

Eighth Series, Vol. XIX, No. 14

Tuesday, August 5, 1986
Sravana 14, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 5, 1986/ Sravana 14,
1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Sir, before we take up questions let us condemn the attitude and stand taken by Britain in the mini-Commonwealth Summit. It has been a failure.

MR. SPEAKER : We have done it. All the rest have done it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Chair should move a resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : They themselves stand condemned by all the others. They are outcasts.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
On behalf of the whole House, Sir, you deal with the situation as it demands.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow we are discussing South Africa and then we will do it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it under Rule 193 ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will do something of the sort.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let it be under Rule 193. Some of us are not so lucky at the ballot.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Government is bringing a motion under which it will be discussed.

[*English*]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Shri Eeswara Reddy, ex-Member of Parliament represented my constituency Cuddapah. He expired last Sunday in Proddutur. I request you to make a mention of it in the House.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Shortage of industrial alcohol and rectified spirit in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of alcohol-based industries in West Bengal which are suffering due to non-availability of industrial alcohol and rectified spirit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the supply in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) to (c). Duty free import of denatured alcohol is being permitted since February 1985 in view of insufficient indigenous availability. Industrial units in West Bengal have

been granted permissions for duty-free import of 327 lakh litres of denatured alcohol. Allocations have also been made for supplies of both denatured and rectified spirit from U. P. and Maharashtra.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, in West Bengal a wide range of industries, namely, polythene, shellac, drugs and pharmaceuticals, rubber and chemicals, pesticides and printing inks need industrial alcohol. Nearly 2 lakh workers are involved with these industries. These industries have been hard hit because of non-availability of industrial alcohol. Under the circumstances I want to know from the Minister whether last year during the period from March to November, U. P. only supplied 6 lakh litres of industrial alcohol whereas the Central Molasses Board allotted 101.15 lakh litres for West Bengal ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, we are aware that West Bengal is traditionally a deficient State in availability of molasses and alcohol. Shri Das Muni, Member of Parliament had written to us. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has also written to the Prime Minister' *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it the same Das Muni who is a member of the Congress (I) ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : At the request of the Chief Minister we have allotted 100 lakh litres of alcohol from U. P. which has already been released.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : My definite question was that during March-November period why only 6 lakh litres were released while the allotment was 101.15 lakh litres ? Is the Government aware of this fact ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, in July, 1986 the Excise Secretary, Government of U. P. had sent us a telex intimating that additional surplus quantity of 3 lakh litres of denatured spirit was available and this has already been allocated to the deficit States including 50 lakh litres to West Bengal.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, last year U.P. produced 1530.60 lakh litres of industrial

alcohol and it consumed only 632.90 lakh litres. Therefore, U. P. is surplus by nearly 900 lakhs litres of industrial alcohol. Why has U. P. declared itself a deficit State and is expressing its unwillingness to export industrial alcohol to other States ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The West Bengal government had put forward a demand of 560 lakh litres of potable alcohol for the year 1985-86. Almost the same demand was made during the last year also.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : I was saying that UP has a surplus of 900 lakh litres of industrial alcohol, but it has declare itself a deficit State. How is it so ? Two lakh workers are going to be retrenched because of non-availability of industrial alcohol in West Bengal. What is your reaction ? Why has UP violated the award of the Central Molasses Board regarding the allotment of alcohol ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : By mistake, they might have used it for drinking.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : In the begining of May 1985, UP informed us that 250 lakh litres of rectified spirit and absolute alcohol was surplus to their requirements. Of this, 100 lakh litres was allotted to West Bengal.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : He is not understanding the question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. He wants to know why UP has declared itself as a deficit State.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : UP has declared some surplus stock and out of that 100 lakh litres have already been allotted to West Bengal.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the production of molasses which is one of the main raw materials in the production

of Alcohol has considerably gone down in Uttar Pradesh in the recent past and at the same time the demand from molasses and alcohol based industries has increased. Efforts are also being made to set up new units. In view of this, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government propose to impose restriction on the quota of alcohol or molasses meant for export from the State? Beside, will the Government permit setting up of molasses and alcohol based industries in 'No-Industry Districts' in view of persistent demand?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The UP Government has declared surplus in molasses. We are aware of the problems of short-supply of alcohol throughout the country. That is why duty-free import of spirit has been allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Sir, my question has not been replied to. I had asked whether in view of the increasing demand for molasses and alcohol and their falling production in Uttar Pradesh, will the Government stop exporting molasses and alcohol from the State and permit setting up of molasses and alcohol based industries in 'No-Industry Districts'?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got anything to say to that question?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : As I have rightly stated, the problems of short supply of alcohol are felt from the very beginning of last year. In view of this and in order to maintain the production of chemical items in the country, it was decided that duty free import of denatured spirit may be allowed. So, the Government of India has allowed duty free import of alcohol to meet the demand.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The Hon. Minister has just now stated that the Government is aware of the shortage of industrial alcohol in several parts of the country. We have this molasses control order under which

the Government has got control over all the molasses produced in the sugar factories and that is the feed stock for extracting alcohol. But in view of the fact that there is no control over the molasses produced in the small scale Khandasari factories, will the Government extend the molasses control order to the Khandasari factories also, so that they can have control over the surplus molasses there, instead of importing alcohol?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Sir, this question of bringing Khandasari molasses under the ambit of control-process is under consideration. The main factor that has led the Government to desist from any such control in the past is that the Khandasari molasses is very difficult to store. And this sale of molasses on a freely available basis has been helpful to the small cane growers; and the cane growers' representative has also been representing that this Khandasari molasses should be free, without control. We will consider this aspect. Actually, the Central Molasses Board has taken up this question. We will certainly keep the suggestion made by the Hon. Member in mind.

MR. SPEAKER : Leave alone drinking alcohol; we should also not talk much about alcohol.

New Coal Project

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

(a) whether Government have decided to start a number of new coal projects to increase the production of coal in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to increasing coal production, 16 coal projects with a total production capacity of 39.20 million tonnes per year at a total capital outlay of Rs. 1661.69 crores have been sanctioned by the Government during the year 1985-86. During the current financial year, to more projects have been sanctioned.

Details of these projects are given in the statement below.

Statement

Coal Project Sanctioned by the Government

S. No.	Name of the Project	Company	Target Capacity	Capital cost
			(Mty.)	(Rs. crs.)
<i>Project sanctioned in 1985-86</i>				
1.	Rajmahal 'A' OCP (RCE)	ECL	5.00	217.27
2.	Godavari Khani No. 10-A Incline	SCCL	0.57	27.31
3.	Bangwar Underground mine project	WCL	0.65	25.14
4.	RPR for Bina OCP	CCL	4.50	140.55
5.	Dipka OCP	WCL	2.00	56.05
6.	Sonepur Bazar 'A' OCP	ECL	3.00	192.96
7.	Tandsi Underground Phase-I Project	WCL	0.90	51.58
8.	Khadia OCP	CCL	4.00	400.00
9.	RPR for Amritnagar (Reorgn.)	ECL	1.14	65.45
10.	Gevra Opencast (Expn.)	WCL	10.00	224.39
11.	Nandan Underground RPR project	WCL	0.60	17.89
12.	RCE for Kusmunda OCP	WCL	6.00	168.45
13.	Central Workshop	WCL	Non-mining project	23.87
14.	Advance Action for Piparwar OCP	CCL	...	10.54
15.	Srirampur No. 3 & 3A inclines	SCCL	0.30	10.46
16.	Ravindra Khani No. 1-A incline	SCCL	0.54	29.78
Total :			39.20	1661.69
<i>Projects sanctioned in 1986-87 (till date)</i>				
1.	Captive Power Stations for CIL mines & washeries	CIL	Non-mining project	147.60
2.	RPR for Sobhapur (U. G.) mine	WCL	0.60	20.70

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA : The Minister has given 18 projects, their target capacities and what will be the capital cost of these projects. But he has not mentioned as to how much manpower and quantum of land will be required for these 18 projects. May I know from the Hon. Minister this information, as also the number of villagers who will be affected, and the number of persons who will be uprooted? Is there any plan for their rehabilitation? How many projects have been started so far?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All these facts are available in the project reports. The number of men required will differ from project to project. Details regarding how much land will be required, acquisition of land, payment of compensation—all these things are normally taken care of, when the projects are implemented. I do not have ready figures in respect of each project, viz. how much manpower etc. will be required. If the Hon. Member wants them, I will supply him with all the information.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : I think he can give information in respect of the total manpower required.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will supply information about the total manpower required.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Is it a fact that the Chari Committee constituted by the Government to enquire into the working of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. have recommended an Investment Holiday, and said that no project should be taken up in ECL for a number of years now? If so, may I know what is the reaction of the Government? Has the Government decided to close down 12 coal mines in ECL? Will this also affect the production of coal?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The Chari Committee has not recommended that no new investment should be made.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA : They have used the word 'Investment Holiday.'

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Investment holiday means no investment.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have got the report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are still examining the Report of the Chari Committee. It is not necessary that everything said in the Chari Committee Report would be accepted by us. It is true that the Chari Committee has recommended that 10 to 12 mines which are uneconomical where the production cost goes up nearly 3-4 times more than existing costs of production of coal, which is on an average today Rs. 210 a tonne, now, if such uneconomical mines are there and if the Parliament and the country and everybody wants that we should continue with uneconomical mines at the cost of nation, it is a different matter. But our coal mines must become economically viable; that is the basic thing and that is the responsibility of all of us, if we want to be answerable for the investment of the country.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH : Would he give preference to new projects where semi-coking coal or blendable coal is available in plenty and infrastructural facilities like railways and other transport facilities are available?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All these factors are taken into consideration while starting coal projects.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister has said that the Chari Committee has recommended the closure of some mines which are uneconomical; and he also said that the Chari Committee Report is being studied. Am I to understand that before the study is completed—the government has already decided, as announced by him the other day in the other House that 12 mines under the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. are to be closed? The decision has already been taken. He knows very well that for the coal industry, there is a body called the JBCCI, which is a tripartite body, collective body, where all these matters pertaining to the industry have always been considered. How is it that this decision to close down mines taken without

bringing the matter before the JBCCI, and will they re-consider that please ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That body is also closed down.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : All such decisions will be taken in consultation with the JBCCI. I am not aware of our having taken a decision; you say, I announced it in the other House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I got it in the press.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Not to my knowledge because press sometimes does give reports which may not be fully correct.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is advance publicity.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even if we have taken a decision on the ground of economy to close down these mines, we are willing to have it discussed with the JBCCI. I can assure you, we want to take labour and everybody into confidence while taking any such measures.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Parliament also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Parliament of course, not also; Parliament first.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It involves a question of employment of quite a large number of People and all that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will consider all these factors; nothing adverse to the interest of the employees will be done.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : In view of the fact that there are around 5 million tonnes of coal at the pit head which has not been transported,...(*Interruptions*) this way or that way; I do not have the statistics—but coal mines, power plants and steel plants, that infrastructural problem is there. There is a lot of bottleneck in it; and consequently, our power plants in Andhra

Pradesh, also Ramagundam, are not functioning to the optimum level because of these bottlenecks. Therefore, would he consider or would he take steps to de-bottleneck all this type of situation; if so, what steps he would like to take ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are constantly in collaboration and coordination with the Railways. And fortunately, because of our regular interaction with the Railway Ministry we are now in a position to move coal in a better way from wherever pithead stocks are there. And this bottleneck will be removed. It is a fact that at some pitheads there is more quantity of coal because they are the pitheads which are not linked with rail, but they are road-head pitheads. If road movement does not take place as desired, then those stocks increase. About five million tonnes that the Hon. Member mentioned, a substantial part of it is coking coal which in one sector could not be moved because the washery is not ready. There has been delay in the commissioning of that washery by about four years. In the Rajarappa and Kadally areas, such difficulties are there. But we have already reduced our pithead stocks from 29 million tonnes to 21 million tonnes. That shows that we have been able to move our coal substantially.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Question No. 267.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Sir,...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your point of order ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, this happens everyday. Whenever I rise to reply to the question, Prof. Dandavate raises one point or the other.

Setting up of industries in some districts of Kerala

***267. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any minor or major industry sponsored by the Union Government located in the districts of Cannanore, Kasargod, Calicut, Wynad and Malapuram in the Malabar region of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to start new industries anywhere in these districts in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). The Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills of the National Textile Corporation is situated in the district of Cannanore.

(c) Investment decisions of Central Government are based mainly on techno-economic considerations including availability of raw materials, other infrastructural inputs etc. Further, there is the constraint of availability of financial resources for meeting the investments needs.

(d) There is no proposal included in the 7th Five Year Plan for starting new industries specifically in these districts.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : The industrial growth in Kerala has been stagnated because of inadequacy of Central investment. We have got a very few industries in Kerala. And most of these industries are located in and around Cochin. The northern part of Kerala which constitutes six major districts and almost half the population in Kerala, has been totally ignored. It is not that resources are lacking there. In northern part of Kerala, we have rich growth of agricultural produce like spices, coffee, rubber, coconut, cashew, etc. etc. There is an ample scope of setting up electronic industries in that part of Kerala. So also, there is, perhaps, the best available China clay available in the country. Over and above that, it is to be taken note of that there are thousands of highly educated youths who remain unemployed in this part of Kerala. Under these circumstances, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister

as to why this particular region of Kerala is undergoing such a treatment from the Centre and whether the Government will take immediate steps to start industries in this part of Kerala.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is not a fact that the Central Government is indifferent to the industrial problems of Kerala. Substantial investments have been made. The total Central investment in Kerala till March 1985 was Rs. 831.22 crores.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : My question is pertaining to the northern part of Kerala and not about entire Kerala.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am coming to that question. I am replying to the points raised by the Hon. Member. He should have patience to listen to me. In the first place, I talked about Kerala as a whole and also how much money has been invested in the public sector undertakings in Kerala. As far as this particular region of Malabar which the Hon. Member has referred to is concerned, there is only one NTC mill and the Hon. Member will agree with me that Central investment cannot be made on the basis of region-wise or district-wise backwardness. The overall backwardness of the State is taken into account. For the development of backward regions and backward districts, the Central Government has a plan of providing incentives in terms of subsidies and loan facilities on easier terms, and the State Governments are free to avail of these subsidies to start industries or to promote industrial growth in those areas. If I may be permitted to say, we have different schemes under the Central Government Subsidy Scheme and these schemes include concessional finance by all India term lending institutions, subsidy on fixed capital investment and preferential treatment in the grant of industrial licence. So far as districts in Kerala are concerned, the subsidies which have been availed of by the State Government for starting industries in these backward areas amount to Rs. 12.94 crores. The total subsidy advanced by the Central Government amounts to Rs. 393.02 crores (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : This is for the State Government to realise.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : So, Sir, the total investment in Kerala is not less as compared to other States. So far as this region is concerned, in the near future, that is, in the Seventh Plan, there is no proposal to start public sector undertakings in that area. So far as the State Government is concerned, it has all the facilities to promote industrial growth of that region under the Central Government Subsidy Scheme and other schemes available to them.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Sir, the answer given by the Minister is quite unsatisfactory and has no relevance to my question. Even in the reply given by the Minister, it is clearly specified that there is only one industry in the entire Malabar region which constitutes of these districts, that is, Cannanore Spinning Mills. That spinning mill was run by a private management. When it was closed, it was taken over by the industries Department. Anyway, I am coming to the next question. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government of Kerala has made any proposal before the Central Government to start any industries in these backward districts of Malabar region during the Seventh Plan.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, in the Seventh Plan, the total allocation for the Kerala State is more than Rs 400 crores. So far as the proposal of the State Government for starting any industry in that particular area is concerned, we have not included any proposal from the State Government for starting any industry in that particular areas.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Sir, apart from the northern part of Kerala, Malabar region, I would like to know whether there is any proposal to set up any new industry in the Seventh Plan in Kerala and if so, what is that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, about the Seventh Plan I have made it clear that the total allocation to Kerala State is more than Rs. 400 crores. To be precise, it is Rs. 408.79 crores. As regards the projects where this money is to be spent, if the Hon. Member wants I will read about the projects

and the allocations made for them. The whole list is with me...

