.

While we are speaking of more expenditure, we should keep in mind that, in 1940's when we were talking about "Swadeshi", it was meant hand made clothes, but today, when we refer to "Swadeshi", we mean Indian Satellites and Computers. So we should not compare expenditures on satellites with that of hand made clothes.

Sir, I want to make one small point on this issue, from the figures of "Strategic Analysis of February, 1986. It is worth seeing that, in 1962-63 the expenditure on defence was Rs. 473.9 crores, i.e, 3.1 per cent of the GNP, whereas in 1980-81, it was Rs 3866.77 crores and the percentage of GNP was 3.38 per cent only. So, if we take 1970-71 Price Index, the percentage of GNP is 3.8 per cent.

It is a matter of great pride for us that our Jawans and defence personnel deserve all praise and gratitude from all of us for their sacrifices, patriotic spirit, their devotion to their duties which is second to none, which we have noticed in 1962, 1965 and 1971. The ideals they have placed before us will go a long way to overcome all eventualities which may come on our way of progress.

One more request : The Second Sainik School should be there in our State Orissa—in Balasore District.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Demands.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : I rise to support the Demands for the Ministry of Defence,

The defence policy of any country is a matter of national consensus, and we are happy to note that in this House there is a broad consensus on the various perceptions. First of all, I would like to appreciate the preparation of this Report, and I would like to say that it is not only objective, but also imaginative. In the first Chapter,

there is a sentence in the last paragraph viz. paragraph=11. I would like to read it and compare it with what has come out recently. It says :

"Finally, the international dimensions of India's security are naturally of great concern to us. More particularly, the fact that external forces could interact with internal forces of dissent in the political and socio-economic spheres to exacerbate our security problems is a scenario that must be reckoned with."

This is a very important observation in this Report. It must have been prepared at least a month or a fortnight ago.

There is an interview which Pakistan's President, Gen. Zia has given to the magazine 'New Life' in London, in which he has said that India wants to make Pakistan a scapegoat for its internal problems.

14.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Here is a link, and I am happy that this has been understood much better by our own people ; but Zia had to say it later on.

So, it is of increasing concern to us that the western Super Powers are involving themselves in the internal forces of dissent in India, and they are trying to sharpen the conflict. Thereby, it is a matter of grave concern for us.

Our armed forces have had to be called upon to their duty sometimes to maintain internal security of the country, and I must appreciate the role played by them during the past few years in not only guarding our frontiers, but also in maintaining peace and harmony in this country whenever they have been called upon to do so.

The commendable role of the Forces can be seen from the fact that a number of martyrs have laid down their lives in the successive wars with Pakistan and China, in

the past few years since Independence. My own State, Himachal, has effored 1049 martyrs in the armed forces of the country ; and that is a matter of pride for us.

We have to see that new challenges are emerging for our national defence. One of these challenges is Pakistan's determined effort for nuclear status, Secondly, the ruling party in Pakistan has recently passed resolutions, which are also a matter of concern to us.

Similarly, the intention of the Western Super Powers to make the Indian Ocean the play-field for their designs, is also a matter of concern for us. So, we have to remain prepared for all these eventualities ; and I am sure that our Armed Forces are at all times ready to meet the challenges.

It is in this context that the money spent upon them is very generously granted by the nation, by the Government and by this House, and there is an appreciation for them on all scores. We have not only to look after their various requirements, including the new challenges of technology, new acquisition of weaponry, the arms race, acquisition of arms by Pakistan, but we have also to look to the various other aspects of our defence, the defence planning has acquired its own status in the past few years ; and it has come to stay. As some figures have been rolled out recently, as some friends have said that 3 per cent of our GNP is spent on expenditure. It is a very meagre amount, but it is spent and it is well spent ; it is the amount that is spent in guarding the country's frontiers and therefore armed forces deserve a pat on their back.

We have to pay special attention to our ex-service men and we have to see that their welfare is the concern of the nation. Since 1919, after the First World War the Soldiers Boards have been created in the country and our government has taken many steps to strengthen the Zila Sainik Boards, the State Sainik Boards and various other measures. But we have to plan for a long term strategy, because, at the moment, the services send out their men—say over 60,000 per annum—retire

men at the age of 35 or 37. So, it is an unfavourable comparison with the other services in the civil sector. The result is that when they have to find placement, they find it difficult ; and the amount of pension that we pay is huge according to one estimate, the bill for pension is coming to as much as Rs. 600 crores per annum and it may soon be over-taking the cost of salary. There fore, we have to take a fresh look at the strategy and we have to find a way in which the money is well spent and the people in the armed forces are not made to suffer and feel any inconvenience at the age of retirement. Therefore, I would plead that we may take a fresh look ; we may have to review the whole situation and instead of retiring them at the age of 35, we may retire them, let us say, at the age of 25 or near about 30 ; and then make their placement in the civil services in a manner that they draw regular salary so that the problem of pension is reduced to the minimum and they are not put to any unfavourable competition with the State services with the result that the armed forces remain young on the one hand and there problem of pension is solved on the other. At the present moment, the ex-service men are demanding removal of disparity in pension which has been referred to the Fourth Pay Commission. I am happy to learn this. The High level committee for the welfare of ex-service men made certain recommendations, and one of the recommendations was that a Parliamentary Committee of both the Houses should be constituted so as to look after their welfare, because it is felt that the executive alone cannot ensure implementation of the various measures which are made in this House and outside for the welfare of the ex-service men. So, if there is a Parliamentary Committee and the sister committees in the State Legislature, they will be able to call the executive to the scrutiny and that will be a step in the right direction. The demand for one rank one pension is also a cry for the ex-service men. So, this may also be looked into sympathetically.

229 Zila Sainik Boards in the country are doing good work, but they need further strengthening. In our tour—I was fortunately a member of this committee we found that some of the Zila Sainik Boards

were suffering from lack of finance. Therefore, they should be strengthened.

In my own constituency in my State, there is a proposal for setting up three military stations—one in Hamirpur, one in Una and one in Nogli in Shimla and Kulu Districts on the border of both. An early setting up of these military stations would help us. Similarly, a demand for the ordnance factory from our State—our Chief Minister has made this demand—should be looked into by the Minister of Defence. I would appreciate the good work done by the armed forces and I would also appreciate the various steps taken by the government headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in keeping the young services at a very important key role position in guarding the nation's frontiers; they have so far guarded the frontiers of our country; they have also come to the rescue of the nation at a critical hour without any discrimination of cost, colour or creed. Their role in the disturbances in Punjab without any communal bias in them is a tribute to the secular nature of the armed forces and it must be appreciated at all hands that even at the risk of their life and even at the risk of being misunderstood they had played a notable role and saved the unity of India not only from challenges across the border but also against the challenges on our own soil.

With these words, I commend this Report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request the hon. Members to be brief. Already, we have exceeded the time. Now Shri Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : At the outset, I pay my tribute to the Armed Forces who are guarding our borders in the Himalayas or at sea-shores or in the deserts.

First of all, I want to mention one or two points which I want the Prime Minister also to hear. I am astonished to see in the report that again you are equating the two super powers, on the same footing.

Even Shri Parashar also spoke about it; you are putting them on the same footing that the two super powers, are creating tension in the world. It is for truth, Shri Rajiv Gandhi knows it, all the Ministers know it, and you also know it. But in your reports you are equating the super powers. I cannot understand why you equate the super powers. Who is your friend, among the super powers? Who is your friend and who is your foe? You know it. The U.S.S.R. has stood by your side on all occasions and that you know. One super power is against tension, that super power is against tension and that super power is asking for curtailment of tension. Another super power is asking for never and never explosive nuclear device, and it is not correct to equate the two super powers. That is my first submission.

Second submission, Sir, there is another super power, the Pentagon, of the U.S.A. They are not going to give us anything. They do not want to transfer any sensitive military technology to India, because, India did not sign the security military information agreement. India has not signed it, so India has not been given the information, So, this is the position with one super power that is U.S.A. And, there is a super which is USSR. You know its behaviour towards India.

And, you know, Sir, many revelations are taking place, the Larkin Brothers case, Ram Swaroop case, and so on. Who is working for whom? All the Western countries are anxious to have our Defence installation information they want to get information regarding our Defence installations and there are some scapegoats or black sheep in the country, they work for them.

So, I would request the Government not to equate the two super powers, and not to put them on the same footing.

The third point I want to make is, they want to create trouble for India, actually the Sixth Fleet ships are there in Karachi. Pakistan has given bases to the U.S.A. There are all military bases given to the U.S.A. by Pakistan.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Sri Lanka has also given bases or is on the point of giving bases. And it is wrong to say that both the Super powers are making the Indian Ocean an area of conflict. Our problem is that the Indian Ocean should be declared a zone of peace. See what has happened to Diego Garcia? What is happening in such a situation? Who are there with nuclear weapons? What Super power? Our Defence preparation should be there taking all these into Consideration and money required for this should be given. We understand that more money is required. Because, new technology is developing and Defence should also be improved.

I said it, you also know, we all know it, ours is a poor country. We have to see what is needed in the circumstances, and we have to spend in a correct manner. In this situation, we are asking our Prime Minister and the Defence Minister what we need for the country. Yes, I do agree that we require another Aircraft Carrier. We do agree, that the Eastern side and the other side, both need to be watched. But what is the use of taking the Hermes aircraft from the British? Even the British Navy said that it was Junk.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (katwa): We require junk.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Some say, it will cost 40 million Pounds. The 'Hindu' dated the 5th said that we need one hundred thousand crores. And, we are buying an out dated vessel when ever British Navy decided to make the Mothballing of Hermes. But you see, Australia did not buy it, Chile did not buy it, Brazil did not buy it. But I want to know, why India is buying it. We wanted to know it.

Moreover, in this report, we find that along with Hermes, you want to buy some Sea Harrier Jumper Jets, Sea-Kings Helicopters, and large assortments of missiles, and electronic equipment running into several hundred crores. I want to know as to why this is being bought. Will that help us in any way? When are we going to produce our own aircraft carrier?

It seems that the Defence Department is on a big buying spree from foreign country. It is reported that we will be buying 400 pieces of 155 MM field guns from Sweden costing Rs. 1500 crores. Only yesterday, the PAC in its report on Ministry of Defence has said :

"From the perusal of the Enquiry Committee Report, the Committee have observed that there were lapses on the part of Technical Evaluation Committee, Negotiating Committee, the second team of Government officials, the Resident Inspector who cleared the item before pre-shipment and of officers who did not initiate legal action against the firm as early as in July/August, 1979."

So, these people who are dealing in arms deal are earning a lot of money.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): In 1979 it was your Government.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: In 1981 the country was ruled by you. Anyhow it was an independent country whether ruled by you or by Janata and it was country's sum. It should be gone into.

I want to know why we are buying those things from abroad which can be and are being produced here. What is the reason of buying parachutes worth Rs. 10 crores from South Korea when they can be produced in Kanpur? What is the use of buying 1000 pieces of goggles? (*Interruptions*) You go through the report published in the recent India Today'. We have the reports that we are going to buy 1.5 million woollen blankets from Australia for the Army. I do not know why there is a craze for foreign goods even in the Army.

We welcome modernisation. It is well and good. But then we are told that in the name of modernisation you are going to reduce 30 per cent of the employees.

Yesterday, the Minister of State for Defence Production has said that we have got very skilled people. I do not think you can dispense with them. You can make use of them. Both the recognised federations have protested against that.

We are told that in the name of modernisation you are doing privatisation in the defence units. The clothing factories under Ordnance factories, which are producing tents, etc. are not getting orders and you are giving orders to private firms. Orders for Arctic tents and army clothings are being off loaded to big contractors. In UK, the Government of Mrs. Thatcher, is trying to allow privatisation in defence industry. I am sure, our Government led by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, would not follow them in this regard.

170 high skilled workers in HAL Agra were laid off. With the induction of AN 32, I am sure, they will be having enough job. I hope, the Minister will look into it.

1107 employees of Class C&D working various defence units under the Director General of Inspection have been rendered surplus. I hope, the Minister will look into it and they will not be rendered surplus.

You have accepted that there is a good cordial relation in the Defence Production Departments. But in the Defence Production area, there is the Anomalipi Committee's report of 1981 which has been accepted by the Government on 14.10.85. But that still has not been implemented. I want you to implement it.

I have personal knowledge of corruption in MES Department. I know what is happening at Kalakunde air base in Midnapore District. There the contractors are fattening. The officers in the Garrison Engineers are fattening. And your services are not done in a proper order. I would like you to look into it and see that it is stopped.

As many of our friends from both sides have demanded, the suffering of the employees working in the Border Roads

Organisation should be looked into. I would request you to look to the employees also. Who are they? They are neither civilian nor Army men.

[Translation]

Neither fish nor fowl.

[English]

I would like to say that either you allow them to form their unions as the civilian employees are allowed to do, or accept them as army men so that they get all the benefits of army men. Neither doing this nor that should be stopped.

I want to make another point regarding ex-servicemen. Regarding ex-servicemen some good things have been talked about in your Report. This single window clearance system is meant for retiring employees of Defence Secretariat and Service headquarters. Our ex-servicemen are praised throughout India. If you make only one single window clearance system in Delhi, that will not help. At least in every State capital there should be such a thing. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly look into it.

The last point I want to make is that in my district Midnapore, the Defence Department has given notice to some 25 villages in Jhargram and Sankarail police stations. They want to occupy those villages for Air Force training. The authorities have not given them proper notice. They do not talk to them. They behave in a most beauracatic manner. If for the needs of Defence these villages have to be taken over, let them take over but they should kindly give them due compensation they should be given due notice and also they should try to give them employment as far as possible. I know it is not possible to give employment to everybody. But if in these cases they only give notices and do not behave with the civilians as a civilian and behave in a most high-handed manner, I request that these things should be looked into.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

With these words I beg to submit that our Defence personnel have performed very good things and I hope that in future also they will be able to defend our borders and save the integrity of the nation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): Sir, the hon. Member has just now said that about thirty per cent employees of the Defence Production Department are going to be retrenched. I think probably the hon. Member was not present in the House yesterday. I made it very clear that in the process of modernisation, no employees is going to be retrenched. The hon. Member should correct his impression.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. Sir, it is a point to be kept in mind that war may break out any time. The wars do not break out on a fixed date or on a 'muhurt'. We can not claim that in the next five years we shall not have to fight a war against any nation. If we see the present conditions, then it appears to us that our neighbouring countries, i. e., Pakistan, China or Sri Lanka may wage a war against us at any time. We can only talk about our intentions. We do not have any bad intention against our neighbours and we do not intend to fight with any country, but the same we cannot say about their intention. There is no guarantee that they will not fight. Our hon. Members from the Opposition have asked as to why we wanted to buy the old aircraft carriers. I want to tell them that in case after four months, a war is thrust upon us, then shall we be able to fight the enemy with a single aircraft carrier—Vikrant? It cannot move to Arabian sea or to Indian ocean as well as to the Bay of Bengal simultaneously. We need at least 3 to 4 Aircraft carriers. These people go only by the newspapers. We need not go by newspapers. You should keep it in your mind how the foreign powers plant stories in the newspapers. We have

got expertise. On one hand, we say that we have full faith in the expertise of our officers of Army, Navy and Air Force and on the other we talk in this manner. What objection is there in accepting their ideas? We should consult them only. We should decide about our security instead of going through the planted stories in the magazines by foreign powers. It is a very delicate matter and we should not be carried away by emotions. I am of the opinion that we should act according to the advice of our officers. Today there is the utmost need to strengthen our Navy. We have more than 7000 kms. of sea coast as our boundary. There is a great need to protect and strengthen it. You should acquire submarines for this purpose. In my opinion, for Navy we should make available as much funds as possible.

Hon. Minister, Sir, you should take steps to stop spying in the Navy. In Bombay where Shri Dandavate lives, there is a 35 storeyed Taj Mahal Hotel. You should keep a watch on the Navy officers coming from foreign countries who stay there and use binoculars at the top floor of the Hotel. They might indulge in spying activities about our naval activities. You should look into it. Today, sophisticated arms have been manufactured. New types of missiles and rockets have come into existence. If somebody comes there with two suitcases and stays at the Hotel, he may have a rocket in a suitcase which might damage our one or two ships. You should consider this matter seriously. This need not be ignored or laughed away. I went to draw your attention to this as it is very important for the security of the country.

Above all, we need a closed port for our Navy in the country. All our ports are open and we do not have a closed port. All our ships are anchored at the ports and our enemy may watch their activities. You should also keep this in mind. This is my special submission to you.

Our defence production is also very important. We have made a lot of progress in the field of defence production. Our defence production has doubled. But the actual production is less than the figures furnished by you. Your production figures

are based on the price level of 1980, whereas in 1985, the prices have risen to a great extent. No doubt the production has doubled on the basis of those prices, but you should also take into account the inflation during these five years. If we look at our progress from this angle, we shall not be very happy. We cannot say that our production has increased if we take this aspect into consideration while evaluating our growth in the field of defence production. We should increase the defence production in our country.

One of the most significant shortcomings in our country is that our factories are very old. Some of these factories were established 70 to 80 years back. Those plants were obsolete even at the time of their installation and old machinery was installed at that time. Till now the plants have not been modernised. Therefore, there should be rapid modernisation of these factories.