MR. SPEAKER : It has already taken enough time. Please send the information. This is the State Government's job, not yours.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Is there any proposal to set up any new industry in Kerala in the Seventh Plan ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will send the information. The whole list is with me. After all, Rs. 400 crores have been allocated. This allocation is for new and for expansion programme of the existing units.

If the Hon. Member wants, I will send the information.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question, 268.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed Shri Jaipal Reddy. Nothing will go on record without my permission. No point of order, at this juncture, during the Question Hour.

Digitalisation of National Net-work

*268. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress made so far in the over all digitalisation of the National Net-work and in establishing the Integrated Service Digital Network;

(b) the progress made by the Indian Telephone Industries so far in manufacturing Digital Electronics Switching Equipments and Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange Equipments;

(c) whether any assessment of the first unit of Digital Integrated Local-cum-Trunk Exchange at present working on trial basis in Udayamperur has been made, and if so, the details thereof; and

**Not recorded.

(d) the details of the future plans in this regard and their implementation ?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below :

Statement

Digital Local exchanges to the tune of 1,15,000 lines have been commissioned so far. Projects for installation of 16 digital trunk Automatic exchanges are in progress. Long distance digital microwave link of 179 route Kilometres has been commissioned. Feasibility studies are under way to establish Integrated Services Digital Network.

M/s. ITI has produced 28,000 Digital Local Exchange lines and 4,000 equivalent lines of Trunk Automatic Exchange equipments during 1985-86.

Yes, Sir. The assessment has been made and it has given a good feed back for development of higher capacity exchanges.

A total of (about) 9,87,800 Digital Local Exchange lines are planned by 1990. Long Distance Digital Links (Microwave coaxial, UHF and optical fibre) of about 26000 route Kilometres are planned during the 7th Plan period. A total of 34 digital trunk automatic exchanges are planned during the 7th Plan period.

M/s. ITI is expected to produce 1,20,000 of local exchange lines during 1986-87. M/s. ITI is planning to produce 5,00,000 local exchange lines per annum by 1989-90. M/s. ITI is expected to produce 21000 equivalent lines trunk automatic exchange equipment during 1986-87. The production is expected to reach its full capacity of 60,000 equivalent lines by 1987-88.

Based on the Udayamperur exchange design, six units of 512 port exchanges are to be put on field trial. One unit has been commissioned and put under field trial. On success of this field trial and the quality assurance tests ITI has plans to manufacture 10,000 lines mostly of 512 port capacity exchanges in the year 1986-87.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his statement, the Hon. Minister has also referred to the Seventh Five Year Plan and has said that digital trunk automatic exchanges, etc. would be installed during the Seventh Plan, but I feel that as compared to the demand, this is very meagre. I would like to have this information because a lot of progress is being made, the lines are also being laid, the Government are going to instal 9,87,800 digital local exchange lines. May I know how many of these lines are going to be laid in the villages ? How many lines from these automatic exchange and other exchanges to be set up in the Seventh Plan would be laid in the villages for the benefit of the farmers and other people ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Hon. Member has asked about the design of Udayamperur Exchange. This exchange has been designed by the Research Branch of the Indian Telephone Industries. Based on this exchange, we shall instal small exchanges of 512 lines and 118 lines in rural areas. Although it has gone into production, yet as long as we are not able to meet the demand through indigenous production, we are trying to import digital exchanges for villages so that immediate need could be met.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has not given any programme as to how many exchanges would be set up, but it is being felt now that with the introduction of cross-bar and electronic exchanges of many types, a lot of difficulty is being experienced in their maintenance and as a result thereof, all the telephones are not working properly. In view of this, how many exchanges are going to be imported and what type of systems, apart from digital system, are going to be imported ? Are the imports restricted to public sector or is the private sector too being allowed to import ? If private sector too is being allowed to import, the names of the countries from where the imports are going to be made ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Hon. Member has asked a very lengthy

supplementary and, possibly, it does not arise from the main question. I would like to say that a few days back, in reply to a question in this very House, I had stated that imports are being restricted to only those items which are immediately needed. As I told you earlier, whether it is digital or electronic exchange, it is our endeavour to see that more and more of these are manufactured indigenously. Besides, we have entrusted a big responsibility of manufacturing telephone instruments to the private sector also. Thus, public and private sector both are engaged in unison to manufacture more and more instruments indigenously so that quality telephone service could be provided in the country.

[English]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Would the Hon. Minister inform the House whether it is a fact that Government is giving priority in sanctioning telephone connections to those who register themselves under the OYT special quota and if so, the details thereof ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have got a list of priorities and whenever new numbers in exchanges are released for allocation, there is a certain percentage which goes to OYT and there is a certain percentage which goes to non-OYT. In OYT there are special categories like industries and others. So, there is a very well laid-out procedure which is known to everybody. We have discussed it in the Telephone Advisory Committee and Hon. Members know about it, what percentage goes to OYT and non-OYT, about special quota to subscribers and priority in allocation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that there is not only hue and cry but almost there is a commotion and protests raised by people after having seen that public corporations have been formed in Bombay and Delhi isolating Calcutta, which is the worst telephone system not only in India but in the whole of Asia. (An Hon. Member : whole world). The crossbar exchange and digital system in Calcutta has been described by scientists and technologists as "abandoned". This is the situation we

see in spite of the import of technology and import of materials and other things. Will you take special measures within this year to see that Calcutta telephone system comes up to the mark keeping in view the huge investments you are making ? Will you personally take initiative, I would like to know ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are very much conscious of the requirements of Calcutta so far as the telephone system is concerned. We are giving top priority to it. And if you take it in a proportional way, much more than the other metropolitan cities, we are giving priority to Calcutta. In the list before me, when we established digital local exchanges, in Calcutta Central II 10,000 lines were commissioned this year and another exchange was commissioned only this week. Looking to the demand there, a very large proportion of the demand has to be met and I can assure the Hon. Member through you that the needs of Calcutta are very much in our mind and we are trying to improve the system.

Grant of licences for polyester fibre

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*269. **SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :**
SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have licensed about 1,50,000 tonnes of additional capacity for polyester fibre in recent years; and

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in an increased demand for import of viscose staple fibre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Since January, 1985, a total additional capacity of 1,85,000 tonnes for the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre has been approved.

(b) Both Viscose Staple Fibre and Cotton are blended with Polyester Staple Fibre. The question of increased demand for import of viscose staple fibre would depend on the

increase in production as and when approved capacity of Polyester Staple Fibre materialises as well as indigenous availability of Cotton and Viscose Staple Fibre for blending.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : The additional capacity already sanctioned is 1 lakh 85 thousand units. How many gross route units are coming up and where and with what capacity? How many of them will be in Maharashtra and where? What will be its effect on cotton consumption?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : 7 units have been licenced for manufacturing of viscose fibre. One is in Andhra Pradesh. It is Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd. It is in Warangal, Andhra Pradesh. Then we have Bihar State Pharmaceutical and Chemicals Development Corporation Ltd. It is in notified backward area of Bihar. Then we have Golden Tobacco Company. It is in Rajnandgaon Madhya Pradesh. Then we have Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing Co. Ltd. It is in Kumarapatnam, Karnataka. Then we have Modi Fibre Ltd. It is in notified backward Area, Maharashtra. Then you have South Indian Viscose Ltd. Tehsil Mettupalayam, District Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. Then we have UP State Textile Corporation. It is in notified backward area of UP. Modi Fibres Limited is being set up in Maharashtra. It has been licenced in Maharashtra. Letter of intent has been issued for 30,000 tonnes capacity.

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : There is a lot of scope for petro chemicals in Maharashtra. May I know whether any training centre is established in that area?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, the Hon. Member might be aware that we are having a Maharashtra gas cracker complex with an investment of more than Rs. 1000 crores in the Konkan region of Maharashtra, and that other chemical units are also coming up. Of course, each unit will have its own trading unit centre. That is our thinking.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has stated two

things. Firstly, since January 1985 alone a total additional capacity of 1,85,000 tonnes for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre has been approved.

The second point made in his reply was that cotton also can be blended with this. Sir, I want to know whether the Minister has noticed that the tendency of blending of cotton with fibre has been decreased noticeably in the last few years, and whether this will not affect the interests of cotton growers in the country. Secondly, if they have sanctioned the capacity of 1,85,000 tonnes additionally for polyester staple fibre, what is the additional capacity they have sanctioned for visco staple fibre? I would like to know whether it is not a fact that Birlas alone enjoy monopoly in regard to visco staple fibre with their Gwalior Rayon plant having a capacity of 80,000 tonnes.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, the Hon. Member is perhaps aware of the fact that polyester staple fibre is a fibre which belongs to the family of man-made non-cellulosic fibre. This fibre has an inherent character of blendability and is blended with most of the fibres like cotton and viscose. The Hon. Member is referring to the lessening demand of cotton mixed polyester staple fibre. That depends on the demands that consumers have in this sector. I am not aware of the fact that actually blending is decreasing, but I will certainly enquire into it since the Hon. Member has this information.

As far as additional capacity for visco fibre goes, we have already issued letters of intent for 170,000 tonnes of capacity for visco staple and we hope that these units will come up and therefore, any monopoly will be broken.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the import of polyester fibre and manufacture of cloth therefrom is proving detrimental to the interest of farmers in the country. Ours is an agriculture country, but the import has resulted in a slump in cotton consumption. The cotton mills which spin cotton yarn and manufacture cloth are gradually becoming sick. What type of policy

have the Government framed in the interest of the farmer? I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify that the consumption of cotton will not fall. We are apprehensive that this will result in reduction of cotton consumption and will adversely affect the interests of the farmers.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I agree that the type of apprehensions expressed by the Hon. Member here just now, though unfounded, do exist in some parts of the country. If the Hon. Member happens to take the trouble of going through the Textile Policy announced in this House, he will come to know that it has been categorically stated therein that cloth requirements of the country are going to increase and per capita consumption of cloth would also go up to such an extent that there would be scope for more production of cotton and apart from cotton, there would be scope for fibre also. Although it is not my department—there is a separate department of Textiles for this and a Competent Minister will be there as incharge of this Department—yet I would like to request the Hon. Member to study the Textile Policy and, I am sure, his apprehension will be belied.

MR. SPEAKER : Both of you may sit together and have consultations because the Textile Policy so far has not been that good.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The new textile policy is not being properly explained. There was a restriction on the proportion of fibre which could be mixed with cotton. Now, that restriction is removed by you.

Policy regarding 'No Industry Districts'

*272. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :**
SHRI MADAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for reconsideration of

the policy as regards No Industry Districts and to adopt 'No Industry Tehsil' policy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government in this matter ?

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

Statement

Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to change the criterion of 'No-Industry District' to 'No-Industry Taluk'. Government have constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to review and revise the existing scheme for industrialisation of Backward Areas including 'No-Industry Districts'. The Committee shall, inter-alia, consider the suggestion for adoption of Taluka as a criterion for identification of 'No-Industry'/Backward Areas. The Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of this year.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Sir, in the reply the Minister has said that the Government have constituted an inter-Ministerial committee to review and revise the existing scheme for industrialisation of Backward Areas including 'No-industry Districts'.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, when has this committee been constituted and till what time, the term is extended ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, an inter-Ministerial committee was constituted to revise the formula for backward areas. It was formed in 1982 and the term of the committee... (Interruptions.) The term of the Committee has been extended up to the end of December, 1986.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the committee has been constituted in 1982. I want to know, how many meetings have taken place and what are the reasons for delay in submitting reports.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, sorry, it was not 1982. The first meeting of the committee was held on 28-7-1985. The committee decided to co-opt Chief Secretaries of some other State Governments and it has nominated a sub-committee also to review the progress.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now, no meetings are held. It means, meetings are banned.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what measures are being taken to start new industries in 'No-industry districts'.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATI TIWARI) : Sir, a number of steps have been taken for facilitating industrialisation not only in 'no-industry districts' but also in 'B' and 'C' category districts. The backward areas of the country have been divided into three categories, 'A' category which includes 'No-industry district' and special areas; 'B' category which consists of those areas where capital investment subsidy was already available and 'C' category, a new category has been introduced, of those areas where only banking concessions, institutional financing concessions were available. So, the whole subsidy structure is based on this 3-tier pattern.

Then, again for industrialisation, in 'No-industry district', a growth centre concept has been introduced. IDBI, the Central Government and the State Government will pool their resources together or are expected to pool their resources together to the extent of a maximum of Rs. 6 crores for developing growth centre in the 'no-industry area'. Then again, there are concessions given by banks to 'A', 'B' and 'C' category districts. Also there are some facilities to industrial houses for setting up their industries in backward areas.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether

suggestions have been received from some States to declare 'No-industry Blocks'? If so, whether the suggestions have been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Committee; if so, the decision taken thereon?

[English]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Sir, the Government of Maharashtra as well as a few other States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Gujarat have requested the Central Government to change the criteria of 'no-industry district' to 'no-industry taluk' as the district is not uniform in every State. This matter has been referred to the inter-ministerial committee and they are looking into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : What I understand from the Hon. Minister is that in "A" Category district which is industrially backward, it is left for industrialisation by the private industrialists and where the infrastructural avenues are available, that is kept for the public sector undertaking. If I understand correctly, will the Government consider to invest or have from public enterprises in the 'A' Category districts also, particularly Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep where no industrial district is there?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : We are not distinguishing between creating infrastructural facilities for private and public sector. As far as Andaman is concerned, I have recently visited with a team of my officers. We are trying to evolve some norms.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a copper project in Jhunjhunu and Sikar areas of Rajasthan. An amount of one crore of rupees is spent annually to run that copper project. The purchases to the tune of one crore of rupees made to run that project are not made in Jhunjhunu, but in other States. Will Jhunjhunu area be declared as backward under these circumstances?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :
Sir, full attention will be paid to the wishes expressed by the Hon. Member and all out efforts will be made as far as our schemes in Rajasthan are concerned. Rajasthan Government too will be requested to do their bit in this regard.

Delicensing of Chemical industry

***274. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the norms and the policy on delicensing of Chemical industry and broad banding plan to be introduced alongwith the areas; and

(b) whether Government have also given special stress on maintenance of anti-pollution measures and clearance to be obtained from the State Pollution Control Boards ?

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

Statement

Proposals for broad-banding and delicensing of a number of Chemical items have reached the stage of final consideration. These are being formulated on the background of Government's Press Note dated 16th March, 1985 which inter alia stipulates that delicensing is applicable only on the following conditions :

- (a) The industrial undertaking does not fall within the purview of the MRTP Act or the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,
- (b) The article of manufacture is not reserved for the small scale sector, and
- (c) The undertaking is not located or proposed to be located within the standard Urban limits or within

the municipal limits of a city with a population of more than 5 lakhs.

While drawing up the list for delicensing, it has been kept in view that certain sectors of the chemical industry like power intensive ones, chemicals for which there is difficult availability of raw materials, extremely hazardous chemicals and highly polluting chemicals need not be considered for liberalisation for the time being. In the case of broad-banding, the general criteria such as (i) similarity of chemical composition or manufacturing process, (ii) potential for using either same plant and machinery with minor modifications or with additions of same balancing equipments, and (iii) potential to offer a wider product range to same consumers or industries, has been adopted.

The industries would continue to be subject to the existing orders relating to prevention and control of pollution including inter alia obtaining of clearances/certificates from State Pollution Boards and other similar authorities.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any specific law for the periodical health monitoring of the workers within the factory premises and the public in general within a reasonable distance of that industrial unit, if not, whether Government has any proposal to introduce such a specific Act.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The Environment Protection Act is available, and I am sure all these factors will certainly be kept in mind by all industries including chemical industries.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : What positive steps the Government is thinking in order to encourage those units which are interested in investment for upgradation and modernisation of these units with regard to chemicals ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : We will give them all possible help.

Sick Industrial Units

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a substantial increase in the number of sick industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, the number of (i) small scale, (ii) medium scale, and (iii) large scale industrial units fallen sick as on 31 December, 1985; and

(c) the bank credit locked up in each of the said categories as on 31 December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The details regarding the total number of sick industrial units and the amount outstanding against them as at the end of December 1984 and June 1985 are given hereunder :

Period ending December 1984 :

	<i>No. of units</i>	<i>Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)</i>
Large units :	545	2330.12
Medium units :	1287	428.58
SSI units :	91450	879.69
Total :	93282	3638.39

Period ending June 1985 :

Large units :	597	2655.39
Medium units :	1181	195.13
SSI units :	97890	954.65
Total :	99668	3805.17

The statistics have been obtained from the latest report of the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It seems that this industrial sickness is growing at a galloping rate. Infection is spreading. Between 1981 and 1985, there has been a 236 per cent increase in sickness. According to the statement that has been given also, the number of units which are sick/closed down in the period ending June, 1985 is nearly one lakh. 99,668 are closed. I do not know whether such a phenomenon exists in any other country. Now I would like to know from the Government whether they are at all serious about taking some drastic measures to check this growth of sickness and to punish those people who have been responsible for this sickness because so many enquiries have said that it is mainly due to diversion of funds, mismanagement, corruption and so on that these industries are being ruined.

I want to know whether Government has got any proposal of any kind to take any deterrent action or any penal action against these people and to stop the number of sick units from going up at this rate.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : As far as the Government is concerned, to meet the problems of industrial sickness in the country we have issued policy guidelines as far back as 1981. As per the guidelines various central administrative Ministries, the State Governments, the banks and the financial institutions have to take steps. According to the guidelines the financial institutions draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of potential and viable units on a case to case basis.

As far as the sickness is concerned, with regard to the total number of sick units, going up proportion of outstanding banks' advances to sick industrial units has decreased to 7.7 per cent by the end of June 1985 as compared to 7.8 per cent at the end of December 1984.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Percentages do not mean anything because there is a

total amount of over Rs. 6000 crores tied up in these sick units. He has not told us whether the Government is contemplating anything by way of legislation. The Hon. Labour Minister in the last Consultative Committee meeting assured the Members that in this very session of Parliament—that, of course, will not happen, I know, but he had assured that some new Bill was under contemplation to see that these people who are responsible for making the industries sick will be subjected to some penal and deterrent action. Is it a fact or is there no such Bill under contemplation ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : No such Bill is under contemplation. The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India has been established on March 1, 1985 as a principal credit and reconstruction agency for industrial revival in the country having its headquarters in Calcutta. The IRBI has been vested with effective powers to curtail the growing malaise of industrial sickness by assisting the sick units...

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : They are not doing anything

SHRI DINESH SINGH : When this House passed a Bill to take over sick industries, it was clearly provided that the sick industries once taken over will be restructured and that they would be made viable. There was never an idea that they would be run as mills in loss. What is the point in taking over mills which are running at a loss and continuing to run it at a loss ? It is only waste of public funds. Has the Government restructured any undertaking that it has taken over and if not, why not ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The veteran member is in full knowledge of all the existing statutes and enactments regarding sick industries. There are two categories of industries which can be discussed in this whole question. One is the nationalised units. We have already nationalised many which we have taken over. It is not necessary that we nationalise every taken

over unit under the Industries Development and Regulation Act. The IRBI also manages certain units and tries to restore health in them. So the figures regarding the taken over units and the nationalised units always differ.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(English)

Proposals for oil-fired power stations

*270. **SHRI H. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed any high-level team of officials to study the proposals of some States for setting up of oil-fired 120 MW power stations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Mini Hydro-electric projects

*271. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many countries are exploiting potential available through Mini Hydro-electric projects; and

(b) if so, whether there are any proposals under consideration to set up such plants in India to solve the problem of energy shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) ; (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Several mini, micro and small hydel projects, with a total capacity of about 171 MW are already in operation in various States, and such projects with a total additional capacity of about 188 MW are under implementation in the country.

Ban on use of religious places for election propaganda

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

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5839 on 8th April, 1986 regarding ban on use of religious places for election propaganda and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the recommendation of the Election Commission in this regard; and

(b) if so, when the bill for amending the Representation of the People Act, 1951 for this purpose will be brought before Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) This recommendation forms part of the set of recommendations made by the Election Commission on electoral reforms and is still under examination. After completion of detailed examination and formulation of preliminary views, Government would also hold consultation with political parties before arriving at final decisions.

(b) It would not be feasible to indicate the time frame by which final decisions can

be taken. Legislative proposals to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 can be brought only after final decisions are taken on the recommendations relating to electoral reforms.

Import of coal mining equipment

***277. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import coal mining equipment in a big way to overcome the problems created by delayed supplies by indigenous manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether the Coal Department has been asked to prepare a contingency import plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several projects have slipped due to delayed supply of equipment;

(e) if so, the details of the projects that have been affected; and

(f) the time by which these projects are likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) and (c). Nearly 80 per cent of the equipment and machinery required for coal mining is procured indigenously. An Expert Group on Technology Options in the coal sector is currently assessing the equipment and machinery requirements for the future and the indigenous manufacturing capacities to meet the requirements. No 'contingent plan' for import of equipment and machinery to meet current requirements is under preparation.

(d), (e) and (f).

Projects slipped due to delay in supply of equipment

Name of Coal Company	Name of Project	Date of completion	
		Original	Anticipated
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	Moonidih UG (RCE)	1984-85	1988-89
	Block II OC	1986-87	1987-88
Northern Coalfields Limited	Kakri OC	1986-87	1988-89
	Bina OC (RPR)	1986-87	1987-88
Singareni Collieries Company Limited	Ramagundam OC I	1985-86	1987-88

Hydel Power Generation in Tamil Nadu

*278. **SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ**: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor and decreasing trend persisting in hydel power generation in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the effective steps being taken to generate more hydro-electricity to augment the overall power supply in the State; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the performance of the Ennore and Tuticorin power stations in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Hydel generation in Tamil Nadu during 1985-86 and the first quarter of 1986-87 has been less than the programme on account of low reservoir levels.

(b) New hydro capacity totalling 576 MW is targetted to be commissioned in Tamil Nadu during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Renovation and modernisation of Ennore and Tuticorin plants under a Centrally sponsored scheme has been undertaken for improving their performance.

Modernisation Programme for Industries in West Bengal

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

(a) whether he had recently stated at the Annual Meeting of Bharat Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta that modernisation programme in West Bengal and Eastern India was not satisfactory and District Industries Centres were not functioning effectively;

(b) if so, the basis and facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps suggested by him in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). In the inaugural address to the Annual General Meeting of Bharat Chamber of Commerce, a reference was made to the unsatisfactory utilisation by industry in the North-Eastern Region of modernisation facility provided under the scheme of Technical Development Fund administered by the Ministry of Industry. The scheme aimed at assisting the existing industrial units with foreign exchange for import of capital goods, technical know-how etc. for purposes of modernisation and up-gradation of technology has not been utilised by the industry in the eastern region (except West Bengal) during the past few years. The Chamber of Commerce was requested to take up a quick study and come back to Government on the problems faced by the industrialists in this regard.

Telephone services in Port Blair

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgent need for augmenting telephone services in Port Blair; and

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

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

(b) The telephone exchange at Port Blair has recently been expanded from 900 to 1200 lines.

An earth station is also working at Port Blair. Port Blair will be connected to the National Subscriber Dialling network during this year.

Working of Cochin Oil Refineries Ltd.

*281. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering steps to improve the working of the Cochin Oil Refineries Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Cochin Refinery has been expanded to increase its capacity to 4.5 million tonnes per annum from its capacity of 3.3 MTPA. Secondary processing facilities were also added. The refinery could not achieve the targets during 1984-85 and 1985-86 because of a major fire and explosion in March 1984. Additional safety measures have also been implemented to avoid recurrence of such incidents. At the management level, a new Chairman-cum-Managing Director has been posted and the Board of Management is also proposed to be strengthened with the addition of one or two Functional Directors.

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in Leh Valley

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

(a) whether the people of Nubra Valley in Ladakh and Zaskar Valley in Kargil have been requesting the Department of Telecommunications to set up small telephone exchanges at Deskit in Nubra and Padum in Zaskar and further to link the two valleys through telephones with Leh and Kargil districts respectively; and

(b) if so, the action proposed thereon and if no, action is proposed the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHIA) : (a) A member of district Development Board Nubra has requested through Member of Parliament for the telephone facilities at these places.

(b) There are no proposals under consideration to open telephone exchanges at

Deskit in Nubra Valley and Padam in Zaskar Valley as no application has been registered for opening telephones at these places. However, it is proposed to open a P.C.O. at Deskit and telegraph office at Padam during the current plan period subject to availability of stores and technical feasibility since the terrain is hilly.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Paper mill in Bihar

*283. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a paper mill in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The Central Government has at present no proposal to establish a paper mill in the State of Bihar.

(b) The question does not arise.

[English]

Projects by Engineering Projects (India) Limited in foreign countries

*284. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of projects under-taken by Engineering Projects (India) Limited during 1984-85 in foreign countries; and

(b) the profits earned on these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) No new project in foreign countries was undertaken by Engineering Projects (India) Limited during 1984-85.

(b) Does not arise.

Delicensing of Schedule 'A' Industries

2566. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to delicense and open up Schedule 'A' of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in the areas of Defence equipment, coal mining, power plants, oil exploration and refining, port development, air transport, construction of roads and bridges etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Taking over of Madras Petro-Chemicals

2567. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Oil Refineries Limited is supplying the basic raw material to a unit called Madras Petrochemicals in the private sector;

(b) whether presently this unit is being managed by Industrial Development Bank of India;

(c) whether it is proposed to take over this unit as a subsidiary of Madras Oil Refinery; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA KOHTAGI) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The decision is only to rehabilitate the unit and MRL'S role is limited to supply of some base feed stock and buy back the processed product from Madras Petrochemicals Limited.

Raids on Teatle Firms for spurious stamping

2568. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether raids were carried out recently on some textile traders in Delhi for spurious stamping on cloth etc as reported in 'The Economic Times' of 28 June, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to bring such cases to the notice of the consumers and consumer voluntary organisations at the earliest;

(d) the corrective steps taken in this matter; and

(e) whether surveillance is proposed to be intensified to protect consumers ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On a complaint filed before the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate u/s 78/79 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 the Court directed search of certain premises as a result of which 20 gunny bags containing spurious textile material bearing trade mark of M/s Gwalior Rayons Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Company Limited were seized.

(c) to (e). The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 contains adequate penal provisions for applying false trade marks and for selling goods bearing false trade marks. The amended Copyright Act, 1957 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 also contain provisions to deal with these practices. Grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary consumer organisations for generating consumer awareness by organising consumer education programmes.

Companies found guilty of accounting lapses

2569. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take action against companies whose accounting policies are contrary to the recommendations made by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that in many cases the accounts of companies do not present a 'true and fair' picture, as enjoined by the provisions of the Companies Act; and

(c) if so, action taken in such cases ?

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

(a) The recommendations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India regarding accounting policies have no legal force. Action is considered by the Department of Company Affairs in cases where specific contravention of the provision of the Companies Act is brought to the notice of the Department through complaint, inspection etc.

(b) and (c). During the period 1.4.85 to 31.3.86, 9 prosecutions under Section 211 of the Act have been filed against the companies for not disclosing "true and fair" view of their affairs in the Balance Sheets.