In the end, I would emphasize that special attention should be paid to the war widows. Once a heart-rending story of a war widow came to my notice, which touched me deeply. She had been widowed after 15 days of her wedding, during the 1971 war. The Government showed some sympathy. According to the rules of those times, two persons could jointly share a gas agency. One of them was a war widow and another a disabled person. Under this scheme, the war widow of our story along with a disabled partner started a small business. The Government allotted a place at an annual rent of Rs. 460 for this purpose. After a period of five years, an eviction notice was issued to them. It was stated by your Estate Officer in the notice that the yearly rent was Rs. 10,000 and not Rs. 460 which they had been paying. They were also asked to pay Rs. 50,000 as arrears for having used the place for five years. The present situation is such that, they have to make a payment of over Rs. 2 lakhs. On one hand, the Government wants to help the war widows, on the other, its bureaucracy is bent upon harassing them. So due attention must be paid to the condition of war widows. Merely shedding crocodile tears would not help. I have related an example of how the bureaucracy harasses the

war widows. Hence I request you to pay special attention to the condition of the war widows and the ex-servicemen.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, looking to the global situation and nuclear war threat by USA's Sixth Fleet in the Pakistan border and the tense situation prevailing in our borders I am not worried about how much budgetary provision has been made for Defence, but I am worried how this money is going to be spent. I am putting this question to the Prime Minister. May I know whether the purchase of Hermes Aircraft Carrier will not be a waste of money? Sir, I am worried how the jawans and soldiers and sailors and airmen are being treated. I am worried how the jawans of our country are getting frustrated in the Defence Services. If you go out in the country and visit different parts of the country, you will find that there are slogans and phrases: "Defend the Country's security and safety with all your might"; "Join the Army, serve the Nation." This type of advertisements all over the country attracted lakhs of youths.

(Interruptions)

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pradhan, you address me.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I am addressing you, Sir.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur): He is even otherwise immortal, why should he weep then? (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I weep when I see the conditions created by you in respect of our defence.

[Shri Amar Roypradhan]

[English]

(Interruptions)

If they make noise in this manner, how can I speak, Sir ?

One could find that hundreds of young men with sound health, full of vigour and energy and with so many plus points are standing before the Defence Recruiting Centre. But it is a fact that for final selection one will have to add so many plus and backing points. And I shall ask the hon. Prime Minister to enquire about it in different recruiting centres. However whatever cost a young man has to pay, he forgets everything as he considers himself to be fortunate enough when his name appears in the list of selected people. Of course, in these days of unemployment, if he is appointed as a sepoy he considers himself fortunate even if he has to pay for it. The boy never looks back. Though strenuous he goes on marching round the clock as he is committed to the sacred soil of our Motherland. He is inspired when he hears the slogans "Jai Jawan" and "Jai Hind", and when he joins the Army he is ready to sacrifice himself in the service of the Motherland. He gets the inspiration from Tennyson's poem which says :

"Theirs not to make reply
Theirs not to reason why
Theirs but to do or die."

So, the boy mentally prepares for the supreme sacrifice for the nation.

But his frustration begins when his name is included in a particular Regiment, whether it is a Sikh Regiment whether it is a Jat Regiment, whether it is a Gorkha Regiment, whether it is a Madras Regiment, whether it is a Maratha Regiment or Dogra Regiment or Rajput Regiment. The boy does not find the Regiment in the name of Bengalee or Oriya or Assamese. He thinks that some sort of regimentation has been started on the concept of national integration in the Defence Services. So, in the name of Motherland why are you indulging in these types of communal and sectarian outlook ?

Why don't you accept the idea of Azad Hind Fouz of Azad Hind Government headed by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose long back, in the year 1943 ? The Prime Minister was saying that he would go to the 21st century. Let him come to the 21st century, but let him also go back to 1943 and re-name those regiments in the style of Azad Hind Government, like Gandhi Brigade, Jawaharlal Nehru Brigade, Subhash Chandra Bose Brigade, Azad Brigade, Rani Jhansi Brigade and so on. Let there be a Gandhi Brigade, Jawaharlal Nehru Brigade, Indira Brigade and so on. Let there be national integration in the minds of the jawans.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE
(Rajapur) : Let there be Bhagat Brigade.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes let [there be Bhagat Singh Brigade (Interruption)]. Why are you telling in this manner ? This should be done.

Another thing is that this frustration is coming very rightly to the jawans for whom you shed crocodile tears. The frustration is when the jawan is on the dining table. What does he find on the dining table ? What is his menu and what is the menu for the Army officer. Please let me know the daily items served for the officers of the Brigadier rank.

For Officers, the quota of rice/atta is 450 gms. For Jawans and others, it is 620 gms. It is better. Vegetables, 110 gms for officers and 110 gms for others. Salt, 20 gms for officers and 20 gms. for others. Dal 40 gms. for officers and 90 gms. for jawans. It is, of course better. But regarding meat, for officers, it is 260 gms. whereas for jawans it is only 110 gms. Milk, 500 ml. for officers and 220 ml. for others. Eggs, 2 eggs for officers and nil for others. Butter, 20 gms. for officers and nil for jawans and others. Corn flakes, 7 gms for officers and nil for jawans. Dalia, 20 gms. for officers and nil for jawans.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please be brief and conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : This is a fact. The Prime Minister may come out and challenge this fact. Why it is going on like that ?

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir every Member of this House is looking up to the Defence Forces for defending our country. I think, it is not a very fair thing to create a difference between officers and jawans.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Let them deny it. Let the Prime Minister deny it. Jawans are getting only this much. This is how the jawans are being treated in this country. The House should know why they are given a different treatment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up. You please conclude

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Yes, Sir. Regarding fruits, 230 gms. for officers and 100 gms. for jawans. About condiments, it is 20 gms. or Rs. 50/- per month, whereas for jawans it is only Rs. 5.05 p.m. Regarding oil, it is 378 ml. for officers whereas for jawans, it is 0.5 ml. I know, oil is much more necessary for the officers because they have to oil the superior officers. But for the jawans, only 5 ml. of oil is provided.

But jawans are doing the manual labour and why should they not get butter, milk, dalia and fruits, at par with the officers. Regarding these items, the jawans and other ranks should also be given. Otherwise the entire morale of the jawans will go down. You please do something for the betterment of the jawans, for whom you don't only shed crocodile tears but you please do something.

[Translation]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. This year an outlay of Rs. 8728 crores has been earmarked for the Defence Budget. This outlay is Rs. 867 crores more than last

year's budget. Although the basis of our foreign policy is Non-Alignment, Disarmament and Panchsheel, yet for the defence of our borders and to maintain our internal peace and security, the Army, Navy and Air Force are most essential. In view of the present circumstances, when Pakistan has developed an atom bomb and China has shown Arunachal Pradesh as its territory in its map and the Indian ocean has become a zone of unrest particularly since a U.S.A. Warship Enterprise has been anchored at the Karachi port, this additional budget allocation of Rs. 867 crores cannot be said to be excessive. When compared, it will be found that our neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Burma, China and Indonesia spend much more on defence than us. If we are to move towards self-reliance in arms-production in the 21st century, then we must incur this extra expenditure.

Though we want to maintain good relations with our neighbouring countries, yet we should always be prepared to face any situation which is thrust upon us. At present we are confronted with threats on all our borders. On our western border, Pakistan is getting more and more military aid in the name of meeting the threat from Afghanistan and Pakistan has concentrated her forces in Poonch, Rajouri and Hajipour sectors. In the Muzaffarabad and Rawalkot areas of the so-called Azad Kashmir, Air Force bases have been set up. Besides, it has attacked Sia-Chin area of Ladakh four times this year. These evidences amply indicate that they do not have good intentions towards Sia-chin area. Not only this, the USA and China have begun showing siachin as a part of Pakistan in their maps.

On the other hand, when we look at our northern borders, we find threats from China. Before 1962, India and China never had to encounter each other, but when the latter grabbed Tibet which is located in between the two countries, China's expansionist policies came to light. In pursuance of this policy, she first raised the slogan 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' and then attacked us and grabbed 14000 square miles of our land. Hence, it is essential to be always alert and vigilant under such circumstances.

[Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat]

If we look towards our southern borders, we find big powers concentrating there. The United States of America has already set up her military base at Diego Garcia and this is an open secret. Besides, Sri Lanka has also startled us by giving inhuman treatment to the Tamilians there. Thus, the overall situation is very explosive. And when we are facing the possibility of war from all sides, we should not adopt the ostrich like policy and bury our necks in sand, but face the situation squarely. As to the accusation of some Opposition Members that the increase in the defence budget is wrong, I would say that in view of the overall situation, it is a step in the right direction. The Government must also be congratulated for its efforts to modernise the Armed Forces and in this manner our Government must constantly move towards self-reliance in this field.

Sir, I would like to request the Prime Minister that it is high time that we adopt an offensive policy in place of a defensive one, because, all the nations in the world today have developed nuclear capabilities. When we look towards our neighbour, Pakistan, we see that Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan has openly declared that she is 25 years ahead of India in her uranium enrichment technology. Besides, the huge stock piling of nuclear weapons by the big powers of the world is even beyond our imagination....

Sir, I have just begun and kindly do not discriminate against the women M.Ps. I would finish my speech in another five minutes.

We must be alert and cautious against the motives of the Super Powers. Again, although we have been using atomic energy for peaceful purposes, yet the United States of America has been continuously indulging in false propaganda against us. At Tarapur uranium is being enriched only for generating atomic power. In spite of possessing capabilities for developing an atom bomb, we shall not sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which we are being urged to do, because this Treaty is partial and, therefore, we can not sign any such discriminatory

agreement, I would also like to submit that there cannot be any agreement against our freedom and prosperity. No doubt, we should continue to use our atomic energy for peaceful purposes, but we should develop the capability of using the same otherwise also, if it is required to do so. Our mythology bears testimony that although Lord Shiva was very peace-loving, yet to annihilate the demons He had to open his third eye. Hence, we must be prepared for every emergency and must not lag behind.

Sir, our Armed Forces are full of heroes and there are innumerable stories of their heroic deeds. We cannot doubt their courage. Also there can be no doubt that our soldiers would fight with great courage and bravery during wars, but if they have to combat the atomic weapons, their valour would not work. The battles in future, would be fought in the air and in water and not on the earth. In such a situation, it is essential to increase the striking power of our Air Force and Navy. Today, Pakistan has acquired F-16 aeroplanes, and we have MiG 23, MiG 27, Miraj 2000 and Jaguars. But it is doubtful whether our aircraft can successfully combat the F-16 planes of Pakistan. I want to draw the Minister's attention to the fact that the Soviet A.N-32 planes have been responsible for the deaths of many of our brave personnel of the Air Force. That is why I would request him to ensure that our officers of the Air Force are properly trained before actually flying such aeroplanes which are acquired from abroad. Proper training should be imparted to avoid such accidents.

Sir, all our atomic plants particularly Narora, Rana Pratap Sagar and also RAPP atomic plant which is situated in Rawat bhata in my constituency are not safe. So, steps should be taken for their safety and Air Force should be made alert to protect them, because the effects of an atomic explosion could be very devastating.

Sir, there is a need to strengthen our basic industries, because weapons procured from other countries become useless when their spare parts are not available from the suppliers. Hence, we should invite our own scientists from abroad to help modernise our industries and ordinance factories, so that we can become self-reliant in every respect.

At present, there is no need to increase the strength of our Army, but the second line of defence, that is the CRP and other para-military forces should also be strengthened. The sentinels in our border areas have to work under very adverse conditions. They have to face terrible cold and heavy snow fall. We are responsible for their safety. I would like to suggest, through you, Sir, that the children of our soldiers, wherever they might reside, should be provided with the facility of free education. My second suggestion would be that the Government should ensure accommodation for their families, if they happen to live in the cities.

I would also say that the widows of the defence personnel who die in war exercises are not given the same facilities and importance as the war widows. I am proud to be the sister of a brave soldier who had fought in the Bangladesh war in 1971 during Indo-Pak conflict. My younger brother, Major Vijay Singh Shaktawat, died during a war exercise and I am proud of him. But his widow and children are not getting the same facilities as other war widows. Hence, I would request that the widows of those defence personnel who die in war exercises should be considered at par with the war widows. The personnel who are working in the field.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now please conclude.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Only two minutes more, I will finish.

[Translation]

I would like to raise a point regarding Sainik Schools. As many as 18 Sainik Schools have been established throughout the country by the Government. One more Sainik School has been established in Chittorgarh, the land of the brave people. The results of this School have been very encouraging. The Board and the Principal deserves congratulations for such a good result.

The 18 Sainik Schools which have been opened are for boys. I would like to submit that at least one Sainik School should be opened for girls also so that they may also get military education and may join Air Force and other offices.

In the end, I would submit that the reins of defence in our country are in the hands of our beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi in whose intellect, wisdom and farsightedness, the country as well as the people have full faith. Our borders are not only safe, but they are well guarded as well and under his leadership the country will always remain united.

With these words, I convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very conscious of your very alert time sense. Forgive me, if I observe that we have successfully reduced the annual debate on the demands of this vital Ministry into a ritual i.e. we dispose of about Rs. 8000 crores of tax-payers money in about 6 hours and I do not want.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time is decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am not talking about it. I am sorry. Nothing about you. 'We' mean the 'House'. Therefore, I shall confine my observations to some of the essentials of our approach and policy and I should not go into the many details I would otherwise like to.

I shall begin with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence which ought to be the frame-work for our debate. Sir, in the true bureaucratic fashion the Report adopts the stance of the three Chinese monkeys wise monkeys. It does not want to invite the reader's attention to the great dangers posed to the world peace by the Star Wars or the Strategic Defence Initiative of President

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

Reagan and the United States' military-industrial complex. It gives a fairly good narrative, I must say, of issues at stake. But it does not say who is behind what? It refers, for example, to the theatre of the third world which remains in a cockpit of international tensions and that their sovereignty and integrity and freedom are threatened. But who is responsible for this? It fails to focus attention on the criminal activities of President Reagan and the US military industrial complex wanting to play their 'Gendarme' to the world, whether it is in South Asia and South-East Asia, Latin America or in Africa. So is the case with the grave dangers that are arising in India's own security horizon in the Indian Ocean theatre. The position adopted is that of weakling Umpire who has got the whistle but would not even use it. It is an extremely politically naive position to take 'Alice in the Wonderland' position, that is reflected in the report on national security environment. You can afford, and undoubtedly, to be naive at your own cost in a complex internal political environment. Possibly you can also correct some of these mistakes; but you just cannot afford to be naive and refuse to call a spade a spade in matters which concern our vital security interest.

In para 11 of the Chapter on National Security Environment, I find a reference and a strong reference and I quote :

"Finally, the internal dimensions of India's security are naturally of great concern to us, more particularly the fact that the external forces could interact with internal forces of dissent in the political and socioeconomic spheres to exacerbate our security problem as a scenario that must be reckoned with".

What exactly, I would like to know, do you mean by this partisan reference to internal forces of dissent? Dissent is relevant and vital to a democracy and in a democratic set-up. In fact, the entire democratic process depends upon the vigorous dissent. We on this side represent that dissent. Are you in any way charging

any of us with interaction with external forces? This is far too serious a charge for anybody to make without adducing proof. But if you are referring to those who are trying to subvert our integrity and indulge in senseless violence and acts of secessionism...
...(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you think that it refers to you?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not yielding.

...you should have specifically said so and not put across a subtle innuendo which would implicate the entire Opposition. This is not a one-party democracy. The democratic processes of our constitutional democracy as reflected by Parliament are supreme and supremacy of civil authority unquestioned. Therefore, it is deplorable that consciously or unconsciously—I am prepared to say that it is 'unconscious'—these references have crept in or appeared in a document of this kind. This calls for an explanation.

Independent India's strategic environment changed first with partition of the sub-continent. On the West and North-West we had a belligerent and aggressive neighbour who sought to change the balance of power by its recourse to aggression in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The situation in the North was changing with our final acceptance of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet through which we tried to buy time.

There was that great and vigorous Chinese Revolution with the forces that it has released which we had hoped to befriend but could not, but it gradually turned hostile and completed the arc of potential aggression.

Our neighbour Pakistan got enmeshed in the global security interests and involvements of the United States and U.S. neo-colonialism. It was the strategic theory of Sir Olaf Caroe, once Governor of North-West Frontier, a great apologist for imperialism which was seen at work in the sub-continent. We went through the wars of 1947-49, 1962 and 1965 and saw this doctrine at work.

The 1962 experience enlivened the historically dormant northern frontier which we were able to partially rectify only in 1971. But the developments in West Asia and the consequent changes in Afghanistan changed the scenario again in the Seventies. And now with the developments and problems of our own national integrity thrown up by certain violent movements in Punjab, one has the temptation to look at this problem by going back to history and see a kind of military position or scenario—if you revert back to the days of Lord Dalhousie or Hardinge and the days of Sikh wars which it is very similar.

It is as though certain groups of people—one aided with State power and the other motivated by senseless bigotry and violence—are holding the entire sub-continent to ransom. And territorially, unfortunately, may I say that it comes from both sides of Punjab and is one of the great ironies of history that one aided by military State power and the other motivated by partisan, secessionist and a kind of misguided religious bigotry are trying to pose a threat to the entire sub-continent.

With the developments in the Indian Ocean and nearer home in and around Sri Lanka and in West Asia and the aggressive moves of the United States in the theatre of the Indian Ocean, it would be correct to say that all our frontiers including the long coastline have become alive again—alive all along. And it is with this geo-strategic parameter in mind that one should approach the problems of our defence and security.