Production of Khadi

2570. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in the country during 1985-86, State-wise;

(b) the estimated number of weavers engaged in the production of khadi;

(c) the estimated size of the population dependent for its livelihood on khadi production; and

(d) brief particulars of Centrally sponsored schemes for promoting the production of Khadi and ensuring a reasonable return to the producer ?

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

(a) Statewise figures of production of Khadi in the country available for the year 1984-85 are given in Statement-I below.

(b) 1.36 lakh weavers were engaged in the production of Khadi during 1984-85.

(c) Khadi provided employment to 13.05 lakh persons (full time 4.24 lakh persons and part time 8.81 lakh persons) during 1984-85.

(d) Particulars of centrally sponsored schemes for promoting the production of Khadi are given in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Statewise production of Khadi during 1984-85

Quantity : Million S q.mt.

S. No.	States and Union Territories	Quantity
1	2	3
I. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.94
2.	Assam	0.38
3.	Bihar	6.86
4.	Gujarat	7.95
5.	Haryana	1.62
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.20
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.46
8.	Karnataka	6.28
9.	Kerala	3.01
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.73
11.	Maharashtra	1.95
12.	Manipur	0.01
13.	Meghalaya	*
14.	Nagaland	0.02

1	2	3
15.	Orissa	0.27
16.	Punjab	4.57
17.	Rajasthan	6.93
18.	Sikkim	0.02
19.	Tamil Nadu	19.10
20.	Tripura	0.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	33.14
22.	West Bengal	3.24
Total I		103.78
II. Union Territories		
	Delhi	0.18
	Pondicherry	0.02
Total II		0.20
Total I+II		103.98

Statement-II

(d) Particulars of centrally sponsored schemes for promoting the production of Khadi.

Khadi means any cloth woven on hand-looms in India from cotton silk or woollen yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns. Khadi programme is a central schemes for which central government provides financial assistance in the form of loans and grants. The KVIC extends as per the approved pattern financial assistance as well as technical assistance to the certified institutions cooperatives through state KVIBs as well as directly. Loans are provided by KVIC for Khadi on zero per cent interest. If institutions avail bank finance interest at 4 per cent is borne by them and balance subsidised by KVIC under interest subsidy scheme. Central Government through KVIC provided in 1985-86 fifteen per cent sales rebate on retail sale of khadi throughout the year on some varieties of khadi and additional ten per cent on all varieties of khadi during special rebate period of 90 days. KVIC has taken steps to increase the productivity of

artisans and thereby earnings by introduction of improved technology in the form of new model charkhas for spinners and improved looms for weavers and also improved preprocessing. KVIC has a system of cost chart for Khadi in which shares of various factors of production are indicated and revised from time to time through which the interests of producers of khadi are safeguarded.

Labour problem in I. D. P. L.

2571. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether labour problem is still continuing in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited;

(b) whether it is affecting production in the plant; and

(c) if so, the steps the Union Government have so far-taken to stop such an unpleasant condition of the industry and—the critical position of the labour force in the said area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is labour unrest at the Gurgaon plant of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government is examining the connected issues.

Production of power-energy from garbage

2572. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 226 on the 25th February, 1986, regarding scheme for production of power energy from garbage and state :

(a) whether detailed analysis of garbage has been completed by now;

(b) if so, the main findings; and

(c) when such projects are likely to be started in cities ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Detailed analysis of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) of Kanpur city is being carried out by I.I.T., Kanpur in association with Kanpur Municipal Corporation. The analysis has to be carried out for the garbage quality for different seasons over a period of one year. The final report is expected by the end of 1986.

Municipal Corporation of other big cities have been requested to examine desirability of Incineration-cum-Power Generation Plants in their cities if sufficient MSW, at least about 500 tonnes/per day is available

(c) A decision in this regard can be taken only after the satisfactory performance of the pilot plant at Timarpur, Delhi due for commissioning in March '87, has been proved.

Expansion of Central undertakings in States

2574. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Union Government to modernise and expand the Central industrial undertakings in the States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). There are a number of such schemes already under implementation and the effort involved in collecting the details from more than 220 existing enterprises is not considered commensurate with the benefits to be obtained therefrom. Moreover, most of these details are available in the Performance Budget of the Ministries/Departments.

Telephone exchanges in Orissa

2575. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of manual telephone exchanges that are proposed to be made automatic in Orissa; and

(b) the total number of new telephone exchanges with locations that are proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 21 manual exchanges have been proposed to be made automatic in Orissa during 7th Plan. Out of which one exchange at Balasore has already been automatized and Dhen Kanal is proposed to be automatized during 1986-87. The remaining exchanges are proposed to be automatized in 87-88 and in subsequent year of the 7th Plan subject to availability of equipment.

(b) About 110 new exchanges are proposed to be opened in Orissa during 7th Plan subject to availability of demand and financial viability of the proposal and exchange units. The yearwise break-up is as follows :

Year	No. of exchanges proposed to be opened
1. 1985-86	35 (already opened) Details in the statement given below.
2. 1986-87	15
3. 1987-88	20
4. 1988-89	20
5. 1989-90	20

} Locations to be decided

Statement

List of places where new exchanges opened in Orissa during 1985-86

1. Chudapali
2. Liosinga
3. Kabatabandh
4. Kadnapada
5. Kandarpur
6. Korua
7. Raj Kaniaka
8. Salepur

9. Hindol Road
10. Nalco Smelter
11. Parjang
12. Ballipdar
13. Bhismagiri
14. Kukuda Khandi
15. Pudemari
16. Klyansingpur
17. Padmapur
18. Chitrada
19. Khunta
20. Sukruli
21. Suliapada
22. Balipatna
23. Chand K Industrial Complex
24. Gobakunda
25. Bheden
26. Chichinda
27. Ghess
28. Kantapali
29. Remenda
30. Sialkhanderta
31. Gopalpur
32. Kumarmuda
33. Kutra
34. Sargipali
35. Subdega

Industrial potential of Kerala

2576. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made about the industrial potential of Kerala with a view to developing industries using local raw materials and available infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have ever sent any concrete and comprehensive proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The development of infrastructure and setting up of industries in a State is the concern of the State Government concerned.

It is however, understood that the Kerala State Planning Board had constituted a High Level Committee on Industry, Trade and Power. The Seventh Plan proposals of the Government of Kerala for the Industry and Mineral Sector were formulated in the light of the Report of the High Powered Committee on Industry, Trade and Power. The Plan proposals were discussed in the Planning Commission and the following outlays were agreed for the Seventh Plan.

<i>Seventh Plan Outlay</i>	
(Rs. crores)	
<i>Industry and Minerals</i>	207.00
1. Village and Small Industries	77.00
2. Medium and Large Industries	126.00
3. Mining	4.00

The Small Industries Service Institute, Trichur and the District Industries Centres in Kerala have conducted several types of studies/surveys for developing Small Scale Industries in various districts of the State. Based on these surveys, DICs in collaboration with SISI, Trichur and other developmental agencies have prepared Action Plans for implementation in their respective districts for the economic growth and development of the State.

The Ministry of Industry has However, not received any concrete and comprehensive proposal in this regard.

Additional junctions in Dharamsala
telegraph division of Himachal
Pradesh

2577. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to provide additional junctions between (i) Nadaun and Hamirpur, (ii) Gagret and Chintpurni, (iii) Gagret and Una, (iv) Sri Naina Devi and Bilaspur via Nangal and (v) Paragpur and Dehra Stations in Dharamsala Telegraph Division of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the likely data by which the junctions will be provided and the estimated cost in each case ?

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

(b) The position in respect of the additional Trunk circuits is as under :—

(i) *Nadaun-Hamirpur.*

The work for the provision of a second Trunk circuit is in progress and the same is likely to be completed during the current financial year. Estimated cost is Rs 45,000/-

(ii) *Gagret-Chintpurni*

Chintpurni is served by a small automatic exchange parented to Dehragopipur. 2nd parenting to Gagret is likely to be completed during 1987-88. The estimated cost is Rs. 90,000/-.

(iii) *Gagret-Una*

An estimate for the provision of a direct Trunk circuit between Gagret and Una has been sanctioned. The work is likely to be completed during 1987-88. Estimated cost is Rs. 3, 15,000/-.

(iv) *Naina Devi-Bilaspur*

Installation of a single channel VHF system between Naina Devi and Nangal stands approved. The estimated cost is Rs. 85,000/-. The trunk circuit will be built up as Naina Devi-Nangal VHF system plus Nangal-Chandigarh UHF plus Chandigarh-Bilaspur UHF. Line of sight is available only between Naina Devi and Nangal and there is no direct line of sight between Naina Devi and Bilaspur. Commissioning

of this circuit depends upon the supply of VHF equipment.

(v) *Paragpur-Dahra*

Paragpur is a small automatic exchange parented to Dehra Second trunk junction between Paragpur and Dehra has already been provided in March, 1986.

[Translation]

Setting up of Gobar gas plants in Madhya Pradesh

2578. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for the setting up of gobar gas plants in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the target fixed in this regard for tribal sub-plan area during the Sixth Plan period and the number of the gobar gas plants set up out of them and the number of the incomplete plants;

(c) whether Union Government have issued a directive to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the effect that this scheme should be got implemented by some other agency as the work done by Khadi Gramodyog in Madhya Pradesh for setting up for gobar gas plants in Adivasi areas is not satisfactory ; and

(d) if so, the name of the agency through which the said scheme is proposed to be executed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A Central Sector Scheme 'National Project for Biogas Development' (NPBD) was launched in 1981-82 for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. The targets fixed for setting up of biogas plants (gobar gas plants) for the State of Madhya Pradesh including the targets of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) were as under :

Year	Targets (No. of plants)
1981-82	2000
1982-83	7000
1983-84	9000
1984-85	7500
Total	25,500

(b) Information is being collected from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The State Government has changed the nodal agency for implementation of biogas programme from Madhya Pradesh Khdai and Village Industries Board to Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd.

[English]

Development of fuel efficient vehicles

2579. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for promotion of rapid development of fuel-efficient vehicles is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Recognising the need for technological upgradation and consequent savings in fuel, Government have, during recent years, permitted automobile manufacturers to enter into foreign collaborations. The future strategy, which would give a boost to indigenous development and at the same time would not insulate us from technological innovations abroad, is under formulation.

Radio relay system in Orissa

2580. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Radio Relay System has been introduced in different States;

(b) if so, which areas of Orissa have been covered under such programme; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Following towns in Orissa have been provided with Radio Relay Systems :—

Cuttack, Behrampur, Sambalpur, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Paradeep and Nauapali.

(c) Following radio relay systems are working with above Towns :—

1. Kharagpur - Cuttack - Behrampur-Vizag- Vijayawada - Nellore-Madras Microwave system.
2. Calcutta - Kharagpur - Sambalpur Nagpur Microwave system.
3. Cuttack-Bhubaneswar Microwave system.
4. Sambalpur-Raigarh Microwave system.
5. Sambalpur-Rourkela Microwave system.

UHF Systems :

1. Cuttack-Paradeep UHF system.
2. Cuttack-Nauapali UHF system.

Price of Soda Ash

2581. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the manufacturers of soda ash are making abnormal profits;

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken so far to check this trend;

(c) whether Government have asked BICP to go into the cost structure of soda ash and suggest measures to peg the price at a particular level; and

(d) if so, the measures suggested by the BICP and steps taken to decrease the price of soda ash ?

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

(a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the prices of Soda Ash. It is, therefore, not feasible to limit the profitability of the manufacturers of Soda Ash at a particular level.

(c) and (d). Government had asked the BICP to go into the cost structure of the indigenous soda ash industry and make suitable recommendations. The BICP has submitted its report to the Government wherein it has, inter-alia, recommended that to stabilise internal prices, it is necessary to continue with imports as long as the indigenous production does not match the demand and import tariff should be calibrated in such a manner that the landed price more or less matches the existing indigenous price. The retail prices of Soda Ash have, however, been showing declining trend since the import has been permitted with reduced customs duty.

Concessions to small scale industries controlled by large/medium units

2582. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued a press note in March, 1985 stating that small scale industries controlled by medium/large scale units are not really small scale units and they would not be eligible for the special concessions/incentives available under various schemes for the promotion and protection of the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the criteria for identifying the units that are controlled by large and medium scale units; and

(c) how many such units had been identified by the State Governments and how many of them have been asked to deregister from the small scale sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The small scale industrial undertakings which are 'subsidiary of' or 'owned' or 'controlled' by any other undertaking are not eligible for the special concessions and incentives.

(c) Registration/deregistration of small scale undertakings is within the purview of State Governments. This information is not maintained by the Government.

Award of contracts for onshore oil drilling

2583. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian companies have lost interest in taking up onshore drilling contracts for Oil and Natural Gas Commission judged by the limited response to recent tenders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the onshore areas advertised for oil drilling and names of the foreign companies interested in onshore oil drilling; and

(d) the manner in which these drilling contracts are proposed to be awarded to ensure that no delay hampers this vital project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). Certain offshore areas have been advertised for oil exploration and exploitation by foreign oil companies. No such advertisement has been made for onshore areas to be explored either by Indian companies or by foreign companies.

Working of public enterprises

2584. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken in recent months to make public enterprises result-oriented and profit earning; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Government have been all along endeavouring to improve physical and financial performance of the Public Enterprises and to make them result-oriented.

The steps taken in this regard vary from unit to unit depending on their specific problems. However, some of the important steps taken include close monitoring and periodic review of performance by the Administrative Ministries/Departments at very high levels and vigorous follow up action of decisions taken in such meetings; allowing Board level executives a tenure of five years to start with and also deputation of managerial personnel from one enterprise to another for a maximum period of three years; structural reorganisation of enterprises etc. These are in addition to such steps as upgradation of technology; modernisation of Plant and Equipment wherever considered necessary; diversification of products; provision of balancing facilities; emphasis on training and retraining of personnel; encouraging labour participation in management and improvement of productivity and efficiency thereby facilitating cost reduction and cost control etc.

Committee on losses in Coal India Ltd.

2585. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during 1985 the Coal India authorities projected a profit of Rs. 14 crores but when the accounts were audited a net loss of Rs. 78 crores was established;

(b) whether Government set up a Committee to go into the matter and pin point responsibility on officers who deliberately fiddled with and manipulated figures and thereby caused embarrassment to Government;

(c) whether the Committee has since submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the names of the officers who have been indicated and the nature of punishment given ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). In April, 1985, Coal India reported that on the basis of the best possible estimates of subsidiaries, Coal India Limited has made a profit of Rs. 13.83 crores during the year 1984-85. With the completion of statutory audit and financial accounts of Coal India Limited and its 5 subsidiaries, it was found that Coal India Limited had suffered an overall loss of Rs. 78.03 crores.