Yesterday I listened with rapt attention to the maiden intervention of our young Minister of State, Mr. Arun Singh. It was an impressive performance by any yardstick, but he would for give me if I say that it was rather an apolitical performance which of course, does not detract from the value of what he said. But Sir, it cleared some of my doubts; but many of them still remain. I would agree with him to a large extent when he said that there is no self-sufficiency in the modern warfare systems. Self-sufficiency should not be confused with self-reliance and, as he rightly said, we

cannot blunt the cutting edge of science. But what ought to be reiterated is the significant interdependence between defence and development and, therefore, self-reliance strengthens the sinews of our economy. Consequently our capacity to defend ourselves and our territories and the technologies we borrow or update should be complementary. In other words we should be self-reliant in all the critical areas. That is to say, the responsibility of defence with all its components and with all its burdens should be our own and not be passed on to anybody else's shoulders. That is the essence of our sovereignty.

Therefore, there is a close linkage between our efforts and pattern and path of development that we choose for ourselves and our foreign and defence policies. Our foreign policy is non-alignment and peace also integrated with our anti-imperialist outlook which we inherited from our freedom struggle, our policy of self-reliant development of our skills and resources and economy are both complementary efforts to strengthen our capacity to defend our territorial integrity.

Sir, it is more important for us to have a long term defence plan. I know you have one, but we need a more scientific one, more important than the long term fiscal policy of the new Finance Minister. Somebody yesterday said that one does not grudge the defence expenditure which seems to grow. It is important that Rs. 8000 crores that we spend today which will cross Rs. 10000 crores in another decade even before the turn of the century, should be spent economically and every paisa should be spent in a cost effective manner. It is true that there is a nexus between defence spending and expansion of the economy. It has to be an integrated process used for and towards modernisation and nation building.

Sir, the most important thing is, I would repeat, the deployment of funds in a cost effective manner. It is more relevant and more important in a society with uneven development and the uneven nature of distribution of wealth and the resources we manage to eke out of this economy with its colossal burden or vital burden—I am not

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

grudging a paisa of it—should be spent in a cost effective manner. As there are different product mixes in an industry, there are different mixes or alternatives and choices in defence as well. That is why one would like to pose certain questions on some of the recent deals as in the case of the purchase of 21 Westland helicopters which was dubbed only the other day by our own Prime Minister—who was also a pilot—on the floor of Parliament as unsuitable to our needs. Why then did we buy it? Same is the case with aircraft carriers Hermes.

One of our great patriots Dadabhoi Nauroji once evolved a drain theory. That was one of the most powerful and intellectual arsenal that we had during our freedom movement. He proved how the Britishers were sucking the life blood of this great nation and how it was taken. But eight decades after he wrote this, the independent India seems to be doing the same thing. When the production line of Jaguars was to be closed down, we want to their rescue. The Westland also had a similar fate, according to the Press Reports. It has been forced to discontinue its production and then we went to their rescue. It is sought to be financed, I know, through a 65 million pounds British Aid, which according to Press Reports again, they had said can only be used to buy this junk. What advantage did we have in buying this junk, the Parliament is entitled to know.

I don't want to go into other details. As I said earlier tremendous R & D efforts have been put in. There are also many unseen, unsung heroes—not only those who go to the front, but also those who work in the laboratories. For example, I know a young boy who has developed, contributed a great deal in developing an armour in the BRDL set up in Hyderabad. There are many, those who work for a pittance of salary—one-fifth or one-tenth of what they could get abroad. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to them.

In conclusion I would like to say that approach the Defence may not only be confined to the way we run and direct these

forces or even the R&D effect but also it has to be fully integrated progress within our economy—whether it is transport or communications system or rapid modernisation of production and diffusion of skills in this country. Let Defence be a spear-point. It is important that this Parliament or at least some of its Committees be set-up so that we may get more opportunities to debate this policy at length.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) :
Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence. The Defence budget in any country depends on the mental attitude of the head of the Government and the form of Government that a country has. In this world we have got democracies, dictatorships, kingdoms and other forms of Government. Ours is the biggest democracy and our priority is for social and economic development. Further, ours the land of Gandhi and Nehru and we believe in peace and peaceful co-existence.

But, Sir, when there are determined enemies in the neighbourhood we cannot predict when the potential enemy may strike. In this context, I would like to say that there is a book written by late Johan F. Kennedy, ex-President of USA. He has a Naval officer in the second world war. He has written in a book "why England slept," how England was caught napping when Germany attacked it. So, we must be in complete readiness. So, In Defence the emphasis has shifted more from land to air. We need more aircraft carriers. We need surveillance objects. America, USSR and other countries have got satellite spying. Fortunately we have got our own satellite and our radar system is the best. It is second to none in the world. Our scientists have developed satellite launching vehicles for which we can increase the pay load and if need be we can develop not only atom bombs but also ICBMs.

But, Sir, when we believe in peaceful co-existence and dis-armament we cannot go fast in this direction. At the same time we must be ready and we must develop new capabilities and modernise our Army, the commando operations and the integrated approach of the Navy, Military and Air Force.

Sir, the morale of the Defence personnel depends on how you treat the ex-servicemen. There is need for immediate re-employment of the ex-servicemen. There is a plan of establishing ecological task force where there will be environmental protection. In this ecological task force more and more defence personnel will be employed. I would urge upon the Prime Minister to take effective steps in establishing and developing this task force.

This morals and discipline comes through games and sports. There was a talk of a sport plan for which an allocation of Rs. 20 crores was to be made. But I fail to find that in the budget here. I urge that this allocation must be made for such a plan. It is through sports that discipline is inculcated and the team spirit develops and it helps to enhance the national strength.

The strength of the country is not only in the armed personnel but it is also in its people. We must be able to create defence awareness in our people and for imparting training to more people, we have got plans for Sainik Schools. I come from a State where the Britishers had started the first National Defence Academy. I come from a place which is backward. The Prime Minister is shortly visiting there, and I request him to start a Sainik School there.

Lastly, looking at the concentration of military forces in the Indian Ocean and the experience of Folkland Island, we must build strong military bases in Andamans, Nicobar and Lakshdweep Islands as also other islands. Prevention is better than cure.

I also wanted to make some more points but as we are anxious to listen to the Prime Minister, I would conclude here. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry and also thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation].

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would take a very little time. I would like to submit

only two or three points regarding the security environment. Only yesterday an hon. Member from the Opposition had said that China had not done any harm to us and in future also she would not harm us(Interruptions) No information regarding China could be more factual than what has been given in the report of the Defence Ministry. In the report of the Defence Ministry, the nexus between China and Pakistan has been explained in a very frank manner which is really commendable (Interruptions) I would like to speak on Sri Lanka. The country is passing through such a critical phase which it has not witnessed earlier during the post-independence period. The nexus between China and Pakistan is very dangerous. China is a very closed society from where little information is available. The Chinese watchers in the world are of the opinion that China is concentrating huge armed forces in Tibet. The strength of the Chinese forces in Tibet has increased manifold today than what it was when Dalai Lama left Tibet in 1959. This is a very dangerous situation for us to which we cannot close our eyes easily. The attitude of Pakistan towards us is ominous. We are apprehensive that Pakistan might create some trouble after some months and China would support her.

Pakistan would have got arms even if there was no Afghanistan problem. You might recall that during the regime of Pandit Nehru, when the USA supplied arms to Pakistan, Pandit Nehru had objected to that. The USA had said at that time that those arms were meant against China and not against India. But those arms were used against India. The USA is behind the nexus between Pakistan and China..... (Interruptions).....We are self-sufficient in the matter of defence. Unless we become strong, no one will respect us. Such a thing can not be tolerated that others should hold threats to us and we should talk of friendship with them. China achieved independence in 1949. From 1949 to 1965, she had committed acts of treachery against India a number of times which no other country has committed. No other Country deceived Pandit Nehru the way China did. India is surrounded by hostile neighbours. There is a nexus between Sri Lanka and

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

Pakistan and the U.S.A. is also helping them. The situation is very critical and it needs our serious attention. It cannot be treated lightly. Even citizen should be security conscious.

I am not satisfied with the study conducted by the Institute of Defence Study and Analysis. The analysis is not satisfactory. The study in regard to our defence should be conducted in a very serious manner and every information obtained from all quarters should be analysed seriously.

In the end, I would like to say that the security environment is posing a danger for us and it should be looked into in all seriousness.

*SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence since yesterday. Sir, Defence Ministry is an important Ministry. The armed forces are playing a commendable role during war and peace. In maintaining law and order and in rescue and relief operations during natural calamities, their contribution is immense.

Sir, on three sides we have waters. We have got a very long coastal line. Yet, the Government had been concentrating on the Army only. Air force and navy were accorded only a secondary importance. Now the Indian Ocean has become the hot bed of super power rivalry. The attitude of our neighbours i.e. Pakistan and Srilanka towards us is quite unfriendly. In these circumstances it is imperative that we should strengthen our Navy and Air Force. More money should be allocated for the expansion of our navy and its development. We know what has happened in Libya recently. Americans conducted naval exercises in the gulf of Sidra off the coast of Libya causing much damage to Libyans. The Americans have gone to the extent of threatening Libya to not only destroy the naval and air force bases but also oil installations on the

coast of Libya. Keeping in view all those global developments, we must strengthen our navy and Air force. We have important oil installations like Bombay High etc. which are vital for our economic growth. These places are constantly exposed to danger. Our enemies can attack these installations without much difficulty. Hence, the need of the hour is to strengthen our navy. The navy must get the pride of place in our defence matters.

Sir, Visakhapatnam is a natural harbour. It can very easily be developed into one of the most outstanding naval bases in the world. It needs rapid expansion. Hence I take this opportunity to request the Government to develop Vizag which is strategically located, into one of the most modern naval bases not only in the country but in the region.

Sir, we have got regiments like Sikh regiment, Gurkha regiment and Assam Rifles etc. in our army. Some time back we demanded naming the regiment were jawans are predominantly Telgu people as Andhra regiment. Even our Chief Minister Shri N.T. Rama Rao also requested the Centre for Andhra regiment. But the request was turned down saying that it is a parochial demand. Sir, we the Telugu people are second to none in patriotism. There were several outstanding leaders hailing from Andhra like Prakasam Alluri Seetha Rama Raju etc. Thousands of men and women have sacrificed their life for the sake of our beloved mother land. Our demand for Andhra regiment is not parochial. We are demanding it only to provide more jawans to fight for the cause of the country. I hope, the Government would give a favourable response. To our demand to form Andhra regiment on the lines of Gurkha and Sikh regiments. It would certainly contribute to the unity and integrity of the country. Sir, an ordnance factory was set up at Medak. The foundation stone was laid by late Smt. Indira Gandhi who once represented this constituency. But for some unknown reasons, the Govt. decided to manufacture only bodies of heavy vehicles here and the

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telgu.

engines would come from elsewhere, Sir, this is not proper. The cost of production would also go up. It would hamper production. Hence I request the Govt. to drop the idea of manufacturing engines elsewhere and start producing them at Medak only. It is better if every component is manufactured under one roof. I hope the Govt. would revise its decision.

Sir, our ex-servicemen are facing many difficulties today. They are leading a miserable life. At the age of 35 or so, they are thrown out of employment. They have nothing to fall back on when they retire from active service. Many such ex-servicemen in my constituency are pulling cycle-rickshaws in order to earn their livelihood. It is the responsibility of the Central and the State Governments to show them employment. So that they can lead a respectable life. I request the Govt. to step up the allocation ment for Ex-servicemen and rescue them from their present miserable conditions. Similarly, Sir, I request the Government to extend timely help to our war widows. The Government should provide all facilities to the Ex-servicemen and war widows. Loans on liberal terms should be extended to these people, so, that they can stand on their own feet. This is the responsibility of the Govt.

Sir, compulsory military training should be provided to all in the country. It should be made compulsory in all the schools and colleges. N.C.C. be made compulsory at all stages of education. The military training will turn out our students to be disciplined and patriotic.

Sir, the modernisation of armed forces is quite necessary. The Govt. should see that our armed forces are modernised as rapidly as possible.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): Sir, I belong to a constituency which is quite of ten treacherously shown in

the maps of China. Therefore, I am thankful to you because, I am the last person perhaps you have given this opportunity to speak. Since, I belong to a border area, I would like to share some of our experiences in Border areas and would like to put forward some suggestions. I would like to recall that in 1962, whatever had happened was most treacherous and most dangerous so far as border area people are concerned. Therefore since then, onwards, we have been having a feeling that until and unless, there is faith and good relationship between the defence forces and local people, it may be very dangerous and the fighting forces in those areas may not be so successful.

Therefore, I would like to suggest few points that is, in those border areas, when land is acquired by defence personnel for defence purposes, quick actions should be taken so that people are not put to harassment.

There are instances in Arunachal Pradesh particularly in my constituency, when land is taken on hire for years together, but no hire charge is paid. Sometimes, the acquisition charges are very low. In this regard, I would like to urge that certain steps be taken, so that people have good faith in the men of our fighting forces, because the people there do not see the Government; they see only the Generals Officers and the Jawans. If this kind of confusion rather the irritants are removed, good relations can be developed very easily.

It is also a fact that in Arunachal Pradesh, roads can be constructed only upto a certain point from the international border. Until and unless Defence clearance is taken, the State Government cannot construct roads in the border areas. But it is quite often seen by the local people in the border areas, that just across the border, in the Chinese territory, roads are constructed and vehicles are plying. This creates a sense of insecurity, or a feeling in the people of border areas as if they are being neglected, and that in the event of an attack by China, they may be left behind again, and they may not be taken care of. Therefore, I would like to urge that the policy that Defence clearance should be

[Shri P.K. Thungon]

16.00 hrs.

obtained, be removed. In any case, if some clearance has to be taken, we have our Home Ministry ; and this matter can be taken care of by the Home Ministry.

So many other social and economic developmental activities depend on the Defence population in those areas. It is quite often seen in the matter of supplies. The local people produce fruits, vegetables etc. but they cannot supply them to the Defence people there. The Defence people engage contractors from outside. An arrangement may be thought of in such a way that the local people themselves can supply these items because they are small farmers, and they can produce fruits and vegetables which are perishable.

Coming to the national level, I have heard with rapt attention the suggestions put forward by our hon. Members. I would also like to add that Defence no doubt is most important for the integrity and freedom of the country. It gives morale, protection, and it defends our rights, our freedom our borders and thus our national integrity. Therefore, we should be self-reliant. If we keep on buying or purchasing, or being dependent on other countries, at the time of need we may not be able to do well. So, I would like to particularly stress that the Research and Development department of the Defence Ministry should be strengthened. Research should be conducted in such a way, as some hon. Members stated, that we can produce our own requirements, our own equipments and whatever is required, in accordance with the conditions prevailing around our country.

I would like to mention here—we are told—that when an aircraft flies very low, the existing radar facilities cannot catch the image of the aircraft. But if we can develop in such a way that we can have a stationary satellite by which the image of a low flying aircraft can be caught, then in that way, our defence capability can be strengthened more.

I would like to answer the point raised by Mr. Chaubey. He said that the orders for clothing requirement of our defence should not be given to the private sector it should be taken care of by the defence department. In this regard, I would try to convince Mr. Chaubey. If the private sector are capable of producing shoes and clothes for defence people, why should we burden the Defence Department for this requirement, because they have got so many other things to do which are more urgent. Therefore, I don't think that placing orders for defence requirement on defence department, only will be justified. By not asking the Defence Department to do, I think, we will be doing better and the whole nation will become more involved and responsible in this regard.

Our young boys should be mentally prepared to join the Defence Services at any time at the time of requirement. Here I must mention that so many members are vigorously pleading—Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan and others—for ex-servicemen. I would like to plead for the existing service men and would be ex-service men. Our youngsters should be mentally motivated to join our defence forces. If there are better amenities, then they will join our defence services. Today the situation is that our talents are going to the private sector where more money is paid. But our defence services do not get proper talent, do not attract more talent. I must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for increasing their emoluments. I would like to urge that more amenities should be given to the services, more amenities should be given to our officers and thus attract talents at the time of recruitment. If there are no proper amenities, emoluments and other status, we cannot attract better talent. Therefore, right from the level of the student motivation should be started particularly we can start from the border areas like Arunachal Pradesh, or U.P. hills, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir. NCC can be made compulsory throughout the country. If it is not possible to make N.C.C. Compulsory throughout the country then, at least, we

can start it from these areas to see how best we can work out. With these few words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : While supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence and commending the good role played by our defence forces, I like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister through you to certain points which I am putting forward.

There are certain areas and certain communities in this country which have participated in the defence efforts traditionally. They used to send their boys, to the Defence Forces not for earning a livelihood, but because they want to take part in the Defence effort and they were proud of participating in the Armed Forces.

Sir, that was a real prestige that they have sent their sons for taking part in the Armed Forces. Sir, my constituency belongs to that area and also, there are certain communities in my constituency and neighbourhood which were taking part in the Defence Forces.

Sir, the first Victoria Cross winner was Khuda Dad Khan, the first Indian who got the Param Veer Chakra, Hawaldar Abdul Hameed, Brigadier Osman Shoukat Ali Ansari, both got Maha Veer Chakra—they belong to that area.

The young men of that community, particularly they are all Muslims, they want to enrol themselves in the Armed Forces. When they reported to the Varanasi Recruiting Office, they were told that no vacancies for the Muslims had come. Whenever they report to the Varanasi Recruiting Office, they are plainly told that no vacancies for the Muslim had come.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Is it so ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Yes, Sir, it is so. I have written several letters to the Ministers of Defence. I am still awaiting a reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is not in good sense.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Certainly, it is not in good sense and there are maximum number of people from our area in the Defence Forces, for which we are proud. Our Defence Forces have nothing to do with any community or region or anything like that, but there may be certain black sheep, certain officers who are in this service, I request the Minister particularly hon. Minister. Shri Arun Singh to look into this matter

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You request the Prime Minister.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Secondly, my district is one of the two districts of Uttar Pradesh, which sends people to the Armed Forces. One is the Bulandshahr District which my hon. friend Shri Surendra Pal Singh represents, and the second is Ghazipur which sends many young men to the Defence Forces. There are some 60,000 retired Defence Forces personnel in my district alone and I think Bulandshahr most probably they have little more. I expect it so. There was a proposal to open a BPM office and an office of the Defence Accounts in my district. But, I do not know why, but the proposal has been shifted, though Ghazipur district and Bulandshahr send so many people—to Balia which has very little number of Defence personnel, very little compared to Ghazipur. I have been told that there is a certain officer in that place who belongs to Balia and he wanted it to be shifted there, so the BPM was shifted to Balia. I request the hon. Minister, — — Shri Arun Singhji to look into the matter. Ghazipur has got more than 60,000 retired Defence personnel, more than one thousand war widows, and many others. So, a BPM office should be located at Ghazipur.

Again, Sir, my district has got 260 acres of Defence lands which belong to the Air Force, and there used to be an air-field. But now it has been closed. I request that a Defence Production Unit should be established at that place. It is situated at Village Ferozepur, Mohammadabad tahsil, District Ghazipur. Two hundred and sixty acres of land is there, and a Defence

[Shri Zainul Basher]

Production unit can easily be established. There is no Defence Production Unit in the whole of Eastern U.P. There is none in Western U.P., yes, there are units, but no Defence Production Unit is there in the Eastern U.P. and here the land is available. I have drawn the attention of the hon. Minister, and I hope that he will take note of it. And, that is all. Thank you,

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must first apologise for my absence from the House yesterday. But as hon. Members are aware, we spent the whole day at the National Integration Council on a subject which is exercising all our minds. And I have been sitting here most of this afternoon listening to what the House has to say.

I would like to start first with congratulating our defence forces for their action in war and in peace time, their devotion to duty, their patriotism, their valour, their sacrifice for the nation.

The first consideration in any defence debate must be the security environment not only just around us but also in the whole world. We have seen during the past year the general international security environment deteriorated. There have been many attempts to try and reduce tension, but we still see tension rising in many parts of the world. We see active involvement of major powers in a way that we have not seen for a long time. And this only adds to the situation that existed earlier.

Disarmament is perhaps the most important issue in the international environment. It is not just a question of pedantics and India trying to take a major role for itself. Nuclear arms race affects India in many ways. No nuclear entanglement will remain limited to any sphere or any area of war or zone of war today. It will spread very very quickly and it will affect not just areas or people close to the war zone, but it will very definitely affect perhaps every one in the world, perhaps all forms of life in the world. It has been made very clear by certainly some of the major nuclear powers

that they do not believe that nuclear war can be a limited nuclear war and if any one nuclear power does not believe that it can be a limited war, then it is not going to be a limited war and we must plan on that basis. The only plans which we can make are those of trying to build public opinion to push for disarmament amongst those nations that are armed with nuclear weapons. The effects of nuclear war are well known to the House. We have debated it on a number of occasions and it has been answered to questions on a number of occasions. But it is still worth bringing out that the effects are not limited to radiation or direct damage but a nuclear winter which does threaten to eliminate all forms of life on earth. We were extremely glad to know the proposals and initiative taken by the Soviet leadership on disarmament. The initiative raised our hopes. Then further concessions were given; new initiatives were given. Hopes were further raised. The Geneva Summit again brought about a changed mood in the world. Unfortunately, in recent months, we have only seen a deterioration from that situation and we have not seen adequate follow up on the proposals that have been made. We have not seen adequate action on the proposals that have been put forward. If this opportunity for disarmament is lost to the world, the only word that could describe it, would be 'unforgivable'.

India has taken a major role in disarmament over the years and more especially, since the middle of 1984, when the five-continent, Six-Nation initiative was started. We have worked for a test ban, we have put forward proposals for verification and we have condemned the move to take arms race into new dimensions. We have had a very positive response from certainly one nuclear power and from people all over the world, more especially, in the nuclear power countries, and we believe that this movement must be strengthened, we must come out very strongly to build public opinion further so that the move for disarmament comes about in every nuclear weapon country.

Closer to home, we have tried to reduce tensions in our own region. Perhaps the one really concrete step forward that has

been taken is the formation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. SAARC will help in reducing tension in our part of the world and in bringing about the new friendship among member countries. Working through SAARC and bilaterally, we hope that the differences amongst us can be reduced and the atmosphere of tension which still prevails in certain areas can be totally removed. Unfortunately, in our very region, there has been a substantial change in the military atmosphere, a qualitative change. The arms that are available to certain countries are now available against very soft financial credit. The veil that was being used—the veil of Afghanistan—has been removed. We have always maintained that the types of weapons that were being brought into the region were not such as could be utilised in the mountainous terrain of Afghanistan and I had pointed this out to very senior leaders on my visits abroad. Today, even that veil has been removed. We have to think very seriously if these weapons are not to be used in Afghanistan, where are they to be used? And our planning must keep this in mind.

One other aspect in the region has been drawing the attention not only of this House but of all of us in India and that is Pakistan's nuclear programme. As I have reiterated many times in this House—and I would like to repeat again that India does not want to go ahead with the nuclear weapon programme. We do not have a nuclear weapon programme. But we have every indication and information that leads us to believe that Pakistan has not given up its nuclear weapon programme and is bent on acquiring a nuclear weapon. A nuclear weapon with Pakistan will very definitely change the atmosphere in our area and our nuclear programme which is entirely peaceful and which we want to maintain as a peaceful programme, but if Pakistan does get a weapon, we will have to seriously think about our own options. We have been taking a very active stand on this with anyone and everyone that could use influence to try and stop any move for a nuclear weapon capability by Pakistan.

With China, well, the border problem remains, in spite of what some of our Members believe. I was not here yesterday

but I do have the transcript of what some people said yesterday—and that also brings me to what one of our Members said today. I also read in the papers—there was some comment about my having called some opposition parties anti-national. Now, I have not, and I do not believe that every opposition party is anti-national. It is not. But you cannot deny that there are a few opposition parties—opposition means opposed to us—in certain border States which are anti-national. This fact you cannot deny. And what I said in the speech in Bombay was in relation to that. But sometimes one has to re-think, and I would like to quote: This is from the Lok Sabha Debates of, I believe, yesterday:

"I do not feel ashamed because China has never harmed India, according to me."

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: What is wrong? I said it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What is wrong?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please, order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am sorry. I did not hear that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I said After the war, they have not taken a single inch of Indian territory. After the war, they went back to where they were before the war. That is what I said. It is unfortunate that it has not come on the record. And that is how I came to this conclusion that by the war they have not harmed us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know whether that has gone on record; but I would like... (Interruptions) I believe what the hon. Member has said is that after the war, the Chinese went back from the territory that they had occupied.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They went back to where they had started. I am not expressing any opinion about the border dispute. But they have not taken advantage of the war to occupy a single inch of Indian territory.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am absolutely dumbfounded.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I want to go on record that even today part of Indian territory is in the hands of the Chinese.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You tell us how many square kilometres of Indian territory China has occupied after the war. I say, after the war.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I am absolutely dumbfounded. I do not know from where the hon Member gets his information. And I would like to thank Prof. Dandavate for substantiating what we have always upheld.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The question regarding the border is different.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I know.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You go on further.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not want to talk again.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody knows about the Chinese aggression. Everybody knows what is it. Please take your seat. I do not want further discussion on this.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Then what is the solution of this ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Kindly sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think the hon. Member has very clearly said, as I understand...*(Interruptions)* Let me finish please. *(Interruptions)* As I understand you have very clearly said that China does not occupy any territory of India today.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What I said was...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You said it just now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let me explain it. And let it be very clear.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, we are not having a discussion. *(Interruptions)* I do not think we need an explanation.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If the hon. Member wants to explain...

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Uncorrected records are not to be quoted, you know that. I will correct it: I said, they have not occupied any Indian territory after the war.

AN HON. MEMBER : Oh, after the war !

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am sorry, Sir, I have misunderstood that. They have not occupied any of our territory after the war !

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have they not gone back to their original place ? If they have not, you tell me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I suggest that this controversy should not be dragged further, it will not be in the national interest to carry on this controversy. I think we should leave it at that. You should go on.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I agree entirely with Prof. Dandavate ji, so we should not discuss this. But I would just like to remind —I do not know whether they are Members in this House, but I remember in one of our Consultative Committee meetings we were discussion the China problem and our border problem with China, and I believe the Member did belong to the same Party. He also said that we should give up Aksai Chin and it did not belong to us. And this can be taken from the Consultative Committee records.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub nagar) : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are not supposed to quote from the Consultative Committee records.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have not quoted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :whether there is any provision like this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He cannot disclose that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He should not do like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not quoted.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have only mentioned the point because.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I just cannot accept it. In that meeting I was there, I know what transpired.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want you to discuss anything further. I do not want to allow anything further. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, please sit down. I won't allow you, Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you discussing this point now ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CAOWDHARY : It is very wrong.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will answer you. Just sit down for one minute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Don't you know what is our stand ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, please take your seat.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

**Not recorded.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I withdraw my remarks in respect of the Consultative Committee. I was only reacting to what one hon. Member said about my having said that certain parties acted in an anti-national manner. I have just given a question from the debate of this very House. *(Interruptions)* Well, I will stand corrected when you correct it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Let us go on record that in this manner he is trying to equate our Party with anti-nationals. They are doing a great harm to the national integrity.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why are you getting excited? He has not meant like that. He only quoted the Member, that is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. He never said like that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, our stand is very clear.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He never told that your Party is anti-national. He never told that. Take your seat.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the Members to take their seats first?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, all of you take your seats. I do not want any further discussion. I do not want you to interpret anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your seat. All of you please take your seat first. Mr. Acharia, take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Madam, please take your seat. The hon. Prime Minister has never said—any Party is anti-national or like that. He only quoted the Member. He gave some clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Take your seat. Anti-national, he never told like that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He quoted some thing and the Member denied that. That is all the matter. There is no further discussion.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not understand...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You quote the rule.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am reading.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I think, there is no point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the rule?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : How can there be a point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the rule which is violated? Which rule are you referring? You tell me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is quoting from the report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You quote the rule. You quote the rule. Which rule do you want to quote? You tell me. Which rule is violated?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : While proudly...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I do not want any statement. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You quote the rule.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, Order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not want to press the point. But...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Take your seat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The point that is raised is, whatever happened in the Consultative Committee.....

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says, he has already withdrawn it. That is why, I said, there is no point of order. He has already withdrawn that. He has announced it. The Prime Minister has told it.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have withdrawn that point. I have said it myself long ago.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You withdraw my point also. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, Order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, I may be permitted, as I am replying to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry

of Defence. I may be permitted to quote from this very debate. In what I am quoting from this very debate, I see nothing about "before the war" or "after the war".

AN HON. MEMBER : It was not mentioned.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There were Interruptions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It might be that the word might be expunged because it is unparliamentary!

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, let me just read the substantive portion of what has been said. I have got it, marked it in yellow. I should have marked it in red perhaps.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is "uncorrected".

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : To what extent you will correct it?

[English]

You cannot change the substance of what has been said. You can correct a comma, a full-stop, a preposition. You cannot correct the meaning of what has been said. The meaning is very clear. The meaning is :

"I do not feel ashamed because China has never harmed India..."

This is what you said. *(Interruptions)*

Is this what you wanted to say? If you did not, you might clarify it in a personal explanation at some other time. But let us not waste the time of the House now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He will clarify later on.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am sure, he will. *(Interruptions.)*

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please, Order.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, digressing just for a minute, because an hon. Member has raised the point.

When I said that some Opposition Parties were anti-national, like I said, I did not mean all the Parties. But if the cap does fit in and somebody wants to wear it, then I cannot prevent you from wearing it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : It is too much. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have not taken any name. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Is this the way the Prime Minister should speak ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already spoken. You please take your seat.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Quoting a certain portion of a speech, he is rubbing it like a boy in a college.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat, Mr. Basudeb Acharia. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : As we are talking about the subject, there is one more thing also—the Paper which is laid on the Table of the House and one hon. Member referred to this Paper. So, I will also refer to it. This is the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, 1985-86, Defence Ministry, one Member talked about it “Now what can be more anti-national than getting defective equipment for defence because you are really subverting our defence forces ?” We agree entirely with you. I would just like to remind the Member that this import was done in 1978 ! (*Interruptions*).

One other Member——I was going to come to it a little later——one other Member talked about the Jaguar aircraft and production line being closed, and we are buying rubbish. It was bought in 1978-1979. It was not bought by our Government.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : But it is a continuing thing. (*Interruption*). I was referring from Jaguar to West-land. Answer Westland.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will answer for Westland.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You leave now Jaguar and answer for Westland.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will answer for Westland. (*Interruption*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am sorry you did not say. There were interruptions after the sentence of my speech you quoted. Part of my speech has been washed out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It should not be taken out of its context.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I would have told him about the Westland also but the Defence is not procuring the Westland. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am sorry for your remark. You are the Prime Minister I am sorry for your remark. You are speaking in Parliament.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are speaking in the Parliament of India.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will explain to the hon. Member some other time, not in the Defence debate because it does not belong here. But there is absolutely nothing wrong with the Westland. We had a couple of complaints about it. They have been rectified. (*Interruptions*) I have said we had a couple of complaints. I am still saying we had a couple of complaints and those have been rectified. One complaint was on the financial aspect of how much it cost to run. Anyway, we would not go into that discussion here. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Complaint about an equipment is not an anti-national phenomenon. It is too late in the day.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : No, no. I am not complaining——importing defective equipment. I am talking of importing defective equipment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There can be difference. Please don't try to stretch it.....

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I was only referring to the point that was raised here in this debate. I am not talking about other points. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We are entitled to information. You do not give us any information.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will come to giving you information also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have to collect information from all places and if we make a mistake, *(Interruptions)*, you say "Oh! you have made a mistake", *(Interruptions)*. The Westland point I raised in the debate *(Interruptions)*. It is the central point I raised.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps other Members are not aware but I believe hon. Member himself was given a briefing. Certain Opposition Members were given a briefing on questions that they asked. Anyway, let me get back to our immediate environment.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We spoke to Mr. Arun Singh just now. But no briefing.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : So you did clarify and get your information from the Defence Minister. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Clarified, but we did not get any information as to what should be done in future.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : What more can we do when there is information which we feel should not be made public? We allow the Minister to talk to the individual Members to clarify their doubts. What more can be done? And the sad part of it is that the particular individual who got that opportunity is saying that he was not

given the opportunity. I can understand other members saying 'We are not involved.' But the member who was given the opportunity to ask questions is saying that we are not given information.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Amal Dutta, please take you seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Dattaji, I know you are feeling bad that you said that and it is embarrassing but let me finish the rest of what I have to say.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Please read my entire speech, it will be educative.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Coming back to our immediate environment.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You are again reading ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : You want it again?..... *(Interruptions)* Sri Lanka is another area where the internal disturbances are causing a problem because a lot of refugees are coming over into India and the tension in that country is also causing tension within our own areas. But, perhaps, what is even more disturbing from our defence point of view is the various defence presences that this is inspiring in Sri Lanka. And, as has been said a number of times, politics make strange bed-fellows. I do not want to point it out here. But it is incredible that in Sri Lanka we see the Pakistanis and the Israelis working together and hand in hand. It is indeed extra-ordinary.

The Indian Ocean is an area where we have always wanted to have no external presences. Unfortunately, this has not worked out like it should have due to certain big power presences and big power objectives in the area. What started out as a zone of peace is becoming much more a zone of tension. But every effort must go on to turn the area into a zone of peace.

One member mentioned dissent within, I think.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Unnikrishnan.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Who mentioned it is not relevant. I agree entirely with him. I am agreeing with him for a change. I agree entirely with him that dissent is an inherent part of democracy and it must be there and we want dissent. But the dissent must be within the system and through the system. Dissent cannot be picking up a gun or picking up a weapon or bomb.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : That is not dissent. That becomes subversion... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is also dissent.....

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : You cannot take an arm and call it dissent. That is not our idea at all.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am just clarifying what the thinking is and if there has been a mistake, we can correct it.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Change the language in that report.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : It is not decent dissent. It is indecent dissent.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : In our own environment, the defence environment itself is changing very rapidly. New technologies, sophisticated technologies are being brought in and such technologies do cost money. They are expensive. They are expensive to buy. Sometimes they are expensive to run, expensive to maintain and expensive to train our people to use them effectively. But, unfortunately, the numbers and quantities in which it is coming into our region force us to equip our selves to match that. We cannot be complacent. If we are to maintain our independent posture, our freedom of action and policy, then it is necessary that we bear this cost. There is no alternative. There can be an alternative if we want to compromise on our integrity and on our freedom and our policy. But we do not want to barter these

away as some countries have, to get access to high technology on easy terms and easy way. But if we are to maintain our independence, there is only one way and we have to bear that cost. I am very glad to hear a very large number of members supporting this basic idea and concept even in their speeches..... (Interruptions)

I see not everybody likes this idea.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We said, we should be able to make them by this time.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not really want to know what you said, neither does the House.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should know. You should have read the entire speech.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Datta, please take your seat.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should know because we said that we should be able to make them by this time.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps on the territory, that you say, belongs to them.'