The main variations were found to be in the accounts of two companies, namely Bharat Coking Coal Limited where the loss increased by Rs. 60.87 crores and Western Coalfields Limited where the profit decreased by Rs. 29.01 crores from the original estimates. A Task Force was constituted by the Government which went into the reasons for variation in Bharat Coking Coal Limited's reported loss in the estimates of cost accounts and audited financial accounts as the variation was substantial in respect of this Company. In Western Coalfields Limited also an Internal Committee was constituted by the Western Coalfields Limited to probe into the variations in accounts of this Company. Based on the findings of Task Force/Internal Committee, appropriate disciplinary action has been initiated/taken against the erring officers.

A Sub-Group of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Energy was also constituted by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs in April, 1986 to go into the details of the circumstances which led Coal India Limited to indicate an estimated profit of Rs. 13.83 crores for the financial year 1984-85 and the reasons for wrong estimation of profit ultimately leading to a loss of Rs. 78 crores by Coal India Limited during the same year. The Sub-Group has not yet submitted its report.

Oil exploration in Guntur distt. A. P.

2586. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has conducted any survey in coastal areas of Guntur district for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gravity-Magnetic and reconnoitry seismic surveys covering most of the coastal areas of Guntur district have been carried out.

Setting up of oil refinery in Assam

2587. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the present position regarding setting up a new oil refinery in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : Two private parties have applied for an industrial licence to set up a refinery. This is under the consideration of the Government.

Tie up with Pepsi Cola

2588. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab-Agro has applied for a tie-up with Pepsi Cola, U S. A.;

(b) what are they going to export and how much;

(c) what are they going to import and how much this is consistent with the existing import replenishment scheme; and

(d) whether they will be allowed to use foreign Trade Marks for goods to be sold in India ?

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

(b) The proposal envisages export of processed fruit and vegetable products, and other products worth Rs. 55 crores during the first 5 years.

(c) According to the details furnished in the application, the project envisages import of (i) machinery and equipment worth Rs. 6 crores and (ii) raw materials and components worth Rs. 8.60 crores. The actual imports, however, will be in accordance with the policy in force from time to time.

(d) The proposal does not envisage the use of foreign trade mark as such.

Setting up of telephone exchange at Chanswarpur in Midnapore district, West Bengal

2589. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a telephone exchange at Chanswarpur under Tamluk Block I in Midnapore district, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Opening of the exchange can be considered when the minimum demand of 10 is received and guidelines under the liberalised and policy of opening small capacity exchanges are met.

Commission to LPG agents

2590. SHRI A. CHARLES :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) the commissions fixed for distribution of LPG;

(b) the year in which this was fixed;

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn that the present commission is too low; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to enhance the commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The commission fixed for distribution of LPG is Rs. 3.62 per cylinder.

(b) This rate was made applicable with effect from 1st March 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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

Environmental awareness in Assam oil fields

2591. SHRI M. R. SAIKIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution made some recommendations to create environmental awareness in the oil fields of Assam;

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

(c) how far those recommendations have so far been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has, inter-alia, recommended that in the oil fields environmental awareness must be given top priority and everyone should be made aware of the necessity of environmental protection.

The following programmes have been undertaken by ONGC

—observance of World Environment Dry and Safety and Environment week.

—special issue of inhouse journal of ER of ONGC on the theme of the environmental protection.

—arranging competitions on essays, slogans and paintings, among officers and their families as a part of awareness promotional campaign.

—display of slides on the theme of environments, protection in cinema halls of Sibsagar, Jorhat and Gauhati.

—display of models and posters in different exhibitions.

Industrial shed project with Netherland's assistance in Karnataka

2592. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Industrial Sheds Project has been implemented in Karnataka with Netherland's assistance?

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) the aims of the project and the number of districts covered under the project so far;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to further extend the project; and

(e) if so, the target set for the construction of industrial projects in Karnataka by the end of the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) The cost of the project is Rs. 18 crores.

(c) The aim of the project is to provide entrepreneurs with work-sheds, necessary infrastructure and training in order to improve their earning capacity. Thirteen districts are covered under the project.

(d) A proposal is under consideration of the State Government of Karnataka.

(e) The target by the end of the Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised by the Government of Karnataka.

Modernisation of telephone system in Allahabad

2593. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether complaints have been received about the malfunctioning of the telephone department in Allahabad;

(b) whether the equipment of the Allahabad Telephone Exchange is obsolete and outdated and cannot cope with the present-day demands on the system;

(c) whether there is any proposal to modernise the Telephone system in Allahabad;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Only 2700 lines of Allahabad Cantt. strowger exchange have outlived their lives, but extensive maintenance efforts are made to provide reasonably satisfactory service to the subscribers.

(c) to (e) It has been planned to install a new 5000 lines digital electronic exchange in Allahabad towards the end of 7th plan. This new exchange will replace the old 2700 lines strowger exchange and also provide substantial relief to clear the present waiting list.

Claims for family pension from widows of postal employees in Punjab postal Circle

2594. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of claims received from widows of postal employees in Punjab Postal Circle for family pension during the period from August 1985 to June, 1986;

(b) the number of claims not settled upto the end of June, 1986 and reasons for delay; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to pay interest on late payments of claims where delay is for more than three months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 465.

(b) 65 Pendency due to incomplete information/documents.

(c) No, Sir.

Hike in Fiat car prices

2595. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved recently hike in price of Fiat cars;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the five-fold increase in price of cars since 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Government do not exercise any control over prices of vehicles.

(b) and (c). The Company has increased the ex-factory net-dealer price of their Premier Padmini Car by Rs. 3,940 with effect from June, 1986. A number of factors

such as increase in the price of inputs, raw materials, imported components etc. as also increases in fiscal levies and wage bills have consequential effect on prices of vehicles.

Hike in Car prices by Hindustan Motors

2596. DR CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Motors have increased car prices; and

(b) if so, whether this has the approval of Government ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government do not exercise any control over prices of vehicles.

Publicity stressing need for conservation of energy

2597. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for conservation of energy in various offices and industrial and commercial complexes of the country; and

(b) whether adequate publicity has been given to create an awareness among the people stressing the need for conservation of electricity and other sources of energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHAGI) : (a) The steps taken by the Government inter-alia include :

- (i) asking the Indian Standards institution to review the existing ISI specifications for electric appliances with a view to carry out modifications, wherever necessary, to cater to the energy efficiency aspect;

(ii) encouraging the manufacture and use of energy efficient lamps and lighting systems;

(iii) grant of tax incentives to encourage the use of energy saving devices and equipment;

(iv) emphasising the need for energy audits in industries to identify the scope for improvement in energy efficiency of the existing machinery and processes;

(v) Inter-action with the concerned Depts/Agencies to find out ways and means of ensuring that energy efficient appliances and equipment, including lamps, are manufactured and used.

(b) Pamphlets and brochures have been prepared and circulated by the Central Electricity Authority, some State Electricity Boards, Petroleum Conservation Research Association and Department of Coal to create an awareness among the people and guide them in the matter of conservation of electricity, oil and coal. Action has been also initiated to prepare short films and TV spots stressing the need for conservation of energy.

Fibre optics technology to update system of communications

2598. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has decided to introduce fibre optics technology to update the present system of communications between a few major cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the country where-from the technology assistance has been taken ?

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

(b) The details are as per Statement given below.

(c) Global tenders have been invited. The name of the country will be known after the tenders are finalised.

Statement

Fibre Optic Routes under consideration are :

(1) *Main Route :* New Delhi-Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad-Thane-Bombay.

Smaller Systems on the same cable :

- (a) New Delhi-Gurgaon-Behror
- (b) Jaipur-Ajmer-Bhilwara
- (c) Udaipur-Chitorgarh
- (d) Ahmedabad-Nadiad-Baroda-Surat
- (e) Surat-Bombay

Branching Routes :

- (a) Udaipur-Durgapur-Banswara
- (b) Ahmedabad-Gandhinagar

(2) Bombay-Dhullia-Indore-Bhopal

(3) Baroda-Godra-Dahod

(4) Thane-Pune

(5) Thane-Kalyan

(6) *Main Route :* New Delhi-Agra-Kanpur-Lucknow-Varanasi-Patna-Suri-Calcutta.

Smaller System on the same cable :

- (a) New Delhi-Hapur-Bulandshahr-Aligarh.
- (b) Agra-Aligarh
- (c) Agra-Ferozabad-Etawah
- (d) Varanasi-Jaunpur-Sultanpur
- (e) Patna-Arrah
- (f) Patna-Begulsarai-Bhagalpur-Dumka-Suri

Branching Routes :

- (a) Faizabad-Sultanpur
- (b) Suri-Asansol

(7) Ranchi-Jamshedpur

(8) Trichy-Dundigal-Madurai

(9) Palghat-Trichur-Ernakulam-Trivandrum

(10) Ernakulam-Angralli

(11) Ahmednagar-Sindhi-Yeola-Kopergaon Maiegapm

(12) Bangalore-Mysore

(13) Roorkee-Hardwar

(14) Gorakhpur-Kashinagar-Kasia

(15) *Main Route* : Bhatinda, Abohar-Sriganganagar

Branching Routes :

(a) Abohar-Fazilka

(b) Abohar-Hanumangarh

Energy by destruction of bio-mass

2599. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a considerable need of energy in the country is met by destruction of bio-mass; and

(b) steps taken to replace consumption of bio-mass by other forms of energy ?

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

(b) A number of programmes have been initiated to conserve biomass and check deforestation through popularization of biogas, improved chulhas, and solar cookers. Efforts have also been initiated to increase fuelwood supply through Energy Plantation Programmes.

Irregularities in implementing biogas scheme in Bihar

2600. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some irregularities have been reported from Patna, Nalanda, Santhal Pargana and Bhagalpur districts in implementing the biogas scheme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under took a survey of biogas plants set up from 1.4.1974 to 31.3.1982 through its Directorate of Economic Research. The survey, inter-alia, covered 3938 biogas plants in the districts of Patna, Nalanda, Bhagalpur and Santhal Pargana (Deoghar, Doonka,

Godda and Sahibganj). Discrepancies have been found in the number of plants which were reported as completed in KVIC's record. KVIC contemplate a re-survey of 605 plants which were classified as non-traceable in the report of the census study; out of this a resurvey of 73 plants has been completed so far.

International subscriber dialling system in Calicut

2601. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the required facilities are available at Calicut for International subscriber dialling; and

(b) if not, what are the proposals to bring the Calicut Section under the International subscriber dialling system without any further delay ?

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

(b) Installation work for introduction of International Subscriber Dialling system at Calicut is already in progress and International Subscriber Dialling is likely to be provided by March, 1987.

Industrial licences to large Industrial houses

2602 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a large number of applications for industrial licences from the first six large industrial houses during 1986;

(b) the number of licences issued to each of these industrial houses during 1985-86; and

(c) the number and details of their applications pending with Government for finalisation ?

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

(a) During the year 1986 (upto 30.7.1986) 77 Industrial Licence applications were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the grant of Letters of Intent from the first six large industrial houses.

(b) During the period 1985-86, the following number of industrial licences were issued to each of the houses :

Name of the Group	Number of Licences issued
Birla	8
Tata	2
J. K. Singhania	4
Mafatlal	3
Thapar	4
Reliance Industries	3

(c) Of the 77 proposals, 64 were at various stages of consideration. The details of pending industrial licence applications are not divulged till the Government have taken final decisions thereon.

Indigenisation of New Model of Maruti

2603. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
SHRI N VENKATARATNAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the switch-over to the new model of Maruti would affect the process of its indigenisation; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to speed up the indigenisation process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b) Switch-over to the new model is expected to result in a slight drop in the indigenisation level of the car during 1986-87. The company expects to make good this drop next year.

Solar Power with new cell designs

2604. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether research is being conducted in India to design cells and other devices which convert sunlight directly to electricity on similar basis as announced by researchers at Stanford University in California;

(b) the achievements made so far to utilise solar energy in India; and

(c) whether some advanced countries have been approached for technical know-how in the field of solar energy ?

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

(b) As a result of efforts made in India, solar photovoltaic cells and modules as well as systems for various applications are being manufactured in the country. Systems such as solar powered streetlights, community lighting systems, community television units, water pumping systems, small powered systems for rural electrification, etc. are being installed in various parts of the country. Over 250 villages have been provided with streetlights and other community facilities. The solar photovoltaic systems are also being used by organisations such as B.S.F., Railways, Defence Services and O.N.G.C. for specialised applications. Solar thermal systems such as water heating systems, solar driers, solar timber kilns, desalination units, etc. are also being deployed under a country-wide programme of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

(c) No, Sir. However, some Indian Companies have entered into cooperation with foreign companies in the field of solar

energy, involving technical know-how. Further, India has scientific exchange programmes with several countries.

Generation of Power Based on Plantations in Khar Land in Kutch in Gujarat

2605. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given approval for generation of 1.1 MW power based on plantations in Khar lands in Gujarat using non-conventional sources;

(b) whether it will be a joint venture between the Gujarat Energy Development Association and the State Government;

(c) the estimated cost of the project and when it will be commissioned; and

(d) whether the energy generated by this non-conventional source will be cheaper than the thermal power ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has approved an integrated project for energy plantation on degraded land and generation of 1.0 MW power.

(b) The project will be implemented through Gujarat Energy Development Agency jointly with Gujarat Electricity Board and Gujarat State Forest Department.

(c) The cost for energy plantation on 1000 ha land amounting to Rs. 93.0 lakhs has been approved. The cost of power generation of 1.0 MW is being worked out considering different options of power generation from energy plantations.

(d) According to estimates, the energy generated by this non-conventional sources will be competitive, with thermal power in that area.

Measures for losing Public Sector Units to reach "no cash loss" stage

2606. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a package of measures has been evolved to ensure that the losing public sector units could reach the stage of "No cash loss" within the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the package of measures; and

(c) in respect of which public units these measures are being enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) No such package has been evolved for ensuring that the loss making units reach the "No cash loss" stage within the current financial year itself.

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

Budgetary Support to Public Sector Units

2607. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to give budgetary support to public sector units for their cash losses as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 5th July, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether these units would be free to have their own prices and procurement policies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) Government have not taken any such decision.

(b) Does not arise.