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Again you go on repeating the same thing !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : An integral part of any such process has to be our self-reliance. As my Minister of State has clarified, self-reliance does not mean that we manufacture every nut and bolt, washer and every component because it does relate to the cost of the whole project and some things are inefficient and some things are not, but strategic items, yes, we must make them. Another point that came up is : why we are stopping making shoes and uniforms. The fact is that there is sufficient capability and capacity in the country in the small scale and even in the smaller than small scale to manufacture these things and there is no need at this stage which there was, may be 20 years ago when this capacity had not been developed for defence production to make such items. But today it is necessary

for defence production to concentrate on, items which are not available to us where high technologies are involved, very advanced technologies are involved which we are not able to get, from outside and if this concentration has to be in one area, we cannot be doing all this mundane production across the board. Then, Government industries public sector sometimes is more expensive than smaller units and the units that would be making these will be absolutely Indian units. There is no doubt about their integrity or their loyalty to the nation and we see no reason why more and more people should not be involved in defending the country, in whatever way they can.

But self-reliance must have frontline R & D and we are having thrust areas where we will develop. We must improve our production process to be efficient, to be fast enough to produce the equipment on time and in sufficient numbers. But perhaps most of all, and this is something a question which will keep coming to the House is that if we are going to stick our necks out on Defence R & D, we have to take certain risks in development processes. There may be failures, there may be faults, but unless we have the guts to take those steps, we will never learn and we have to take that. The House will be taken into confidence, but we will need all your support for our defence scientists, our technologists and our defence production managers.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The House has never been taken into confidence before.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Very sullen to-day.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is true ; that is why.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Amal Datta is not going to sleep tonight.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps the amount of elaboration that has been given in this particular debate by the two MOSs for R & D and DRDO and Production, that amount of elaboration has never been given to the House before and that is one of the reasons that why I do not want to go into minute detail of everything. Most of

it has already been covered. Now, I am trying to talk in general concept. At this time we should also appreciate the work that our R&D and production and technologists have done to-date. We cannot tell you everything because it would not be right. But I would just like to tell you some of the work that they have done is as advanced as the work that is taking place in any country in the world.

(Interruptions)

You cannot please everyone all the time.

(Interruptions)

Much has been made about the secrecy of Defence contracts, dealings, assessments and I would like to say two words about this. First I would like to say that the question of classification of documents because there is a feeling in this House, I know and I myself have that feeling that there is over-classification of documents. I am not talking at this stage just about Defence but it is a whole of all other departments and we will look into this and try to rationalise this. There are tremendous difficulties because Defence thinks is top secret or what Defence thinks just may be secret, the equivalent of that may be taken as top secret by another Ministry. Atomic Energy might think that this is all irrelevant and does not bother any one and it can be de-classified. So, there are these differences of view point on single issues. We will try to and bring about something which will rationalise the classification of documents and perhaps make it easier. There is no intention at any time to keep Parliament or the country in the dark about any details but.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Arms acquisition ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will come to all that and we would like MPs and the House to have discussion on any such issues. In the House, outside the House and in the Press we will welcome these discussions. But you must realise that we ourselves have certain limitations. We cannot disclose to you the performance limitations of the equipment that we have. We cannot disclose to you the evaluation

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reports of the equipment that we have because that will compromise our Defence and our security. That you will have to allow us to keep to ourselves.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Some secrets may not come to Ministers also !

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER ; There are people who pass it on to China.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Under the present circumstances like just I have mentioned with the high technology and weapons, with the cost constraints that are put on us and the compromises that we have to make between a development programme and a Defence programme, we have to see that Defence expenditure is optimised to the maximum. That means, we get the maximum defence out of every rupee that we spend. Now, this will require, perhaps, shifting people around. But like the Minister of State has said there is no question of actually sacking any one or large-scale unemployment coming about because of any such programme, But you will have to bear with us when we say that certain technologies are changing and we cannot have 200 people working here and they must shift and work somewhere else. We will train them, we will put them there. But the social difficulties will have to be borne by the families and we will try and help them. But if Defence is to be optimum then this must take place.

We are now planning a new structure for Defence Planning. It will definitely be more scientific. One member said that our Defence Planning structure is not scientific. In the same breath he said : "You do not tell us what your Plan is." I do not know how the two go together. But I can assure the members.....

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There is a difference between a 'structure' and a 'Plan'.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : But if you do not know it, how do you know that it is scientific or it is not scientific ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But the plan is not disclosed.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I am a little confused again by the hon. Member because either the hon. Member knows our defence plan in which case he cannot complain about secrecy or... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The structure is inadequate. But the plan is not disclosed There is a difference between structure and plan.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : We are having a look at the structure and we are bringing out a new defence planning structure. It will be more scientific and it will be much more dynamic...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I will be happy.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We will be happy.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : He is already laughing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is in a good mood now.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Perhaps he will sleep in peace.

We have to optimise our logistic and administrative mechanism. We have to see that our command control and communication systems are not just optimal but also functioning and operating in the best possible manner. Our tactical intelligence needs to be optimised. Our weapon-mix, our inter- and intra-Service weapon-mix, has to be optimised. Perhaps, the maximum coordination is required amongst the three Services, the R&D set-up, the production units and the political and administrative set-up as well.

The future battle-field would demand a very close link between the three Services which has been demonstrated in many recent

conflicts. Members would also be aware that one of the pending issues before the Defence Ministry in this connection was the question of creating an Army Aviation Corps. While appreciating the significant role which the attack helicopter would occupy in future battle-field, we have had under consideration for some time now the possible recruitment of an Army Aviation Corps. Government fully appreciate that, in today's warfare, total integration is necessary between tank regiments and attack helicopter squadron for optimum results in battle. However, Government is convinced that this integration is possible within the existing structures of the Army and the Air Force by rationalising the organisation and command and control of the helicopter squadron without creating a separate Army Aviation Corps. The attack helicopter squadron, while being owned and maintained by the Air Force, will henceforth come under the command and control of the Army. The pilots in this Squadron will be trained in the tactics and operation of both the helicopter squadron and tank regiments so as to understand fully the entire gamut of anti-tank and anti-helicopter operation.

In modernising our Army, we have looked into many new areas. Night fighting equipment is perhaps the most highly advanced of them all. Opto-electronics are now coming into the Army and they will be soon an integral part of the Army.

Air defence capability is being increased. Mobility of infantry and combat support unit is being tremendously increased. Artillery systems are being updated. We are also at the same time upgrading our tanks, our air defence guns and our communication equipment.

The Navy is getting new maritime reconnaissance aircraft. Anti-submarine capability, whether it is air to sub-surface or surface to sub-surface or sub-surface to sub-surface, is being improved. We are strengthening the Navy in all the three dimension—air, on the surface and below the surface.

Many MPs have been talking about the *Hermes* aircraft carrier. Well at this stage I can tell you is that the negotiations

are under way and are at a substantially advanced stage. I would also like to point out that some of the figures that you have got on the cost of the *Hermes* are very highly exaggerated. All I can compare them to is your idea of what we spent on the Asian Games. The dimensions are the same—sometimes ten times and sometimes more.

17.00 hrs.

In the Air Force, again, the new dimensions are proceeding as per schedule. We are getting a new improved air defence system. ECM and ECCM systems are being incorporated. Flight safety which has been a problem of late, although there has been some improvement in the past months but we are setting up a new Inspector General Branch in the Air Headquarters which will set and analyse standards for flight safety. We hope that this will improve the safety standards.

The most important of all, in any defence set up, is the man behind the equipment. It is, perhaps, here that we must concentrate most. Training has to be one of the key factors in optimising the man for the battle field, for defence; Physical training, military training on specialised equipment—whether it is actually using the equipment which today is not really that complicated; but much more complicated is maintaining and keeping that equipment serviceable. With new technologies coming in, this will require very high levels of training in our armed forces.

Attitudes and motivation of the people must be an integral part of the training process and this has to be looked at very carefully. Modern education systems are being brought in and the quality and quantity of training is being substantially increased, raised.

We are also looking into the terms and conditions of service. Proposals for improvement have been sent to the Fourth Pay Commission. The Government are also considering the possibility of modifying the terms of engagement without sacrificing the fighting efficiency of the Army. Our

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objective is to tackle the problem of ex-servicemen more effectively, increase their employability and reduce the financial burden for the Government by way of construction of accommodation and payment of pension.

Welfare measures are one of the key factors in keeping a high morale in the forces. We are going to construct 70 new Central Schools every year for four years. Housing also will be looked at on a priority basis. We are reviewing the disability pension.

Ex-servicemen have always felt that we have not done enough for them. We had a high level committee which looked into various aspects. Out of the 68 recommendations that the Committee had recommended we have accepted 51—48 wholly and 3 partially. Pension policies have for the first time ever, been sent to the Pay Commission. We are going to open a new division in the Ministry of Defence to look after the welfare, resettlement of ex-servicemen and the liaison between ex-servicemen and the various State Governments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this debate has been very useful. Many suggestions, contributions by the Members have been taken note of and we will keep them in mind. We are always striving for constant improvement and any inputs that we get, we will try and use them.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Even from Shri Amal Datta.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sometimes, depending of course on what he says.

Perhaps, it would be right for me to clarify at this stage what we, under no circumstances, are of the view that he is—on that part that I quoted. The Government has totally a different view. We feel that our territories are definitely occupied and we cannot be complacent and pretend that they do not belong to us. Perhaps the hon. Member could be taken to Ladakh by our hon. Member from Ladakh and shown the territories, so he can look across and see.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : He will get high altitude hang over.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I do not know whether it is different from low altitude hangover.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, and Hon. Prime Minister, I want to read an Urdu couplet. As Chaubey Saheb is a senior Member, he may perhaps explain its meaning to Datta Saheb :—

*Kal Unhone khud-ba-khud ghunghat Uthaya tha
Ab Aap hain ki aaj hi Sheesha dikha diya*

[English]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, lastly may I just end by saying that India is not expansionist in any way. We do not cover others territory. We do not interfere in others internal affairs. We have never attacked any other country but we will not compromise on our independence, our sovereignty, our territorial integrity or the freedom of thought and our actions. Our Defence Forces are and always will be ready to face any challenge or eventuality that they may be called upon to face. I would request all the hon. Members who have moved cut motions to with draw them and pass the Demands.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote together, unless any hon. member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account

shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st

day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 17 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

Demand for Grants [General], 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 15th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
17.	Ministry of Defence	89,50,51,000	23,72,04,000	4,43,27,55,000	1,18,60,21,000
18.	Defence Pensions	91,74,88,000	...	4,58,74,37,000	...
19.	Defence Services- Army	9,10,96,20,000	...	45,54,81,02,000	...
20.	Defence Services- Navy	1,13,35,00,000	...	5,66,75,00,000	...
21.	Defence Services- Air Force	3,11,23,08,000	...	15,56,15,42,000	...
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1,82,08,00,000	9,10,40,00,000

DEMAND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL 1986-87—*Contd.

(ii) Ministry of Water Resources

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 97 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grant have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated

Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against "Demand No. 97." relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

**Demand for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Water
(Resources submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha)**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
97.	Ministry of Water Resources	27,12,29,000	2,57,07,000	1,25,43,92,000	12,88,33,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao may begin.

Assured irrigation is a prerequisite for agricultural development and for increase in the peoples standard of living.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to initiate the discussion on this important Demand of Water Resources. Irrigation is a very very important item for the alround progress of the country. In our country nearly seventy per cent of the population are having agriculture as their main preoccupation and without adequate irrigation, agriculture cannot provide food and food products that are required for the people and also the raw materials such as cotton, jute, and sugarcane required for the industry. Any major shortfall in production of crops will have serious repercussions on the economy. The Prime objective and the main approach of the Government should be to divert and store water in the respective river basins and make it available for agricultural and other consumptive purposes.

Out of the estimated ultimate potential of 58 million hectares from major and medium projects and 55 million hectares from minor schemes, till the end of 6th Plan, the potential created by the major and medium irrigation projects is 30.5 million hectares, and from minor irrigation projects, it is 37 million hectares.

The 7th Plan envisages creation of additional potential of 12.9 million hectares at an estimated outlay of Rs. 14,360 crores. With the total outlay being Rs. 1,80,000 crores this allocation for water resources work, out to 7.9 per cent only. This is the allotment for irrigation.

The nation has already paid a heavy price for the mistake committed in the past. From the Second Plan, the allocation for

irrigation has gone down as a result of which, the country had to import foodgrains worth thousands of crores of rupees from other countries. Let us not commit the same mistake now.

As time is passing, there are terrible pressures from all sides for completion of projects already taken up as well as new projects and schemes to be taken up for socio-economic development of backward areas, and in particular, chronically drought prone areas. I suggest that more funds should be re-allocated to water resources in the 7th Plan.

Assured irrigation helps in eradication of poverty. The Government is proposing to spend Rs. 9,000 crores on anti-poverty programmes such as IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. With assured irrigation, the farmer can be very sure of more than one crop in a year, and definitely one crop in a year and the agricultural labour will also get more working days and they will receive increased wages as a result of which it will go a long way to eradicate poverty among the millions of poorest of the poor agricultural labourers in the rural areas.

Highest priority should be given to minor irrigation schemes, because in respect of minor irrigation, the gestation period is small and it will take a very short time to complete minor irrigation schemes. While in the major and medium schemes providing irrigation facility the cost per acre comes to Rs. 10,000 or even more, in respect of minor irrigation schemes, it is around Rs. 3,000 crores. The Government should provide more funds for minor irrigation schemes.

I suggest that there should be a radical change in the attitude of the Government towards tubewells. Government is collecting water tax from the farmers whether the irrigation source is provided either by the Government or through the own efforts of the farmers. Government is spending nearly Rs. 10,000 or more per acre in respect of major/medium schemes. In regard to tubewells, only small and marginal farmers are given a subsidy of nearly 33 and 25 per cent under minor irrigation schemes. So, in the national interest, let the Govern-

ment give a subsidy of 20 per cent to the other farmers also, especially in those areas which are not covered by any irrigation projects or to be covered in future by irrigation projects.

In respect of ground water potential, some States have completely tapped the sources. In such States, Government should restrict further tapping of underground water, because already tapped sources will go empty and it will damage their own interest. In States like Andhra Pradesh, where only 50 per cent underground water is tapped, I request that the Government should provide more funds for minor irrigations schemes. In such areas where intensive survey has already been completed in respect of the availability of groundwater. Intensive survey should again be conducted to guide and enlighten the farmer regarding the availability of ground water, its depth and the quantity that can be taken per minute.

Government is giving some subsidy in respect of failed wells. I suggest that this facility should be extended in the case of those farmers also, who might have suffered because of failed tube wells or dug wells. I suggest this because the criteria is the same and the loss is same to the farmers. So, this facility should be extended to them also.

Regarding sprinkler and drip irrigation equipment, the Government is giving 20 per cent subsidy to those farmers who are outside the purview of the small and marginal farmers. For the small and marginal farmers, it is 50 per cent. Let it be so and it is okay. But the upper limit on the amount as subsidy received by other farmers should be increased not only in the interest of the other farmers, but in the national interest as well, because this will help to cover 30 per cent more area with the same quantity of water. As the cost of sprinkler system is very high, Government should increase the upper limit of the subsidy amount to the other farmers.

Abnormal delay is taking place in the clearance of the project proposals and several projects are pending with the Government from all the States. This is a

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thing which deserves the immediate attention of the Government. Because of this delay, the estimated cost of the projects is increasing every year and it is putting a lot of burden on the State Governments. The Central Water Commission is not seeking the information in a single format. They put some questions and when those questions are answered by the State Governments, they again express some more doubts. Like this, it is going on and on and very precious time is being lost. So, let the CWC put forth only one single format for all the information that is required by them, so as to enable the process to be completed as early as possible.

Non-clearance of the projects from the Forest and Environment Department has become another stumbling block for taking up the projects. Members in this august House have mentioned many number of times regarding the inordinate delay caused by the Department of Forests and Environment in giving clearance to the projects. We do share the concern of the Government regarding the reduction in the forest area. An allocation of Rs. 7000 crores in the Seventh Plan for reforestation itself clearly shows what the Government's concern is. I would like to mention that we are also of the same view. At the same time, the implementation of the 1980 Forest Act should not come in the way of the development of our nation. The Government has accepted that during the last 30 years, on an average, 1.5 lakhs hectares of forest land was lost per year. And now, this has been brought down to about 3600 hectares per annum after bringing this Act into force since 25.10.80. But, I would like to say that State Governments, only when there is no other alternative, make a proposal for alienation of forest land that is paraly required for the project and for the canals. At the same time, the State Government also takes up the responsibility of reforesting equal area elsewhere in the State and handing over it to the Forest Department. So, in these circumstances, the Government should clear those projects which are pending and in this context, I will quote a single example pertaining to my constituency which I have brought to your notice also previously.

"There are Eight Schemes under Nagarjuna Sagar canals in Krishna District where only 60 hectares are involved and there 60 hectares of land are also not forest land but waste land with bushes which can irrigate 6386 hectares."

There are only shrubs and the other portions of the canal were already dug by the time the Forest Act came into force and if this is cleared, 6386 hectares of land can be irrigated. The Government's policy is to fully utilise the existing potential already created to reap the benefits by the farmers. So this is a single example regarding the opacity of Forest department which I desire to bring to your notice. The Forest Department is consuming a lot of time. I would like to say that the State Governments are also responsible Governments just like your Central Government. They are also aware of their responsibilities. So upto 200 hectares of land, the power be given to the State Government, over and above that, the Central Government can deal with it to reduce the time that is required for processing of these cases and clearing of projects. I think a stage has come where the Government-both Central as well as the States should give necessary advise to the farmers, because already the country has reached a stage where the foodgrains production has reached a satisfactory level and we are having enough food stocks. At the same time, we are short of oilseeds, pulses and grams. And for the last 20 years, the grams' level have not increased. So the Government should say that in respect of their command areas only where the land is very low-lying and it is only fit for the food cultivation like rice, then only it is allowed to grow paddy, Whereas in other areas, the farmers should be advised to go in for irrigated dry crops, where with the same quantity of water, more land can be irrigated, more number of farmers can be benefited through these irrigation systems. Water Management Call has a very key role to play and it has to advise the farmers depending upon water requirements. Under the concerned projects, the crops that are grown in that area and the nature of the soil, they should give information regarding these modern management practices to the farmers as

well as the officials concerned there. Efforts should be made to involve the farmers in the command areas. Till now, we have been adopting the same old practices that we there right from the days of the British Government. Now, the farmers are not involved in any way with the Water Distribution System as a result of which a sense of belonging has not come. They feel it is entirely different and I need not say how much bungling these officials at the lower level are resorting to, as a result of which the farmers face lot of troubles. I need not quote in detail. But I would like to say that while in Dhule and Nasik districts of Maharashtra, where the "phad" system is going on, where the farmers themselves are managing distribution of water for the last three hundred to four hundred years, why not this system be extended to other areas also so that the farmers themselves can take up the distribution of water. Mohini Water Cooperative in Kakrapur project in Gujarat has started the initiative. The farmers themselves are maintaining the Micro-Distribution System and they are collecting the water taxes. With the farmers' involvement, water can be equitably distributed, and optimum usage of water can also be achieved in the Command.

Coming to the problems pertaining to our State—regarding clearance of the irrigation projects, I am compelled to say that the Central Government is intentionally delaying the clearance of Telugu Ganga project. This project is the only hope of the chronically drought-prone areas of Rayalaseema region. Rayalaseema is recognized as a permanent drought-prone area ever since the days of the British Government. I will not go into the details of the scheme, which I have brought to your notice earlier. Myself as well as my other colleagues from our party have brought it to the notice of the Government on several occasions. I would like to say once again that the Bachawat Tribunal has made it crystal clear that Andhra Pradesh is permitted to use all the water that is coming in excess of its share, as otherwise the water will simply go waste into the sea.

The Tribunal also made it clear that by utilizing these surplus waters, Andhra Pradesh will not acquire any right in such

waters. Our Government on all occasions has made it very clear that we stand by the Accord, we stand by the words and judgement given by the Bachawat Tribunal. It can be re-opened after the year 2000 A.D. Now it is the responsibility of the Government of India to implement the Award. If some State says something contrary to the Bachawat Tribunal's award or some other tribunal's award, and if the Central Government does not try to implement the Award, what is the sanctity of the Award? Why a tribunal or a commission at all? Why should it take all the pains and give its judgement, when it is not going to be implemented?

I request that Government of India should not play politics and delay the justified and genuine demand of the Rayalaseema people in Andhra Pradesh. This type of behaviour on the part of the Centre will strain the otherwise normal relations between the Centre and the States.

I am happy that Karnataka has at last come see the realities. It has accepted that Andhra Pradesh can use the excess water; but it wants Andhra Pradesh to restrict that usage to only 25% of the excess water. If the Andhra Pradesh Government uses only 25% water, the remaining 75% will go to the sea, which will be a waste; and it will not serve the national interests.

The Bachawat Tribunal has clearly stated that Andhra Pradesh is entitled to use all the waters so let not Karnataka come in the way of the Telugu Ganga project.

The Polavaram project is an equally important one. Apart from irrigating 7.25 lakh acres, it will supply water to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Phase-I will be ready by 1988, as per Government's latest information. So, this Polavaram project should be cleared by Government of India. There is proposal for power generation of 720 MWs also in that project, including a firm power generation of 60 MWs. Through the Polavaram project, 80 TMCs of water can be diverted from Godawari to Krishna river. In fact, this can be a part of the prestigious project, that is linking of

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Ganga with Kaveri. By the construction of this project, 80 TMCs of water in the Krishna river can be utilized in the drought-prone Rayalaseema area, because this Godavari water can be supplied to Krishna river above the Prakasam barrage.

So, in view of the national importance that this project has, I request the Centre to take up this full project. In case it is not able to do so, at least the energy component of it let the Government of India take up, and expose the remaining part to World Bank.

The Vamsadhara Stage-II is very important project in respect of north coastal Andhra districts. The only thing is that the Chief Ministers of the two States have to sit together and finalize the question regarding the submersion of land in Orissa. Already, talks at the Ministerial and official levels have taken place; and our Chief Minister has written a number of times to the Chief Minister of Orissa as well as to you for arranging a meeting; and we again reiterate our request for arranging a meeting of the two Chief Ministers to resolve this issue.

Modified stage I and stage II of Sreerama Sagar Project are yet to be cleared by Central Water Commission. The total area envisaged in the revised stage I has increased from 5 lakh acres to 10.22 lakh acres. It is under consideration of C.W.C. for quite long time. I suggest that it should be cleared without any further loss of time.

Regarding the stage II, the expert committee constituted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a revised study report establishing the net 75 per cent dependable yield at Sree Rama Sagar Project site as 171.7 TMC. This report was sent on 31.7.1985. I suggest that the CWC should clear it immediately.

Yelera Reservoir Project—it is an important Project which is to supply 73 mgd of water to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant apart from stabilising the ayacut under the

river channels. Since the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is coming to be ready by 1988, we request that this project should be cleared immediately over which the Government of Andhra Pradesh has already spent nearly Rs. 46 crores.

Regarding modernisation of Krishna Delta System, it was a century old system, the structures have outlived their age Canals silted up, need to selective living of canals and so on. So, already there is a scheme for modernising of this system and it has to be cleared by the government.

Finally, to reduce losses due to flood and drought, the government should take up linking of Ganga-Kaveri. This can be a project which will help a lot in minimising losses due to drought and floods. Only in the year 1985-86, the government has provided an assistance to the tune of Rs. 527 crores for drought relief and another Rs. 502 crores on flood relief programme. In the single year 1983, the damage to crop was estimated to be Rs. 1280 crores. You are not compensating the farmers; you are not giving any assistance to the farmers. All these years, if we calculate, if we compound, if we add, these losses will go to several thousands and thousands of crores of rupees. So, to reduce these losses, ultimately this scheme, Ganga-Kaveri link should be taken up. Of course, it is a very costly matter and it need big effort, but, let a beginning be made; let the unemployed youths in the villages be involved in that programme so that ultimately this country can utilise the God's gift, this precious and perennial water resource, which is not available to all other countries, which our country alone is having in the from of Himalayas in the north through which we can get irrigation water round the year. With these words, I conclude.

17.34 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of water Resources,

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and express my gratitude to him for the untiring efforts he has made for making the waters of the Ganga river, which is a symbol of the culture and civilization of India, clean and pure. I visited Hardwar on the occasion of Kumbh festival. At that time, many eminent scholars and philosophers from various parts of the country were present there. Everyone praised the efforts of the Government in cleaning the river waters with one voice. I hope and expect that effective steps to control the pollution of other main rivers like the Ganga river will be taken up under the leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister. I am happy that our Government has constituted a National Council of Water Resources. Its first meeting was held on 30th of October under the Chairmanship of our Hon. Prime Minister. In the meeting of the Council it was opined that water is a rare and valuable national wealth. It was decided that it should be utilised as a rare commodity. Besides this, concern had been expressed to utilise the underground and ground water to the maximum possible extent. It is a matter of great pleasure that our Government has laid great stress on the need for formulating a National Water Policy after a long time.

Sir, I have gone through the Approach Paper. A great emphasis has been laid therein on the development of infrastructure like irrigation and power. It has also been mentioned in the Approach Paper how to utilise the irrigation potentiality to the maximum and how to execute the on-going schemes which are under implementation for a very long time. There are a number of such schemes which cannot prove to be very effective perhaps in the present times. A review of these schemes is called for so that they may either be recast or given up and in their place other schemes may be taken up. All these things have been given priority in the Approach Paper.

In our country, water resources are a gift of nature. It is a bounty bestowed upon us by a God. Through it we can bring about prosperity in the country and change the life of the farmer for the better. Their economic condition can be improved.

But, unfortunately, we have not been able to utilise fully the total cultivable land so far. A vast part of our land has been deprived of the facility of irrigation. I do not want to dwell on statistics. I only want to say that survey has not been carried out to utilise the vast resources of water in the predominantly agricultural States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal, Assam and others. It should be examined as to how we could use such a large source of water. The Central Government has itself admitted that there are many projects in almost all the States, which are going on for many years and there has been undue delay in their execution resulting in escalation of the cost of the projects and this is proving to be a great financial burden for us. I would also like to say that since independence, many commissions were set up and so many experiments were carried out. Many commissions like Central Water Commission, Agriculture Commission, Flood Commission, Irrigation Commission, etc., had been set up and all of them have concluded that we are not able to utilise the entire rainy water and it goes waste. Therefore, attention should be paid towards this. The Planning Commission also says that irrigation potential has not been utilised to the full extent. Sir, this is a boon as well as a curse. Every year "huge loss of life and property is caused due to floods, drought, soil erosion, cyclones and other natural calamities. During the period from 1953 to 1983, a damage of approximately Rs. 335 crores per year has been caused due to the floods. After natural calamities, Flood Control Board was set up at the national level and River Commission was set up at international level, but these commissions have not discharged their responsibilities to the expected extent and these have not proved to be effective. Their task was to construct especially the long embankments and drainage canals, to do away with water logging and to raise the level of the villages. All these tasks remain incomplete. As a result, the people living in the villages are facing a lot of difficulties. Even after 37 years of independence, we have not been able to use our water resources properly. It is a very serious matter.

[Shrimati Krishna Sahi]

It is true that we should conceive and formulate big projects and display farsightedness, but I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that there are many small schemes which are beneficial to the villagers and which are implemented by the State Governments, but there are many shortcomings in those schemes. Such small schemes include cleaning of wells, repair of embankments and minor dams. These works have not been completed. Tubewells have been installed for irrigational purposes, but these have proved to be white elephant, because crores of rupees have been spent on the administrative set up alone. Even the work relating to these tubewells could not be implemented in a planned and time-bound manner. In this regard, I would like to mention the examples of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh where Government Tubewells have proved to be a total failure and the people are not getting any benefit out of them.

It is a matter of great happiness for us that our achievement in the field of foodgrains production has been very commendable. There can not be two opinions about it. But despite our talk about green revolution and self-sufficiency, I would like to say that we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of all the foodgrains. With regard to rice and wheat, we may talk of self-sufficiency, but are we not lagging behind in the matter of oilseeds and pulses? If we eat rice and bread, would we not eat pulses along with them? The poor and those who are deficient in protein, require pulses. 87 per cent cultivation of pulses out of the total world production is done in our country. Pulses are produced in eight States i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, etc. India is the only country where the acreage under pulses production is the maximum throughout the world. Despite such a large acreage under pulses cultivation in India, the yield of pulses per hectare is very low. We have not been able to increase the production of pulses during the last two decades. The most painful thing is that most of the pulses are produced in unirrigated areas. I had said this in the last session also and since 1980, when I was elected as M.P., I have been drawing the attention of the Government

continuously to the fact that Mokama and Badahiya in our area are very fertile in the matter of pulses production, but our Government is not taking any steps to increase the production of pulses there. There is 410 square miles of such area.

I would like to refer to Sivaraman Committee's report in which it has been stated that Rajasthan where there is major content of sand and hilly areas are suitable for production of pulses, the Central Government should formulate and implement special schemes for such areas and the State Governments should be provided special funds for this purpose. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that our State of Bihar is generally affected by floods or drought. A vast area of Bihar consists of sand and 'Diar', our colleague Shri D.P. Yadava also comes from that area. The Central Government should provide special funds for the purpose and formulate special schemes. It is very essential. I would like to submit that we should pay attention towards the resources of foreign exchange also. Our foreign exchange reserves are being affected very badly. We should, therefore, pay special attention towards the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds. It is most regrettable that a lot of land erosion is taking place and this erosion is affecting the general public in such a way that agricultural land is being damaged. I was going through a book entitled "Forest Farming of India" which contained all these figures. I do not know to what extent these figures are true or false. But it has been said in that book that during the last 50 years, there has been indiscriminate felling of trees and 9 or 10 crore hectares of forest land has been denuded of forests. It has also been said that 600 crore tonnes of soil is washed away every year. This means that 60 or 70 lakh acres of fertile land is lost every year. In this connection I would like to submit to you that you should kindly implement Mokama Badahiya Pulses Project which is pending for the last 20 years. This project should not be considered a project of the State Government. The Central Government should pay special attention towards this project as it is a very important and useful scheme for our country. When Shri K.L. Rao was the Minister, he had visited Mokama twice and he himself had

found that the land there was very fertile. If pulses are grown there by using modern techniques not only this area would be self-sufficient in the matter of pulses, but it would provide pulses to the entire country in case irrigation facilities are provided.

Secondly, I would like to submit and I have been making this submission repeatedly that a large area of Bihar has been affected by erosion by river Ganga and the people have become homeless. The Government should formulate a long term plan to check this menace. In the absence of a long term plan, the State Government and the Central Government have to spend crores of rupees. If a long term plan is formulated, the people living in the country-side would be benefited and their difficulties would be removed for ever.

So much about the natural calamities, Now I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what action would be taken against the man-made difficulties? We all know that your ideals are very high. All of us want that big tasks should be accomplished and there should be co-ordination everywhere. You have created a new Department of Water Resources. You want that the Department of Water Resources should co-ordinate the entire work in such a manner that there is an increase in the irrigational facilities and irrigation potential of the country is increased, but what would you do with the administrative set up through which you want to implement the schemes? You have renamed the Department of Irrigation as the Department of Water Resources, but merely changing of the name is not going to solve the problem. You have to give due thought to it also. What steps would you take which may prove to be Aladin's lamp? The hon. Minister would have to pay attention to earlier mistakes, due to which we could not increase our irrigation potential and could not formulate time-bound schemes.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister how he will check the corruption and the red tapism in the Department of Irrigation? He will have to give an assurance to us in this regard. He will have to tell us what measures he is going to adopt in this regard. You might be aware that perhaps in every

Department, there is talk of economic offences, mafia or corruption, but I would like to submit to you that there is a mafia gang in the Irrigation Department also which misappropriates 50 per cent of the budget allocations. I would like to ask you how you are going to check it?

Before concluding I would like to ask how you are going to solve the problem of water logging. We have received the annual report regarding this Ministry, but there is not mention about water logging or about the measures which would solve this serious problem being faced by the country. Water is life. Water is priceless and it is vital for our survival. Despite that we have not been able to make arrangements for drinking water supply in the villages even after so many years of independence. With a view to make arrangements for supply of drinking water in the far-flung villages, you will have to make changes in the system. One Department shifts its responsibility to the other Department. The Department of Public Health says that it is not their responsibility and the other Department would do it. After all, who is responsible to make arrangements for drinking water supply in the villages and how could the maximum irrigational facilities be provided in the villages?

With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I hope that after creation of this new Department, there would certainly be some improvement in the situation. In future, there will be some change in the set up and the functioning.

[English]

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REEDY
(Hindupur) : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to continue the Tungabhadra Board.] (24)

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

[Need for Central assistance for the early completion of Pennahobilam Balancing Reservoir and Dharmavaram cannal in Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.] (25)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to resolve the Water disputes of Chitravathi and Penner rivers between the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.] (26)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to restore free flow of water in the Bakkapatnam (AP) Tank through Chitravathi.] (27)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allot more funds for taking up in-well Bore Project at massive scale in the district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.] (28)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide deep drilling Rigs to Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh to exploit fully the underground water.] (29)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to take up detailed survey of underground water in Anantapur District of Rayalseema.] (30)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to allot sufficient funds for exploitation of underground water in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh to save this area from turning into desert.] (31)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to sanction Parallel Cannal Project from foreshore to Tungabhadra to irrigate certain Talukas in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh.] (32)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for immediate survey of diversion of Netravathi from west to east to irrigate the parched land in the districts of Anantapur Chittoor, Chitradurg, Tamkur and Kolar which was chronically affected by drought.] (33)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to open a Regional Office of the Central Ground Water Board at Hyderabad.] (34)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to prepare a special plan and allot sufficient funds for better exploitation of groundwater in chronic drought prone areas in the country.] (35)

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Water Resources’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to nationalise all river waters in the country to prevent dispute between the States.] (36)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take up Ichchampalli Project to benefit Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.] (37)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to consider Telugu Ganga Project as a national project and allot funds for its early completion.] (38)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to deepen the Tungabhadra Project which is silting up at a very fast rate.] (39)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve and activate the working of the Water Management Cell.] (40)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to activate the centrally sponsored minor irrigation schemes in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh.] (41)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to streamline and improve the functioning of the flood forecasting system in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.] (42)

SHRI GOPAL KRISHNA THOTA
(Kakinada) : I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to the Yeleru Reservoir Project for supply of water for Vizag Steel Plant and also for irrigation purpose.] (59)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the staff of the Central Ground Water Board.] (60)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the financial assistance to the farmers for borewells.] (61)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to resolve differences between the States arising out of water disputes.] (62)

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Water Resources' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give clearance to Polavaram Project.] (63)

SHRI M. S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you please excuse me if I express my opinion over the working of this Ministry at the very outset.

In my humble opinion, if there is one Ministry in the Central Government which when looked into from different angles, can be accused of gross negligence and resultant inefficiency, that is this Ministry of Water Resources. It has got a history behind it,

It is a common concept of the people of this country, both inside the House and outside the House, that Water—may be

[Shri M.S. Gill]

rain water or river water or lake water—— is the property of the entire people of our country. But unfortunately, this Ministry, successively and progressively, has failed to bring new law or to change existing law to show that the aspirations of the people are realised.