Cloth bearing fake trade mark

2608. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police has recently seized some cloth bearing fake trade mark;

(b) if so, whether the persons indulging in such activity have been detected;

(c) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). On receipt of directions from the Court of Mrs. Kanwal Inder, Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi investigate a complaint made u/s 78/79 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, raids have been conducted in certain premises and cloth bearing fake trade marks have been seized. Further action in this regard will be taken on receipt of the directions of the Court.

Coal Projects in Andhra Pradesh

2609. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of coal projects which have since been cleared by the Union Government to be taken up in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the estimated annual production of coal of each project; and

(c) the funds earmarked for each projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c), Since 1980-81 Government have approved 23 coal projects (including revised cost estimates) for development in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Details are given in the statement below.

Statement

Coal Projects Sanction in the State of Andhra Pradesh (1980-81 to 1985-86)

S. No.	Name of coal project	Capacity (Mty.)	Capital cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Ramagundam Opencast	2.00	45.32
2.	Opencast No. 1, Manuguru	0.60	10.26
3.	Goleti No. 2 incline	0.36	5.60
4.	Srirampur No. 2-A incline	0.42	6.04
5.	Godavari Khani No. 9 and 7 inclines	0.42	9.09
6.	Srirampur No. 2	0.42	6.04
7.	Sarangapalli No. 2	0.59	13.84
8.	Godavari Khani No. 9 and 9-A (Revised cost estimates)	0.60	8.71
9.	Ravindra Khani No. 8 incline	0.38	9.08
10.	Venkatesh Khani No. 7	0.48	16.00
11.	Godavari Khani No. 11-A	1.52	54.53
12.	Jawahar Khani No. 5	0.54	23.50
13.	Yellandu OCP	0.50	16.00

1	2	3	4
14.	RCE for Manuguru OCP-I	0.80	18.84
15.	RCE for Ramagundam OCP-I	2.00	81.78
16.	Bellampalli OCP	0.35	11.28
17.	RCE for Ravindra Khani No. 7 incline	0.47	7.33
18.	Manuguru OCP-II	2.75	132.00
19.	Advance Action for Manuguru OCP-III	...	0.80
20.	Godavari Khani No. 10-A	0.57	27.31
21.	Srirampur No. 3 and 3-A	0.30	10.46
22.	Ravindra Khani No. 1-A	0.54	29.78
23.	Ramagundam OCP-II (Advance Action)	...	4.40

**Working of District Industries Centre,
Godhra**

2610. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the District Industries Centre, Panchmahals, Godhra (Gujarat) for grant of loan during the last three years and number out of them forwarded to the banks with recommendations;

(b) whether the DIC there has maintained any register/record of such applications;

(c) the number of applications rejected and returned by the Banks;

(d) whether any complaint has been received that applications received has not been registered and the records were not maintained properly;

(e) the number of cases of grant of subsidy disposed of with due sanction of subsidy; and

(f) the number of applications for subsidy pending, the time since when pending and reasons for delay in disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) to (f). District Industries Centre Programme is implemented by States/UT Governments and Central Government monitors it by giving broad policy guidelines. This type of information is not maintained by the Central Government.

Use of Plastic in Agriculture

2611. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have suggested to the States to draw up an action plan for promotion of plastic culture and take up implementation of the suggestions made by the Committee on the use of Plastics in Agriculture; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) and (b). Various recommendations regarding development of use of plastics in agriculture, packaging of fruits and setting up of Plastic Development Centres for propagating plasticulture have been made by the

National Committee on the Use of Plastics in Agriculture (NCPA). The report of the NCPA has been sent to the State Governments requesting them to draw up Action Plan in each of their concerned departments such as irrigation, agriculture, forestry, etc. for promotion of use of plasticulture as recommended by NCPA. It has also been suggested to the State Governments to constitute/reactivate a small and compact State level Committee with which the reconstituted NCPA could interact and coordinate the matters for implementation of the various recommendations.

Trade mark applications

2612. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for 'trade marks' pending (till date) with each of the registry offices;

(b) the number of applications which are pending for more than two, three and four years stating the reasons for delay in finalising these applications; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for their expeditions processing and finalisation and for clearance of the backlog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) All the applications filed at the Branch Office are processed and examined centrally at the Head Office in Bombay. The total number of applications pending examination in the Head Office as on 30.6.1986 is 40862.

(b) The number of applications pending for over two years but less than three years is 8456. The main reason for the backlog is the tremendous increase in the number of filling of applications.

(c) Every effort is made to speed up the examination of the applications.

Processing of applications for Trade Marks

2613. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government machinery for processing of applications for Trade Marks is very slow and cumbersome and is in no way helpful to the applicants as reported in the Economic Times dated 26 June, 1986; and

(b) if so, corrective steps taken/proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, there is a normal backlog of applications due to very large receipts which involve prior search and examination and every effort is being made to speed up the examination of these applications.

Air pollution around power and coal mining projects

2614. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently urged that steps should be taken to prevent air pollution around power and coal mining projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the power projects in the country where high efficient electrostatic precipitators would be installed; and

(c) what other steps would be taken by Government to minimise the ash dust in the atmosphere from the power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All new thermal power stations under installation are being provided

with high efficiency electrostatic precipitators. In addition to installing high efficiency precipitators, the boilers are also equipped with tall chimneys so as to disperse the particulate matter in a wide area.

Declaration of Kerala as industrially backward area

261T SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to declare the entire Kerala as industrially backward area taking into consideration the low per capita investment for industry and the unemployment problem in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Presently there is no proposal to declare Kerala as industrially backward.

Unauthorised delivery charges on LPG

2616. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of LPG in Bangalore city inclusive of charges for home delivery;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the charges for delivery are also being collected from the consumers even when delivery is taken at the shop under cash and carry system; and

(c) if so, whether Government would fix two different rates, one for delivery at the door of the consumer and another for delivery at agent's depot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The rate of LPG in Bangalore city inclusive of charges for home delivery is Rs. 61.40 per cylinder.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The cash and Carry System provides for a rebate of Re. 1/- for taking delivery at the agent's depot on the price for home delivery, for consumers who opt for this Scheme.

Oil exploration in West Champaran, Bihar

2617. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had conducted a survey of Champaran West in Bihar for oil exploration in 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the survey has been abandoned; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yer, Sir.

(b) During 1985-86 field season, one seismic party was deployed in this area and 303 SLK of reflection data has been acquired.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Telephone connection in West Bengal

2618. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

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

(b) the number of additional telephone connections proposed to be provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total number of Direct Exchange telephone connections in West Bengal including Calcutta Telephone District is 250830 as on 1-4-86.

(b) It is proposed to provide around 35,600 Direct Exchange lines in West Bengal including Calcutta Telephone District during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

(c) The total plan outlay for the telecommunication network for a particular unit is composed of various schemes which extend beyond the territorial limits of the unit. It is, therefore, not practicable to calculate the outlay for the particular unit.

Oil exploration in Narimanam and Cauvery Delta

2619. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil found out in Narimanam in Tamil Nadu is the best of its kind in the whole of the country;

(b) the further steps taken to have more oil wells in that area; and

(c) whether it is proposed to launch new explorations in Cauvery Delta in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) It is one of the best.

(b) Another well (Narimanam-2) is planned to be drilled in October 1986.

(c) ONGC is continuing its exploration for hydrocarbons in this basin since 1958. For intensifying the exploration activity, Government of India has entered into an agreement with USSR for carrying out intensive integrated exploration in the Cauvery Basin.

Inclusion of Panagar, Bheraghat Barela within Jabalpur local exchange

2620. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to include adjoining rural areas like Panagar, Bheraghat, Barela within the Jabalpur local exchange; and

(b) If so, the progress made so far ?

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

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

National Gas Grid for optimum utilisation of gas in Tripura and Krishna Godavari Basin

2621. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up National Gas Grid for optimum utilisation of gas in Tripura and Krishna Godavari Basin;

(b) whether the O. N. G. C. has put forward any proposal in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Oil and Natural Gas Commission has prepared a preliminary report on the prospects of natural gas availability in India and on the utilisation of this projected availability of gas. The National Gas Grid is a part of long term perspective plan for the development and utilisation of natural gas. Its implementation will depend on the establishment of adequate reserve of gas and availability of financial resources for its production and utilisation. Exploration is under-way for discovering oil and gas reserves.

Expansion of capacity by Messers Bajaj Auto Ltd.

2622. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Messers Bajaj Auto Limited has sought expansion of their two-wheeler and three-wheeler production capacity to meet the export and indigenous demands;

(b) if so, the details of the expansion sought; and

(c) the steps taken by the company to contain the cost price of the vehicles and to make them fuel efficient ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) No such proposal has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The company has been manufacturing fuel efficient scooters and has been able to contain the cost price within reasonable limits through better productivity of men and machines R and D. effective inventory control etc.

Purchase of electric wire

2623. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are producing electric wires and the quantity of electric wires purchased by the Government during the year 1985-86 for execution of different projects for generation of electricity; and

(b) the total amount involved in these purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The time, labour and expenditure involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results expected to be achieved.

Joint Sector Projects in the Country

2624. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Sector form of industrial promotion is gaining increasing popularity;

(b) if so, the number of joint sector units in the country State-wise with details of their products and year of incorporation; and

(c) whether large industrial houses are also taking advantage of this form and expanding their economic power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The number of letters of intent granted to State Industrial Development Corporations since 1983 has been as follows :

Year	No. of letters of intent
1983	148
1984	117
1985	118
1986 (upto May)	64

Detail regarding location, item of manufacture, capacity etc. of all letters of intent and industrial licences are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their monthly Newsletter copies of which are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(c) The quantum of association of private capital in projects promoted by State Industrial Development Corporations has been prescribed in such a manner that the power of control and guidance of the affairs of the undertaking remains effectively with

the State Industrial Development Corporations. Association of MRTP/FERA Companies is ordinarily confined to industries included in Appendix-I industries which are open to MRTP/FERA houses.

Thermal power station at Bakreswar

2625. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether and if so when proposal or alternative proposals for a thermal power station at Bakreswar has been received from the Government of West Bengal; the details of the proposals;

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at regarding the feasibility of a thermal power station of the proposed size at the proposed location; if so, when;

(c) the criteria/guidelines for arriving at the decision regarding the proposals; and

(d) whether the decision has been delayed and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The project proposal for installation of a Thermal Power Station of 3 × 210 MW capacity at Bakreswar in West Bengal was received in the Central Electricity Authority in December, 1983. The proposal was techno-economically appraised and cleared by the Authority in May, 1985 at an estimated cost of Rs. 682.58 crores subject, inter-alia, to confirmation of coal linkage and clearance by the State Forest Department of West Bengal. An investment decision can be taken after clearance from the Forest Department of the State Government has been received, coal linkage has been established and the funding pattern has been determined.

Possibility of oil off Goa coast

2626. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the possibility of oil availability off the Goa coast has been assessed;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, whether efforts would be made to assess such a possibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. 3 wells have been drilled in this basin so far; however, no discovery has been made. 8 offshore blocks are also being offered for bidding by international companies. (Geologically Goa coast forms a part of Kerala Konkan offshore basin).

Demand and production in petrochemical Sector

2627. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to make an assessment of the existing demand and the needed capacities in the petrochemical sector so that sufficient self reliance is achieved;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up a Committee for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The petrochemical industry in the country is emerging as a thrust area and its growth needs to be accelerated with accent on optimum utilisation of all available resources such as feedstock, technologies, etc. to realise full potential. The Government has, therefore, set up in April, 1986 a Committee for Perspective Planning of Petrochemical Industry for formulating a long-term integrated growth oriented plan for the industry to evolve an integrated plan for the orderly dynamic growth of the petrochemical

industry for the 7th, 8th and 9th Plan periods and further to recommend measures for implementation of the plan. The main Committee is being assisted by 4 sub-groups as follows :

- (1) Sub-group on hydrocarbons;
- (2) Sub-group on synthetic fibre including intermediates;
- (3) Sub-group on Polymer; and
- (4) Sub-group on petrochemicals other than (2) and (3).

The Committee and its sub-groups comprise of representatives/experts from the Government Departments, public sector and private sector. The Committee is expected to submit its report by end of September, 1986.

New telephone connections in Delhi

2628. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam has recently stated that 35,000 new telephone connections would be provided in Delhi during 1986.

(b) if so, the details of the exchanges for which these lines would be issued;

(c) whether Government are aware that several telephone exchanges in the capital have been frozen since long; and

(d) if so, action proposed to decongest such exchanges ?

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

(b) The approximate number of telephone connections exchange-wise expected to be given are as under :

Exchange	Telephone Connections
Jor Bagh	2,000
Idgah	2,000
Delhi Gate	1,500
Hauz Khas	4,000
Laxmi Nagar	1,300
Tis Hazari	5,000
Shakti Nagar	1,200
Okhla	2,500
Nehru Place	5,000
Rajouri Garden	8,000
Karol Bagh	1,500
Other exchanges	1,000
	35,000

(c) Eight out of a total of 48 telephone exchanges in Delhi are frozen at present for want of spare capacity.

(d) Expansion of the above exchanges as per details given below has been planned :

Exchanges	Expansion Programme	Anticipated date of completion
1. Shakti Nagar	10,000 lines	March, 1987
2. Shahdara	15,000 lines	March, 1987
3. Okhla	10,000 lines	March, 1987
4. Janak Puri	300 lines	March, 1987
5. Kidwai Bhawan	10,000 lines	1987-88
6. Nangloi	Replacement with larger capacity is planned at these places	
7. Alipur	during the current plan period.	
8. Badli		

Production and export of Naphtha

2629. SHRY E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of Naphtha produced in various oil refineries for internal utilisation by the fertilizer factories in the year 1985-86; and

(b) the quantity and the names of the countries to which it is exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A total net quantity of 4.955 million tonnes of Naphtha was produced by the oil refineries in 1985-86 out of which the estimated consumption/off-take for Fertilisers was 2.306 million tonnes and 1.796 million tonnes were exported. As the exports are made through tenders in the international oil market, it is not possible to specify the countries to which it goes.

Promotion of traditional industries in M. P.

2630. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have been financing the State Governments to promote the traditional industries in different States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the promotion of traditional industries in the last three years in Madhya Pradesh ?