Sir, I would like to turn the pages of history back to the time when our Constitution-makers were seized of this problem and they, somehow or other, in their own wisdom, incorporated therein, half-backed, borrowed ideas from the Constitutions of Western Democracies whereby this subject of 'Irrigation' of 'Water Resources' was left with the States as a State subject. It was then and there that the Constitution-makers incorporated these ideas in Article 262.

And thereafter again, I want to turn the pages of history to the time when the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 was enacted by this august House.

I would like to draw the attention of this honourable House to these legislations and the failure of the Government to bring in a changed law, so that the disputes regarding the waters are avoided or eliminated. It was here, when the Constitution was made that, for the first time, this subject of 'Water' was left with the States and not with the Centre with the result that a colossal problem was seeded in the womb of provincialism. It was here, for the first time, that this very idea well-recognised well-established and well-accepted principle of national justice and prudence that all Waters are natural resources and the property of the entire people of India, was shaken, shattered and smashed. It was here for the first time that the riparian States were given the idea that they alone are the owners of the waters that flow through their lands and sands and they alone are the owners of the waters which are forming the lakes in their territories. It was here that the non-riparian States for the first time were made to feel that they are not entitled to a drop of water which is not flowing through their lands and they were made to look to the skies for the mercy of God of rain and to seek the help of so many other oddities.

I happened to be in Rajasthan about a couple of years ago because I wanted to see for myself——I was given to understand by the pages of the history that my ancestors and for that matter, the ancestors of the farmers of Punjab, came down from Rajasthan to Punjab. When the rains failed them in their crops and their cattle and famine conditions were made, they were compelled to move in waves and batches to the greenery of the Punjab or to the greenery of the Himalayas. It was with this very idea that I happened to go to the remote corners of Rajasthan like Jaisalmer, Bikaner and other places and I could see for myself sand dunes standing on their toes in perpetuity and with their noses towards the sky praying for every drop of water. I could see with my own eyes sisters and mothers carrying pitcher full of water on their heads for a distance of more than 3 to 5 kilometres for their kids, for their oldies and for their sick. And I could read through their eyes that one tumbler of water was much more precious for them than millions of tonnes of silicon under their feet and heaps of uranium lying underneath their scorched land. They are also sons and daughters of Bharat Mata where the Ganga, the Godavari and other rivers flow and carry along with them millions of tonnes of surplus water into the Indian Ocean. These are the people whose sons have sacrificed their lives may be in Bomdila, may be in Zozila or any other place for every inch of our motherland. They are such people, but they have been denied this right because of the failure of the Ministry to change the law and to bring it up to the expectations of the people.

Mr. Chairman, we have to see whether these people have to pay for every drop of water which goes down their throat with the same number of drops of water of their sweat flowing out of their body. This is where the Central Government has failed and you would find that although they are the people of this country, the Supreme Court Judges and the High Court Judges sitting as a tribunal under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1954, had to tell the Rajasthanis that Rajasthan has got no 'locus standi,' Rajasthan is not entitled to have any claim over the Narmada waters although the Narmada may be flowing close

to the ribs of Rajasthan. Why? Because the law or the Inter-States Water Disputes Act has said that only the riparian States are entitled under the law. The hon. Minister while replying to the debates on the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal Bill, put forth the arguments which to my opinion do not carry much weight. This is the judgment of the Tribunal presided over by the Judges of the Supreme Court that non-riparian States have on 'locus standi' or they cannot claim any water from rivers flowing in other States. This is what has happened. This is also what has happened in the case of Godavari and Krishna Water Disputes Tribunals. This is the law because Judges cannot afford to traverse beyond the limitations of law and the rules made by this august House. This was the occasion, when the Ravi—Beas Waters Tribunal Bill came for discussion, to look into the whole past history of the law and bring it upto date. But no effort has been made to bring it upto date and the law stands as it is, with the result that certain non-riparian States have been left at the mercy of the riparian States. It is due to these reasons that certain disputes have arisen. One of the disputes has arisen between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. The other disputes have also arisen. They have arisen not because the people do not want to share the natural resources with each other but because they have been given to understand by virtue of the provisions of law, that certain people are entitled to and the other people are not entitled to. This is to be changed. Unless the Ministry changes this law, this idea will continue to be going in the minds of the people and the disputes will continue to be arising.

18 00 hrs.

I just give an example, Before the partition of the Punjab, the Jamuna river was passing through Punjab and U.P.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we will extend the time of the House by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take it that the House agrees for extending the time by one hour.

You need not take one hour.

SHRI M. S. GILL: Sir, I will take only proportionate time.

Before partition of the Punjab, Jamuna rivers was passing through the Punjab and it was a border between the Punjab and U.P. After the partition, Haryana claimed Jamuna to be its own river because it flowed on the soil of Haryana. And the verdict of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, was that Punjab was not entitled to any water from the Jamuna river through the Jamuna Charbi canal, only because Punjab was no more a riparian State of Jamuna. Thus the question arose that if the people of Punjab are not entitled to Jamuna water, Haryana too is not entitled to Ravi and Beas waters. This controversy started. It started only because there is a defect in the law. That has to be corrected and brought up to date.

The other day, the hon. Minister, while arguing about the Inter-State Water Tribunal Bill, said that the words any State in the river valley, would mean any state in the Indus Valley. Unfortunately, this is not correct, at the same time, the hon. Minister quoted one sentence from the Indus Valley Treaty which was signed by Jawaharlal Nehru. There the word used was. "The system of rivers". The system of Indus river is absolutely different from the river valley. "River valley" is a very short term, whether it is Indus river valley, Jamuna river valley Ganges river valley or Brahmaputra, river valley. It belongs to only one river.

It does not mean rivers valley. Therefore, the present law would not cover this inter-State issues or cover the situation which has arisen in this country. The law has to be amended. The Constitution has to be amended in such a that the water should be taken as a natural resource and it should be taken as a property of all Indian people and should be distributed as and when and where it is required and that can be done only by the change of law.

Our State, Punjab do not exactly say that Haryana or Rajasthan should not get water. We will be the happiest persons,

[Shri M.S. Gill]

if we are able to share our water resource with our brothers who need it most, as I have already said. But the question is field of Punjab also need more water. We have to supply them some energy, may—be in the form of atomic energy unit or some other manner whereby they can pull water from underneath and use it for crops, or some other method has to be used, for this purpose. That is why, we have to think and rise above these petty disputes and, at a national level, we have to enact laws.

With these words, I thank you Mr. Chairman,

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources. At least, after 39 years of independence, the Government have thought it fit to evolve a national water policy. It is a good thing. But first, before prescribing medicines, we have to diagnose. If there is proper diagnosis, then we can give proper medicine.

Now we have to understand the problem first to find out long lasting settlement of disputes in this country regarding water disputes. We have to analyse the problem first. In the earlier days, that is before independence, in the 1930s and 40s, the development of water resources was very scanty in this country merely because they did not find the necessity. At that time, the total population of undivided India—comprising today's India, Pakistan and Bangladesh was only 33 crores. Now it is more than treble. All the same, even during that period also, the vast arid and semi-arid regions or pockets in the country had been suffering from famine and pestilences throughout the ages.

During the British period, they concentrated on developing only delta irrigation, not uplands irrigation in the basin. That is how, some of the States where delta areas are more, the percentage of irrigation also more and other States, upper riparian States, they were arid and famine-stricken. There was no proper effort to develop irrigation there. What

happened was even if attempts were there to construct projects and develop irrigation in the upper riparian States, the British Government which had sovereignty over the native States had prevented it. So, we have inherited a country after independence, only with very little irrigation and also a country with lopsided development of irrigation in the delta areas. What was the position in 1947? There were plans also to use the remaining waters by the lower riparian States only, not by the upstream States which were hit by drought. So, the Centre had a responsibility to hold the scale even and order an equitable distribution of water resources. But what the Centre did? It has miserably failed—I am sorry to use this word—by resorting to ad hocism and yielding to pressure. That is what the Centre has done up to this. There is no national water policy. There is no rectification of the inadequate deficiencies in the law. Even to this day, nearly 39 years after independence we do not have a national water policy. Not that nobody wanted a water policy. Some States like Karnataka had been crying for a national water policy so that it could be a guideline even for the tribunal. Since 1960, Karnataka has been pleading for a national water policy. At last, the Government has now come forward. It is a welcome thing.

There are deficiencies in the Inter-State River Disputes Act. The River Disputes Act recognise the river basin only to the extent of assessment of Basis water. But what about the distribution? It would not restrict distribution within the basin area. It allows distribution outside the basin also. That is tribunals are constituted the tribunal will assess the when water in basin area only. But, While allocating the water they allocate outside the basin also. That is how it happened even in the cases of the Krishna tribunal. In fact, as per the statement of the late Shri Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim who was the Irrigation Minister in 1963, it was to be Krishna Godavari Tribunal. But while the Tribunal was constituted, because they say that law restricts the tribunal for a river basin, so only it was Krishna Tribunal. What happened? The Tribunal also allocated waters outside the basin also. Now,

inequity and injustice is inbuilt in the existing law, that is Inter-State River Disputes Act. I am happy the other day I read in the newspaper that hon. Minister Shri Shankaranandji is reported to have said that the law is inadequate to deal with water disputes. With such an inadequate law, what sort of a solution can be expected from the tribunal? Their decisions also are bound to be ad hoc and more often designed to meet the political exigencies. The consequences of this state of affairs are disastrous so far as the peninsular areas are concerned. Most of the upper basins are famine stricken, rainshadow belt of Sahyadris (Western ghats). While most of the river flows are from these mountains, the use of waters for these famine-stricken areas are being restricted, by entertaining demands by a lower State to use water mostly outside the river basins where 40 to 45 inches of rainfall is there. The Government can recognise even how the areas and the people of a river basin to have the right and priority in the use of water of that basin, as they have no other source of sustenance. That would go a long way in solving the problems of the drought-affected areas.

One important point is the question of dependability. During the 1930s there was not so much of population. They adopted 90 per cent of the dependability. After independence, the Central Water and Power Commission advocated 75% dependability. Now, all over the world, the dependability adopted is 50 per cent. I am telling this because if the dependability is not lower, you cannot have more surplus water. If the dependability is higher, there are no surpluses left for diversion also. While making the National Water policy, the Government must adopt this dependability. I would request the Minister also to make a note about this and try to implement it.

Now, they are investigating a scheme to divert Mahanadi waters to Cauvery. I do not know what our Orissa colleagues say. How Government have come to the decision that there are surpluses in Mahanadi. What criteria have they adopted to know whether the river basins are having surplus or not? Have they come to any national standards of the percentage of irrigation? Without prescribing some formula acceptable to all

the States how is it possible? For example, suppose the Government intends to make minimum 50 per cent of irrigation in all the states. Then if there is above 50 per cent, it should be decided as surplus. But if it is not the case, then what is the criteria to assess the surplus. So, the Government should prescribe 50 percent dependability also. Also prescribe what amount of irrigation should be in a river valley so that it can be declared surplus and then deficits and surplus can be incorporated.

For diverting waters from Mahanadi to reach Cauvery, I understand, it requires 400 ft. of lift irrigation. Actually it is lift irrigation. Water goes to the delta areas where 40 to 45 inches of rainfall is there. If it is justified then is necessary to provide lift irrigation to arid and semi-arid regions also. For example, in Karnataka, if we take into consideration the Krishana waters, we have to atleast provide 200ft lift irrigation for drought-affected areas like Bijapur etc.

There are always famine stricken areas. For example, Karnataka has been reeling under drought for the four consecutive years. Temporary relief measures are repeatedly taken. Instead, when they evolve national policy on waters on the projects in the arid and semi-arid regions, Government of India should finance 100 per cent. Otherwise, every year we have to go on repeatedly spending some amount in the name of drought relief. Instead as a permanent relief the centre should finance 100 percent for the projects in arid and semi-arid regions.

To sum up, National Water Policy should recognise :

- (i) priority rights of land and people of a river basin for use of its waters ; and
- (ii) amending the Water Dispute Act so as to conform to equitable rights of the land and people of a river basin. Divert the surpluses only after fully meeting the needs of the basin.
- (iii) 50 per cent dependability in place of obsolete 75 per cent in assessing the quantity of water in a Basin.

[Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda]

- (iv) Centre's special responsibilities to provide and finance irrigation projects in arid and semi-arid regions.
- (v) Acceptable formula to assess deficit and surpluses in a river basin.
- (vi) Lift irrigation scheme in arid and semi-arid regions to be recognised.

I request the hon. Minister to include these points while formulating the National Water Policy. Without a proper Water Policy and Water Disputes Act based on equitable principle there could be no lasting settlement of any dispute which could command the respect of the concerned States.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to make a few remarks on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

Since we discussed this subject last year, there has been a national consensus in favour of evolving a national policy for the development and use of water resources in the national interest. It is really a happy augury that a National Water Resources Council has been set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. There is unanimity in the country that water resources should be treated as a very precious and scarce national resource and should be dealt with accordingly. There is an urgent need to evolve a National Water Policy. That has been accepted, and just now my friend, Mr. Nanje Gowda, has given certain suggestions in this behalf. What is important is that not only should we evolve a National Water Policy very soon, without any delay, but it should also be implemented effectively. While welcoming a National Water Policy, what I would like to suggest is this. To implement the National Water Policy it is very necessary that there should be a good atmosphere in the whole country, particularly among the riparian States. What I would suggest is that, while evolving a the National Policy, we should see that the pending water disputes are settled by mutual

settlement. In this connection I welcome the stand taken by the hon. Minister for Water Resources. I think, there are three or four major water disputes and he has been straining every nerve to see that these disputes are settled amicably.

One such dispute is the Cauvery water dispute. I once again urge the hon. Minister to call the Ministers of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and other concerned States and see that there is a mutual settlement. I personally feel that the best settlement is the one that is arrived at by mutual agreement, because these Tribunals are ineffective, they have no teeth. How are you going to enforce their decisions? You cannot enforce them. That is why I feel that every-body including the Prime Minister should use their good offices to see that these disputes are settled.

We are all agreed that a country like India cannot afford to waste even a drop of water. The rainfall in our country is not uniform in all the parts. In some areas the rainfall is about 40 inches and there are also areas which are drought prone and where the rainfall is only four inches. We have the drought-prone areas, we have the water-logging areas. Such is our country. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that there is proper management of water.

My friend, Mr. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, who initiated the debate, mentioned about the Telugu-Ganga scheme. The other day we had a discussion on this subject. I would like to make the stand of the Karnataka Government on this matter very clear. So far as Karnataka is concerned, Karnataka stands by the Bacchawat Award. There has been some misunderstanding because Mr. Rao has said that there has been a change in the attitude of the Karnataka Government. There has been no change, and the stand of the Karnataka Government has been very consistent. We have been saying that the Bacchawat Award should be implemented in letter and in spirit. Our fear about the Telugu-Ganga scheme is this: where is the surplus water for the Andhra Pradesh Government to take up such a big project—on such a big scale? The Bacchawat

Tribunal has allocated water not only upto 2060 TMC ; but also—even when there is surplus, it has clearly stated—when the quantity is about 2060 TMC and upto 2130, then also Maharashtra will get 35%, Karnataka will get 50% and Andhra Pradesh will get 15%. When it is above 2130 TMC, the State of Maharashtra will get 25%, Karnataka 50% and Andhra Pradesh 25%.

So far as the present 800 TMC which is already allocated to Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is committed up to 749 TMC and the evaporation losses are that at Srisailem it is about 33 TMC and for Zurilla Project, it is 18 TMC.

Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are very good neighbours. So also in the North Avenue both of us are very good neighbours. So we have got cordial friendship not only in the North Avenue, but also between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. So, what I would suggest to the Hon. Members of Telugu Desam is that you please come to the negotiation table. Shri Shankaranand has invited Andhra Pradesh Government for two-three meetings. Even the officers did not attend the meetings. We shall have to sit and decide. There is some mis-understanding we shall solve this problem because we belong to one nation and one country. Our interests are the same. Our national interests are supreme for all of us. So, I earnestly request the Minister to settle this matter. There is no use in our simply saying that it has not been cleared. There is some misunderstanding. We say that we abide by the Bachawat Tribunal, you say that you also abide by the Bachawat Tribunal. When both of us have got the same aim...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't ignore Maharashtra.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : What my Hon. colleague has mentioned is after the year 2000. Before the year 2000, Andhra Pradesh is entitled to use the full surplus water

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : When the Maharashtra Members speak, they will also certainly mention about it. What guarantee is there about the surpluses? Because surplus also has been allocated among the states. For your scheme if the entire water surplus is given to you then it is all right because you are investing 700 crores. If the entire water is given to you, without Maharashtra and Karnataka getting any share, then you will have sufficient water for the project which is envisaged. So, Sir, we will leave it at that. Anyhow we will discuss it.

I would like to mention two or three more points. So far as irrigation potentiality in our country is concerned, I think, we have got about 150 million hectares which can be brought under cultivation. Out of it only 50% has been brought under cultivation now. We have to strive and see that the other 50% is also brought under cultivation. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that since the commencement of the plan development, in 1951 till the beginning of the 6th Plan, only 205 major and 900 medium irrigation projects have been taken up. Only 29 major and 460 medium projects have been completed at the beginning of the 6th Plan. What is the position today? The position today is, at the beginning of the Seventh Plan there were 118 major and 433 medium projects are on-going projects with a total spill—over cost—astronomical figure—of Rs. 24,600/- crores. Even to complete the on-going schemes in our country we require Rs. 24,000 crores. Where to get this money? Some of the schemes are pending for the past 20 years.