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

(b) Separate outlays are provided in the five year plans for the promotion of traditional industries such as khadi and village

industries, handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and coir for all states and union territories including Madhya Pradesh. Besides, some of the promotional schemes commonly implemented in all states and union territories including Madhya Pradesh include creation of infrastructure facilities for assisting these industries to procure raw material supplies, credit improved tools and equipment, training of artisans to improve their skills, marketing and publicity, strengthening of cooperative structure, welfare measures like housing-cum-work-sheds, R and D facilities for product development and upgradation of technology etc. There are also certain on-going schemes under implementation in Madhya Pradesh such as Inter-State Tasar Project, M. P. State Hast Shilp Vikas Nigam for development of handicrafts etc.

Installation of biogas plants

2631. SHRI AMAR SINH
RATHAWA :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of biogas units installed in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan in each State;

(b) the names of the States which achieved the targets;

(c) the names of those States which could not achieve the targets fixed for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) the number of plants lying idle due to certain defects in each State and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any target has been fixed to commission biogas plants in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; if so, their number, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A Central Sector Scheme 'National Project for Biogas Development' (NPBD), which caters to family size biogas plants, was launched in 1981-82

for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. Statement I indicating the number of biogas plants installed during 1981-82 to 1984-85 in different States is given below.

(b) and (c). Targets are being fixed on year to year basis in consultation with the State Governments. During 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Plan, the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Mizoram had achieved or exceeded their targets. The remaining States/Union Territories fell short of their targets. The overall national figure achieved was higher than the sum of the yearly national targets.

(d) There are many reasons for plants lying idle, such as normal maintenance, natural calamities like drought, simple operational problems and structural problems, etc.

An evaluation survey conducted by five independent agencies has brought out that over 86 per cent of biogas plants are functioning. Out of the remaining plants, only 5 per cent had structural problems. Statement II indicating the number of non-functional biogas plants detected during inspections done by State Governments is given below.

(e) An overall target of 5.5 lakh plants has been envisaged for the Seventh Plan period. State-wise targets are however decided on annual basis. Statement III indicating targets for setting up of biogas plants fixed for 1985-86 and 1986-87 under NPBD is given below.

Statement—I

The number of biogas plants installed during 1981-82 to 1984-85 under National Project for Biogas Development

State/U.T./ Agency	Total No. of plants set up during 1981-82 to 1984-85
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	23889
2. Assam	478

1	2
3. Bihar	7793
4. Gujarat	16412
5. Haryana	7752
6. Himachal Pradesh	3530
7. Jammu & Kashmir	112
8. Karnataka	15990
9. Kerala	3274
10. Madhya Pradesh	13762
11. Maharashtra	76022
12. Manipur	16
13. Meghalaya	71
14. Nagaland	28
15. Orissa	5511
16. Punjab	4178
17. Rajasthan	13666
18. Sikkim	10
19. Tamilnadu	29284
20. Tripura	10
21. Uttar Pradesh	66805
22. West Bengal	4858
23. Andaman & Nicobar	3
24. Chandigarh	42
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59
26. Delhi	182
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	436
28. Mizoram	77
29. Pondicherry	277
30. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	49045

Statement—II

Number of non-functional biogas plants detected during inspection of plants done by State Governments as on 30.6.1986.

States/Union Territories	No. of non-functional plants detected as on 30.6.1986
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	294
2. Bihar	190

1	2
3. Gujarat	452
4. Haryana	85
5. Himachal Pradesh	9
6. Kerala	82
7. Madhya Pradesh	2457
8. Maharashtra	4097
9. Orissa	105
10. Pondicherry	2
11. Punjab	26
12. Rajasthan	1535
13. Tamilnadu	506
14. West Bengal	1
Total	9841

Statement—III

Targets for setting up biogas plants fixed for 1985-86 and 1986-87 under National Project for Biogas Development

State/U.T./ Agency	Target (No. of plants)	
	1985-86	1986-87

1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	20000	20000
2. Assam	1000	1000
3. Bihar	6400	6400
4. Gujarat	4800	5000
5. Haryana	2200	2200
6. Himachal Pradesh	2500	2500
7. Jammu & Kashmir	120	120
8. Karnataka	7000	7000
9. Kerala	2400	2400
10. Madhya Pradesh	3000	3000
11. Maharashtra	35100	40000
12. Manipur	25	25
13. Meghalaya	100	30
14. Nagaland	10	10
15. Orissa	2500	2500

1	2	3
16. Punjab	1600	1600
17. Rajasthan	5000	5000
18. Sikkim	10	5
19. Tmilnadu	13000	13120
20. Tripura	10	10
21. Uttar Pradesh	20000	20000
22. West Bengal	2800	2800
23. Andman & Nicobar	10	5
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2	—
25. Chandigarh	5	5
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	10
27. Delhi	100	60
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	100	100
29. Lakshadweep	1	—
30. Mizoram	100	100
31. Pondicherry	100	100
32. Khadi and Village Industries Commission	20000	15000
Total	1,50,000	1,50,100

Supply of power to Karnataka

2632. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-SWARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Karnataka is drawing power from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, Andhra Pradesh and Kalpakkam Thermal Station (Tamil Nadu); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of power drawn by Karnataka from Ramagundam STPS and Kalpakkam APS during April to June, 1986 is indicated below :—

(Figures in MU)
 Supply to Karnataka April to June,
 from : 1986 Actual
 Draⁿal

Ramagundam STPS 116.1
 Kalpakkam APS 15.0

STD service by using one rupee coins

2633. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
 Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
 be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to extend facilities to Delhi citizens to make direct calls to other cities through unattended STD service by using one rupee coins and without having to wait for booked trunk calls; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) A limited number of STD Public telephones imported alongwith Electronic exchanges from Japan are being tried in the network.

New loan agreement with Japan
 by O.N.G.C.

2634. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
 JEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
 AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Oil and Natural Gas Commission raised a loan of 60 million dollars through a group of ten Japanese Leasing companies led by Sumisho Leasing;

(b) whether under the new loan agreement, ONGC sold some of its equipment against cash and purchased them back under a deferred payment system with a fixed interest rate of 10.5 per cent payable in fourteen equal half-yearly instalments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for entering into such a deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINIS-
 TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
 PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
 (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a)
 Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under the Instalment Sale Financing, the borrower acting as a purchaser is able to raise the funds through notional sale and purchase of assets. ONGC has also entered into a separate Swap Agreement with M/s. Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Ltd.

(d) ONGC have been able to secure cheaper financing to meet their foreign exchange requirements.

Import of Soda ash

2635. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the
 Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
 state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import soda ash;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from where it will be imported and how much foreign exchange is involved;

(c) the time by which it is expected to reach India;

(d) the criteria for distribution of soda ash in the States, State-wise keeping in view the demands of the State; and

(e) the share that will be given to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
 DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-
 CHALAM) : (a) In the current Import Policy (1985-88), Soda Ash is under Open General Licence (OGL) to Actual Users. Government itself has, however, no plan to import soda ash.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Functioning of district industries centres

2636. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of complaints received by the Union Government from various States about the carelessness and corrupt practices being adopted by District Industries Centres;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Union Government thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if any action has been taken, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Responsibility of implementation of DIC Programme rests with the State Governments. Whenever complaints about the functioning of the DICs are received, those are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action.

[English]

Petrol pumps allotted in Karnataka

2637. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of petrol pumps allotted to Karnataka during the last two years; and

(b) the number out of them allotted to Kolar District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :
(a) The Oil Companies have allotted 75 Retail Outlets (Motor Spirit/Diesel) in Karnataka State during the last two years.

(b) Out of the above, one Retail Outlet was allotted in Kolar district of that State.

[Translation]

Central Industrial Projects for Uttar Pradesh

2638. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such Central Industrial Projects for Uttar Pradesh for which administrative approval has already been given but construction work has not been started; and

(b) the details of these projects along with the tentative date of commencement of the construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pace of industrialization of 'No Industry' Districts

2639. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether pace of industrialisation in 'no industry' districts is very slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of 'no industry' districts in the country in March, 1980 and in March, 1986; and

(d) the time by which at least one heavy industry is likely to be set up in each of such districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) and (b). The number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued to 'No-Industry Districts' has been increasing progressively over the years. The break-up is as follows :

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1982	159	2
1983	111	13
1984	84	27
1985	114	33
1986	47	12

(upto May)

(c) Identification of 'No-Industry Districts' has been on the basis of Action Plans for 1979-80 of District Industries Centres in November, 1981. At first 83 districts were identified as 'No Industry Districts'. At present there are 93 'No Industry Districts'.

(d) Industrialisation of various districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts by providing incentives for setting up units in industrially backward areas. The details of concessions/incentives admissible to entrepreneurs for setting up industries in 'No Industry Districts' are given in the booklet "Incentives for Industries in backward areas (Central Government and Central Financial Institutions) April, 1984" read with this Ministry's Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I, dated 9.4.85, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

New telephone connections in Vyara and Songadh telephone exchanges in Surat telephone division (Gujarat)

2640. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone connections for which demands had been received in Vyara and Songadh Telephone Exchanges of Surat Telephone Division in Gujarat during the period from 1981 to 1984;

(b) the number of telephone connections; out of them provided every year together with other details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the remaining telephone connections will be provided and the details of the steps being taken to provide these connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The new demand received in Vyara and Songadh telephone exchanges of Surat telephone District in Gujarat during the period from 1981 to 1984 is given below :

New demand received during	Vyara	Songadh
1981-82	...	...
1982-83	...	...
1983-84	1	...
1984-85	37	30

(b) The number of telephone connections provided every year in Vyara and Songadh is as under :

Telephone connections provided during	Vyara	Songadh
1981-82	...	...
1982-83	...	...
1983-84	1	...
1984-85	1	21

(c) The remaining telephone connections at Vyara and Songadh likely to be provided within this year.

[English]

Waiting list for LPG connections

2641. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of applications for LPG connections pending in Delhi and other States;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Delhi and other States those persons whose cases are recommended by MPs/Ministers/Senior Officials of Oil Companies are provided LPG connections earlier from the quota earmarked for them while the needy persons, whose applications have been pending for years together, do not get LPG connections; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the applications of other needy persons are also sanctioned within a reasonable period and the criteria to be fixed for sanction of connections to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI):
(a) A statement is given below.

(b) While release of priority connections is made in some cases, it has no adverse effect on the oil industry's planned programme for release of new connections.

(c) Release of new connections is made under the annual customer enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG Bottling capacity, transportation and other infrastructure facilities. The oil industry plans to enrol around 16 lakhs customers during 1986-87.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of persons on waiting list for release of LPG Connections as on 1.6.86
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	91,604
2	Assam	6,364
3	Bihar	41,534
4	Gujarat	4,39,127
5	Haryana	2,10,382

1	2	3
6	Himachal Pradesh	12,304
7	Jammu and Kashmir	44,405
8	Karnataka	8,796
9	Kerala	1,394
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,65,702
11	Maharashtra	7,55,719
12	Manipur	895
13	Meghalaya	1,825
14	Nagaland	706
15	Orissa	35,493
16	Punjab	1,88,750
17	Rajasthan	2,96,143
18	Sikkim	150
19	Tamil Nadu	16,416
20	Tripura	2,800
21	Uttar Pradesh	6,38,723
22	West Bengal	61,861

Union Territories :

1	Arunachal Pradesh	110
2	Chandigarh	65,819
3	Delhi	5,08,213
4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	410
5	Goa and Daman Diu	25,221
6	Mizoram	1,895

Total : 36,22,761

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agencies in Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Balia, Ghazipur and Basti Districts of U.P.

2642. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the places in districts of Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Balia, Ghazipur and Basti in Uttar Pradesh where LPG agencies

are proposed to be allotted in 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) whether applications have been invited for the selected places;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and time by which the applications will be invited; and

(d) the time by which these agencies will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (c). Out of the districts of Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Balia, Ghazipur and Basti in U.P., the oil industry has included the following locations in its Marketing Plan 1985-86 for creating LPG distributorships during 1986-87 and 1987-88; applications for these locations have already been invited :

<i>Name of the place</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>
1. Mubarakpur	Azamgarh
2. Jaunpur	Jaunpur

(d) In view of the various steps which precede the allotment of a dealership/distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate a definite time-limit for commissioning of these distributorships.

Outstanding telephone bill against Ministers of Bihar State

2643. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Members of the Council of Ministers of Bihar State against whom telephone bills for the period from January, 1980 to December, 1984 are outstanding;

(b) the reasons for payment of these bills not having been made so far;

(c) the amount of the telephone bills outstanding in the name of all Ministers of state during this period; and

(d) the action taken so far to realise this amount and the names of the Ministers against whom telephone bills of more than fifty thousand rupees are outstanding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the concerned units and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

[English]

Availability of Gas in Jaisalmer

2644. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether further gas wells have been discovered in the Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the latest estimate of the recoverable natural gas reserves in this area; and

(c) the details of the utilization of these gas reserves so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Gas was discovered in Rajasthan at Manhera Tilla in 1967 and at Ghotaru in 1983.

(b) Initial Recoverable Reserves of natural gas at these places have been estimated at 541.7 million cubic metres.

(c) Gas Reserve in Rajasthan have not so far been utilized.

Farakka Super Thermal Plant

2645. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Farakka Super Thermal Plant has started production of power;

(b) if so, since when and the present rate of production;

(c) whether West Bengal State Electricity Board have started taking power from Farakka;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) when will the entire Farakka Thermal plant be completed;

(f) what was the original target for completion and what is the revised target;

(g) the estimated cost escalation due to change in target date for completion;

(h) the total production capacity of the plant; and

(i) who will be the consumers of power generated by the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The first 200 MW unit of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) has been on coal firing since 10th April, 1986. The unit is under stabilisation and is not yet in commercial operation; during April, May and June, 1986, it generated 12.99, 15.60 and 38.79 million units respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The first stage of the project, comprising 3 units of 200 MW each, is expected to be completed by April, 1987. The second stage of the project, comprising 2 units of 500 MW each, has been approved and is expected to be completed by 1992-93.

(f) The first 200 MW unit of the Farakka Stage-I was scheduled to be com-

missioned in May, 1985 and the two remaining units at intervals of 6 months each thereafter. The first unit was synchronised on 1.1.1986. The second and third units are expected to be commissioned in September, 1986 and April, 1987 respectively.

(g) The latest approved cost for Stage-I of the Project, including the associated transmission system, is Rs. 622.82 crores. No significant cost escalation over the approved estimate is anticipated.

(h) The total installed capacity of the Farakka STPP, Stage-I and II would, on completion, be 1600 MW.

(i) Power generated at the Farakka STPP will be supplied to the beneficiaries in the Eastern Region viz. West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Sikkim and DVC.