So Sir, priority should be given to the on-going projects. In the report also it has been stated. What I earnestly suggest to the Hon. Minister is that you have to somehow find resources for these projects. You cannot tell the States that it is this business to find money. Because unless you come to the rescue of the States, it is impossible for any of the States to complete them.

[Shri V.S. Krishana Iyer]

Take for example Karnataka. To complete the on-going projects we require Rs. 6000 crores. The Minister also very well knows about it. In Karnataka their irrigation potential is 55 lakh hectares whereas they have utilised only 25 lakh hectares. Whereas in Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of irrigation is 40%. In Tamil Nadu, it is 40% and in Karnataka it is only 22%. In our State there are seven major rivers with a number of tributaries. We have not yet been able to harness river water because of constraint of financial resources. So, you should provide more funds. You must fight with the Planning Commission for provision of more funds.

What is the total allocation in the Seventh Plan? It is only Rs. 14,000 crores whereas the spill over works alone will cost Rs. 24,600 crores. So, where are we giving we will be where we were. So, I earnestly appeal that so far as Karnataka is concerned in Seventh Plan a number of projects have been included, recommended and sent to the Centre for approval. We know there is financial constraint but at the same time you remember that Karnataka Government has requested the Central Government to allow them to have assistance from external sources so that Karnataka can take up and complete all the projects. Our P.W. Minister has also made a special appeal to you to release Rs. 100 crores outside Plan every year. I am sure you will consider it sympathetically.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. The hon. Minister has presented demands of his Ministry and I feel these are very important demands.

Ours is an agricultural country. Without development of agriculture our country cannot become strong, because 80 per cent of the people of this country are dependent on agriculture and earn their livelihood

smoothly from this source. If there is shortage of water, the farmers will not be able to have resources of irrigation and as a result of that there will be lesser production of foodgrains and the country's economic condition will be weakened. After independence, our Government formulated Five Year Plans and through these Plans, the farmers of the country tremendously increased the production of foodgrains with the result that now we do not have to import foodgrains from foreign countries. I feel that the way the farmers of the country have contributed in making this country strong with their untiring hardwork, they deserve a pat on their back.

A little earlier, the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry were being discussed in the House. I am of the view that in the development of this country the farmers and in the defence of the country the jawans have played a vital role. Therefore, the demands presented by the hon. Minister of Water Resources for his Ministry should be considered seriously and should be utilised well. Only then the farmers and the country could be benefited.

In our country, the rain waters are not utilised properly. I would request that a survey should be conducted in this respect. Unless we are able to utilise the natural water resources properly, we shall remain lagging behind, because most of the water flows down to the sea. Floods occur due to this reason. The flowing away of rain water, causes soil erosion and results in floods and we have to face many difficulties. If we are able to collect rain waters and prepare some projects to utilise it, I think we can check the level of underground water from going down further. With the storing of water, climate can also change and if the water level rises high, the people can sink wells and can use water for drinking as well as for irrigation.

For the advancement of the farmers, better seeds, fertilisers, water and insecticides are needed. Water is most important. I, therefore, would like to emphasise that the Government must prepare projects to store rain waters. I know in Madhya Pradesh large tracts of land are lying waste. If small ponds are constructed there, irrigation

facilities could be made available through them. I feel that the Government should take interest in constructing ponds in the country side, on the village community land lying waste. In these ponds, water can be stored in large quantities which will help in lessening the fury of floods to some extent. We have to spend crores of rupees every year to give relief to the flood-affected people.

One thing more. In our country, tubewells are being installed on a large scale. The Government also intends to increase the irrigation facilities through tubewells. But I would like to submit one thing in this connection. The tubewells sunk by the Government Department are supervised by the technical personnel like engineers and overseers and in the villages these tubewells are installed by the non-technical persons, but these tubewells do not go out of order for ten to twenty years and provide good service and help in increasing the production of foodgrains, whereas the Government tubewells which cost three to four lakh rupees per tubewell, go out of order after a year or two. Their drains get broken, though these are constructed with material in the ratio of 1 : 4. On the other hand the farmers use material in the ratio of 1 : 6 and even then they do not get damaged for ten years. The drains of the Government tubewells get damaged within two years. When we ask the engineers and other officers, they say it is technical matter. It is an ordinary thing and injustice is done in the name of technical knowledge. I want to submit that the officers should put their heart and soul in their work and should keep the interest of the country in mind and should strengthen this vast country. Work cannot be done with law and fear only. The Government should pay attention towards this and wherever irregularities are detected in the construction work, strict action should be taken against the concerned officers because rod and carrot both are required to get the work done. If you are too polite, even then you cannot get the work done. It needs to be specially taken care of. I come from Uttar Pradesh and see there that more than half of the tubewells are lying out of order. I want to know the reasons for this. We should be given suitable answer. The tubewells owned

by farmers, who are non-technical persons, remain workable for 18 to 20 years and the Government tubewells which cost Rs. 4 lakhs each go out of order very soon. It shows that the work is done dishonestly.

I would also like to submit that lot of water flows away without being used. This aspect should be paid attention to specially. I have been elected from Phulpur constituency in Uttar Pradesh. There is an important matter which relates to that area. There is seepage in the canal constructed under Sharda Sahayak Project. Due to this seepage the crops of the farmers are damaged. Irrigation charges are recovered from the farmers, whereas instead of recovering dues they should have been compensated for this and as the farmers are a very simple community and they do not have any organisation or union, they continue to suffer. It is the responsibility of the Government to see that the seepage is stopped, because that is damaging their crops and production is being affected adversely thereby. As a result of this, situation is becoming grave in my area and the farmers are suffering. I request the hon. Minister that due to the loss being suffered by the farmers, no revenue should be recovered from them and they should be suitably compensated.

Along with the problem of irrigation, I want to draw your attention to the drinking water problem also. In the areas where there are canals, the water of the wells due to seepage has become undrinkable as it has become so much dirty that it cannot be used for drinking. The Government intends to instal handpumps in the areas where the poor, Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes live, but what does actually happen? The rich and affluent people in the villages get those handpumps installed in their areas with the result that the poor are deprived of drinking water facility. I would request that in the matter of installing handpumps, priority should be given to the poor. An amount of about Rs. 20,000 is spent on each handpump and these handpump go out of order very soon. For this well though out steps should be taken so that the handpumps do not go out of order and the drinking water supply to the poor

[Shri Ram Pujan Patel]

is ensured. The purpose for which allocation is made by the Government is not served. It is the poor who has to suffer always. The amount allocated for the welfare of the poor is actually not spent for their benefits and ultimately it goes to the big contractors and middlemen. The poor are always the losers. In the rural areas, wells are more durable than the handpumps which go out of order within two or three years only. There should be some permanent arrangement of drinking water for the people, so that they may be benefited. Nation is above all. Until or unless we adopt some permanent measures and complete such programmes, we cannot stabilise our country's progress.

During the last session, I had made a request for checking of pollution in the Ganga. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi deserves appreciation as he had initiated this work at Allahabad which fulfilled the people's aspiration and it is really a sacred work.

In the end, I would like to draw your attention towards some main problems, in my constituency. When I was a Minister in Uttar Pradesh, I had proposed the construction of a dam from Mubarkpur to Sitakund in Kaudihar Development Block of District Allahabad. Survey work was also undertaken, but it is not known as to why work on it was stopped. There are about 35 villages and about 30,000 or 35,000 acres of land is submerged by the floods every year. Had this dam been constructed, the villages would have been protected from the floods and flood-affected land could be used for agriculture. Nilapur is a village in Phulpur area which was about to be washed away in 1973-74 floods. At that time our Finance Minister was a Member of Parliament from that constituency and the Minister too. He got a dam constructed and an embankment was raised there to save the village. As a result, the village was saved, otherwise it would have been submerged. But this dam has not completely solved the problem. There is still scope for improving the situation. I think the area should be surveyed and some permanent arrangement should be made so that the people may be benefited.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants and request you to issue directions to your officers and staff to utilise the allocation properly. If they utilise it properly, our country will make more progress rapidly.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA (Monghyr):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been discussing and are discussing the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation, now known as Ministry of Water Resources. I have been observing since 1971 that what we used to say in 1971, even today we are repeating the same thing. The things have not changed a bit. Every year we develop some potentiality and increase the area for irrigation, but with developing potentiality we generally overlook the depletion in the area of irrigation.

I would like to tell my friend Shri Shankaranand about the real condition of our villagers. We talk about irrigation facilities for them, but have we ever asked them about their real condition. I made an experiment in my constituency. There are 11 blocks consisting of 1100 villages. I conducted a survey to know their views about irrigation programmes. I sent a questionnaire to the villagers. The people living in 1100 villages sent their written replies to me. My question was: 'What are the irrigation facilities which are available in your village area? What benefits you are deriving from minor irrigation schemes, major irrigation schemes, tubewells or private pumping sets? Are you facing any difficulty in getting the irrigation facilities? If so, what are those difficulties and what are your suggestions to solve them?' These were my questions and in their replies, the villagers expressed their own feelings and experience. If I read out all the replies of the people of 1100 villages, it will take entire time of the House. So, I think it is not proper for me to read them out here. I feel that their difficulties and problems are not reaching you. Your statistics or the statistics of your Planning Commission are only an eye wash. In reality the land being irrigated is less than 40 per cent as shown in the statistics. You are in the Ministry and issue orders. The Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Central Water Commission and so many other agencies are there which

issue orders while sitting in their Chambers, but they do not take care to look into the real problems of the farmers. "The land of our village is irrigated from Mourbey dam and Qual Dahini. We feel much inconvenience and face difficulties in getting water from Bhuyika village channel. That should be repaired and expended". It is said in the report of the Central Water Commission that 400 acres of land is being irrigated by Mourbey dam, but the farmers are of the view that the channel is not clear. And due to heavy rainfall, the channel was broken and as a result of it Kharif crops could not be irrigated. I would like to request the hon. Minister to visit the villages for two-three days along with his officers during the inter-session period in July-August and enquire from the villagers about irrigation schemes. Then only he will come to know the reality. You may or may not visit Karnataka, but my State is a backward one and if you once visit it, you will come to know about the real problems of our country and you will be able to find out their solution.

I want to say that it is an era of computers, satellites and of space discoveries and photo interpretation. There are about seven lakh villages in our country. Will our Ministry of Water Resources prepare a village level states map and computerise it? If it is done, I think it would be a revolutionary achievement. You must say something about it in your reply. I would be very grateful to you if you reply to it. All the documents which we have received show the same condition that we have developed potentiality, but have not estimated the tail end correctly. That is why your figures are proving to be wrong and we are not getting as much benefits as we had expected. I want to say about my State that according to you, we have potentiality of irrigation facilities in 113 million hectares of land, 50 million hectares under major and medium schemes and 55 million hectares under minor irrigation system. We have already achieved 68 million hectares and 45 million hectares we have yet to achieve.

I find that there is provision for minor irrigation tubewells, surface wells and small diameter tubewells for 45 million hectares

of land. But your Ministry is silent regarding pumping system and Lift system for water management and resources management. The small farmers need a pump set for irrigation of one or two acres of land. I would like to remind you that if you don't provide a pump set of 5 to 10 H.P. to the farmers of this country for Rs. 2000 or Rs. 2500, you cannot achieve this target. There is a Water Resources Development Centre in I.A.R.I. It has done a commendable job by designing various types of pumps. Under the IRDP scheme, the farmers are being supplied these sets at a cost of Rs. 6600. Pumps should be made available to the farmers at the manufacturing cost. The farmers should not be asked to pay more than this. Actually what happens is that the manufacturing cost of a pump set comes to Rs. 2000, now a brand name is put on it, then it goes to the broker, whole saler distributor and retailer and after that B.D.O., A.D.M. and D.M. also come into the picture and finally its cost comes to Rs. 6600. The innocent farmer buys it by paying an extra amount of Rs. 4600. He does not know that he is also liable to pay interest on it. After three or four years when the interest burden comes to him, he cries for help. Therefore, instead of deriving benefit, he is put to loss. You should not ignore these minor points. The farmer innocent. But we, sitting in Delhi, ignore these minor issues and spend money lavishly on other big things. You must stop this. If you want to know the real condition, then you should go and have a look at the irrigation arrangements in the rainy season. There is a place called Deara, which has water re-chargable capability, but irrigation has been neglected in that area. You can have the maximum utilization there. You should at least implement the recommendations of the National Flood Control Commission. Mr. Rao from Andhra Pradesh has talked about Sprinkler System and Drip System. This is an advance system for which a subsidy should be raised from 25 to 50 per cent. The distinction between big farmers and small farmers should be done away with as per country needs production. Therefore, you should work practically and not theoretically. The science and technology are advancing day by day. But the technology relating to

[Shri D.P. Yadava]

construction of dams and completion of irrigation projects is going backward after every five years. Twenty years ago if it took four years to construct a dam, it should be constructed now in one and a half years' time. But instead, it takes 15 to 20 years now. This is because of mischievous human skill, selfish people, corrupt people and dealers. They should be eliminated. It is the duty of the Minister incharge of the Ministry of Water Resources to take action against those people who deliberately put hurdles in the creation of irrigation potential. State Governments should also be asked to bring to book those people who harass the people in this manner.

Our technology is making advancement, whereas our irrigation scheme is lagging behind. When you can construct a super thermal power station in the Central Sector, there is no harm in formulating some Central scheme for Super Irrigation Scheme.

Then, we have many construction companies and agencies, such as National Building Construction Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, which are working under the Government and a good expertise is available with them. Some State Governments are of the view that these are untouchables and are not allowed to enter the States, because with the entry of these corporations, some people would not be able to work according to their wishes. I would like to submit that whenever any irrigation scheme is sanctioned whether it is for Karnataka or Bihar, you should also specify some construction agency for this purpose. For that, you should also make available steel, coal, cement etc. in advance.

The Government started Command Area Development Agency with a great fanfare and we thought that the Centre would provide money for the scheme. When CADA scheme was operated, we thought that it might flourish automatically and irrigation potential might be developed. But here it has become a farmer-killing agency which is plundering and looting them. You must wind it up immediately.

Finally, I want to speak about Ganga Flood Commission which has its headquarter at Patna. Although it has a big name and have also prepared big maps but we fail to understand its functions. Sometimes they visit Uttar Pradesh, sometimes Bihar but their executive powers are not clear. If they do not have any executive powers, then you should merge it with the Central Water Commission. There the engineers have done a lot of work. You should call the Chief engineers who are sitting in Patna and Lucknow to Delhi as they are feeling inconvenience there. It will also give relief to the people. Actually I do not believe in proliferation of institution, but if Ganga Flood Control Commission is not functioning properly, then you should delegate it some executive powers or merge it with the Central Water Commission so that they could work smoothly in R K. Puram, Delhi. Those engineers will draw up big plans here because they are very good engineers.

In the end, I must say one thing, whether it rains in Madhya Pradesh or in the upper regions of Uttar Pradesh, it adversely affects the lower regions of Bihar the most. It rains somewhere else and it causes damage somewhere else. Thus damage is caused to our area. Therefore, you should make a provision for giving compensation to those people who are affected by natural calamities like excessive rains or floods. I do not say that it is a Central subject or State subject, but it is a subject of the Nature. The Commission and Backward Area Development Committee, which were formed for natural calamities, also said that in order to compensate the natural calamity affected areas, the Central Government should provide some relief. With these words, I would like to submit that I have full faith in your dynamism. I request you to take appropriate action on these issues. I would also like to request the Minister incharge of this Ministry to visit Patna and Monghyr in the rainy Season. I also pray for the progress of your Ministry under your leadership. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also thank you for giving me time.

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the House adjourns at 7 P.M. and I have been given time at 1855 hours. I hope that I shall be allowed to speak even after 7 P.M.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am here to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Our country is an agriculture depends on irrigation. If we provide resources for irrigation, then it will help us in agriculture as well as in getting finance later on. There are very good schemes for irrigation, but nobody bothers about them.

Sir, when we talk about the backward States, U.P. also figures in them and when we talk about the backward areas of U.P., Bundelkhand is also one of them. Banda, which is my constituency, is a backward area of Bundelkhand. A scheme was formulated for Banda and some other areas under United Nations Development Programme which had been approved by the Governing Body of U.N.D.P. in 1979. After scrutiny of that scheme, the State Government had submitted the same to the Central Government and it has been pending with the Central Government since 1st December 1981. Sir, this scheme was to be included in Sixth Five Year Plan which is already over and now this has not been included even in Seventh Plan. This act of the Government has made this backward area even more backward and it has even been pushed back by ten years.

19 00 hrs.

Sir, this project of UNDP includes five districts of Bundelkhand i. e., Banda, Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur and three districts of Allahabad, Banaras and

Mirzapur, which is a portion of Deccan Plateau of Satpura Range in the hilly area. Thus, the scheme has been formulated for the above-mentioned eight districts, which have been surveyed cursorily. This area has Plenty of underground water. You should explore and exploit this water for irrigation through water channels, artisan well and Persian wheel.

I would like to tell you about my region. We have irrigation facilities for one third of the total agricultural land, the remaining three-fourth of the area is unirrigated. Drought, heavy rains and other calamities are a regular feature in this area. The people of this area do not have any source of income other than agriculture and even then the situation is that big schemes and projects remain neglected because you do not pay your kind attention to them.

I wrote about it last year also.....

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue tomorrow.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 9, 1986| Chaitra 19, 1908 (Saka)

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