Public sector units incurring losses

2646, SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of losses incurred by the public sector units during 1985-86;

(b) the amount expected to be raised from the public sector units during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) how Government propose to achieve the target fixed for the public sector units for the seventh Five year Plan in view of continuous losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) The accounts of Central Public Enterprises for the year 1985-86 are under various stages of completion and audit. As such, the details of losses incurred by public sector units during 1985-86 based on their audited accounts are not available.

(b) The amount expected to be raised from the public sector during 7th Five Year Plan is given in Chapter 4, Volume-I of the 7th Five Year Plan document.

(c) The Central Public Enterprises have made net profits during the last few years on overall basis though some of the enterprises are incurring continuous losses. The target of 7th plan for internal resources generation by public Enterprises has been fixed after taking into account the loss making enterprises.

Availability and utilization of gas from Bombay High

2647. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of gas being explored at present at Bombay High;

(b) the utilization programme that is contemplated by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for such explored gas in Bombay High;

(c) whether a portion thereof is earmarked to be used for the city of Bombay; and

(d) the proportion of the residential and industrial use of such gas in the city of Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a). Production of natural gas during 1985-86 from Bombay High was about 14.2 million cubic metres per day (MMCMD).

(b) to (d) of the above, facilities exist at Uran for processing about 8 MMCMD. The remaining quantity is at present being supplied to KRIBHCO Fertilizer Plant at Hazira. The gas processed at Uran is being utilized by ONGC for internal consumption, including LPG extraction; the balance is being supplied, on a committed basis, to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers at Thal and Trombay and to Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals Ltd; and, on a fall back basis, to Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Tata Electric Company, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum

Corporation Ltd. No natural gas is being supplied directly for residential use. Future commitments of gas from Bombay High exist for M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn, Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd. and Heavy Water Plant.

Collaboration between I. T. I. and a U. S. Company for transfer of know-how for manufacture of low-cost earth stations :

2648. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries are entering into a collaboration agreement with a US company for the transfer of know-how for the manufacture of low-cost earth station;

(b) whether Government had evaluated the technologies available with other countries vis-a-vis the technology to be given by the US company; if so, what was the result of such an evaluation; and

(c) the manner in which Government have ensured that the foreign collaborators will transfer technical know-how in the shortest possible time and the Indian engineers/technical personnel are fully trained and equipped to carry out the manufacturing operations ?

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

(b) An interagency group was set up by the Secretary (Telecommunications) to examine the requirement of National Informatics Centre Net-work (NICNET). This group has examined the technologies vis-a-vis NICNET requirement. It recommended use of Spread Spectrum Multiple Access (SSMA) technique for NICNET.

(c) Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) has signed a memorandum of understanding with Equatorial Pacific International Company (EPIC) for a joint venture for manu-

facture of low-cost SSMA micro earth stations for satellite communications.

Import of lubricants and other petroleum products

2649. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the items of lubricants and other petroleum product being imported during 1986-87;

(b) the approximate annual import required for these items; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to minimise the import of petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The items of lubricants and other petroleum products proposed to be imported during 1986-87 are lube base stocks and Lube additives, ATF/Kerosene and Diesel Oil.

(b) The approximate annual requirement of the above is 3.7 million tonnes.

(c) The strategy of the Government to minimise imports is through improving refining capacity and Secondary processing facilities and curbing consumption of petroleum products in different sectors of the economy through conservation efforts.

Investment by Lohia Machines, Kanpur

2650. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of advance bookings done by M/s Lohia Machines, Kanpur for their Vespa XE Scooter and the amount of money so collected by it;

(b) whether the money collected by the company has been invested as per the guidelines of Government; and

(c) if so, the details of investment made ?

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

(a) The company has reported that initially a total number of 23,19,030 applications with the total deposit amount of Rs. 115.95 crores were received by them.

(b) The company has confirmed that the guidelines laid down by the Government are being followed by them.

(c) The details of deployment of funds as on 30.6.86 and as reported by the company are as under :

	<i>Rs. in crores</i>
A. Deposits with nationalised banks	24.23
B. Deposits with U. T. I.	16.28
C. Utilised toward working capital	29.97
D. Deposit with private sector companies	5.49
E. Deposit with public sector company	4.00
F. Deposit with non-nationalised banks	3.43

[Translation]

Malpractice by advocates in settling cases through Lok Adalats in Rajasthan

2651. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that employees of insurance companies and advocates take half the amount of compensation awarded by Lok Adalats in settlement of cases;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to light in Rajasthan so far;

(c) whether Government are considering some ways and means to ensure that the entire amount of compensation is given to the aggrieved parties; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. Lok Adalats are organised under the care of Judges and Judicial officers. It is always ensured that compensation is given to the rightful parties.

According to the information received from the Rajasthan State Legal Aid Board, no such complaint has been received that employees of Insurance Companies and advocates take half of the amount of compensation awarded by Lok Adalats in settlement of cases. Precaution is taken by the Board that amount of compensation is deposited in F D R. in proper cases. If payment is made, all efforts are made to pay through banks.

[English]

Use of Coconut Oil in Soap

2652. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to encourage the use of coconut oil in soap and allied industries in order to ensure a remunerative price to the growers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There was a proposal to encourage the use more and more coconut oil in soap making industry to ensure greater

demand for the commodity and better price to the growers. The proposal was made in the contrast of a substantial fall in the price of coconut and coconut oil in 1985 as compared to that in 1984. This was recommended to Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association. The increased use of coconut oil in soap would, however, depend upon relative price of coconut oil vis-a-vis soapery oils like neem, rice bran.

On-shore drilling in Orissa

2653. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil India Limited proposes to go in for contract in on-shore drilling in Orissa;

(b) if so, the name of company given the contract; and

(c) by which time the drilling is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s Richter Drilling company of Australia.

(c) Drilling is expected to start by November, 1986.

Solar energy

2654. SHRI MURLI DEORA :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incentives are being given under industrial location policy to encourage installation of industries in remote and outlying areas through option for solar energy;

(b) how the cost of solar energy compares with other conventional energy; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the cost of vital components like photovoltaic cells, is coming down ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No specific incentives are at present being provided for setting up of industries in remote and outlying areas using solar energy. However, all industrial establishments have been offered incentives such as accelerated depreciation on renewable energy systems as well as on equipment used for manufacturing such systems, loans at concessional rates of interest and refinance assistance through IDBI, etc.

(b) and (c). At present, the cost of electricity from solar systems is higher than from conventional energy systems, except where electricity is required in smaller capacities at some distances from the grid. However, it is correct that the cost of components such as photovoltaic cells has come down significantly over the last decade and these costs are likely to come down further in future through further technological developments. Solar photovoltaic systems are cost effective for small power application in remote and isolated locations even at present costs. Furthermore solar thermal systems for applications such as water heating, drying, etc. are also cost effective in several situations.

Collaboration with Pepsi Cola for production of concentrates and Soft Drinks

2655. **SHRI K. P UNNIKRISHNAN :**
SHRI MANIK SANYAL :

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

(a) whether **PEPSI COLA** of U.S. or their new Indian collaborators have submitted a revised proposal for producing the multinational's brand of concentrates and carbonated drinks and beverages in India;

(b) if so, Government's decision and details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions under which such collaborations are being approved; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited have submitted a composite application for approval for manufacture of various processed foods including soft drink concentrates in financial participation with one of the Tata companies and M/s. Pepsico Incorporated of USA. The application is still to be considered by the Government.

(c) and (d). Government's policy regarding foreign collaboration continues to be selective. Foreign collaborations are normally considered in areas where indigenous technology is not available and if the terms are reasonable. In some cases foreign collaboration is permitted alongwith equity investment. This is generally upto 40 per cent of the total equity. In cases where outright purchase of technology only is approved, the foreign collaborator is paid a lumpsum payment know-how fee and royalty on the value of the domestic production for the period of the collaboration agreement.

Proposal for enlarging list of backward areas in Tamil Nadu

2656. **SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to enlarge the list of backward areas in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details of the additional places; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for inclusion of some blocks of the following districts in Category 'A' of backward areas :

- (1) Nilgiri
- (2) Madurai
- (3) Tirunelveli
- (4) Salem
- (5) North Arcot
- (6) Dharamapuri
- (7) Tiruchirapalli
- (8) South Arcot

The suggestions of Tamil Nadu Government have been submitted to the Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted to review and revise the existing incentive scheme for industrialisation of backward areas/'No Industry Districts'.

[Translation]

Sale of postal stationery

2657. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of postal stamps, envelopes, inland letters, post cards, money order forms and registered envelopes sold during 1985-86; and

(b) the number and value of insured covers and parcel sent during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Information is not available as no record for the number of postal stamps envelopes, inland letters, post cards and Money order forms and registered envelopes sold in post offices is maintained by post offices. Similarly the number and value of Covers and parcels is also not maintained,

[English]

FICCI's suggestion to meet coal target

2658. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have suggested any steps to meet coal target for the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Details of suggestions are as under :

(i) Requirement of non-core sector industries may be evaluated more precisely.

(ii) A system approach to production, movement, consumption and stocks may be evolved on the basis of precise estimates of demand.

(iii) It may be examined whether coal companies can achieve a production target of 226 M. T. in 1989-90 with the existing organisational and managerial structure.

(iv) Out of the target of 226 M. T. in 1989-90, only 66.1 M. T. is to be the contribution from the existing mines and about 159.9 M. T. have to come from new projects. The sanctioned projects are expected to yield 130.4 M. T. For remaining 29.5 M. T. new projects will have to be sanctioned during the 7th Plan.

(v) Many coal mining projects suffer on account of delay in land acquisition. This is an area which calls for time bound measures from Central and State Governments.

(vi) Modern management techniques and practices must be adopted in management to coal projects.

- (vii) Factors like lack of infrastructural facilities and delay in supply of equipment which hamper project implementation should be attended on priority basis.
- (viii) Captive power stations should be set up for coal projects. Sanctioned captive power plants should be implemented speedily.
- (ix) Coal industry must ensure that there is steady supply of coal to non-core industries. For this purpose, they must make available coal for rail and road movement.
- (x) The captive power plants should get as much priority if not the same priority as public sector utility power plants in matters of coal supply.
- (xi) Setting up of weigh bridges should form part of all new coal projects.
- (xii) Apart from augmenting the Railway transport facilities, alternative modes of transport such as Coastal Shipping, inland water transport and slurry pipelines should be prepared and implemented in a longer term perspective of 15-20 years.
- (xiii) A two pronged strategy should be adopted to utilise coal with high ash contents. The consumer should install equipment which can burn high ash coal and the producers must examine the possibility of washing high ash coal. What is to be ensured is that the coal supplied to consumers has a consistent ash content range. This would be necessary even in the case of equipment designed to burn high ash coal.
- (xiv) Coal companies must accept joint sampling at the consumers end at the loading points. The joint sampling agreements should not be used to bail themselves out of the other claims of the consumer. They must accept the results of reference samples in all cases.
- (xv) Sudden/steep increase in prices are not desirable in the case of coal for they disrupt and dislocate the finances of the consumers. The coal companies must increase the prices in a phased manner. It should not be in any case more than the coverage rate of increase in overall price level.
- (xvi) Surface transportation charges should not be levied on the consumers but also be absorbed as cost of production by the coal companies.
- (xvii) The height of the stack should be kept close to 1.5 mtrs and total weight below 200 tonnes.
- (xviii) Coal should be sized or crushed to proper size to meet the specifications of the various firing systems. Screening may be done to allow only oversized coal into the crusher. Bigger lumps may be manually broken to avoid damage to the crusher. Fines should be segregated. The problems of fines could be reduced to a great extent by adequately tempering it with water.
- (xiv) Industry must chalk out a time bound programme to replace outdated and inefficient boilers by modern and fuel efficient ones. Co-generation, wherever feasible must be adopted without delay. While changing over to fuel efficient boilers industry must also keep in mind the higher ash content in Indian coal.
- (xx) Power sector must pay special attention to the coal conservation. The key areas which can result in significant savings in coal use are proper preparation of coal and feed water.
- (xxi) Uniformity in the quality of coal supplied plays an important role in its efficient utilisation. It should be ensured that variations in the quality are well within the accepted range.

(xxii) A number of more efficient coal utilisation technologies such as MHD power generation, coal gasification, coal hydrogenation etc. are being tried out within the country and abroad. The Government should provide all encouragement and financial support to such efforts. The private sector should be given facilities for R and D on par with public sector research organisations.

Quality and contents of match boxes

2659. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the safety matches produced in the small scale sector are of very poor quality and contain much less number of splints than 'fifty' as required; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the consumers and bring to book the guilty manufacturers ?

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

(a) No specific complaints have been received regarding the poor quality of safety matches produced in the small scale sector. However, some general complaints have been received about the shortage in the number of splints as required in the safety matches produced in the country.

(b) Safety matches as produced and marketed in the country are a prepacked commodity within the meaning of the standards of Weight and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977. Complaints whenever received are brought to the notice of concerned state authorities responsible for enforcing the said Rules, for taking suitable action.

Reduction in price of Petroleum products in view of fall in price in international market

2660. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of petrol is falling in the international market; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to proportionately reduce the price of petrol, diesel etc., in the domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Raising of funds by O. N. G. C. through scheme of Instalment Sale Financing

2661. SHRI K. V. SHANKARAGOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ONGC has decided to raise 60 million dollars this year through a novel scheme of Instalment Sale Financing;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether a separate interest Swap Agreement was entered into between ONGC and US Bank;

(d) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(e) whether ONGC is also considering to tap the US dollar market in 1986;

(f) whether a proposal for issue of Bull Dog Bonds in the British capital market has also been considered; and

(g) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). ONGC has already raised US \$ 60

million through Instalment Sale Financing from 10 Leasing companies of Japan with M/s. Semisho Leasing Co. Ltd., as leader. Under this scheme, the borrower acting as a purchaser is able to raise funds through national sale and purchase of assets.

(c) and (d). ONGC has entered into a separate Swap Agreement with the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Ltd. Under the Swap Agreement, ONGC is liable to pay interest at 0.6 per cent below London Inter Bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) for 6 months in exchange of its liability of 10.5 per cent taken over by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Ltd.

(e) and (f). No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Additional amount involved on revision of royalty on crude

2662. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated additional amount to be paid to various States during 1986-87 on account of revision in rate of royalty, State-wise; and

(b) whether the higher rate of royalty shall be absorbed in the existing retail price for petroleum products and L. P. G. or it will lead to further increase in the retail price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The estimated additional revenue to Gujarat and Assam will be about Rs. 59 crores and 71 crores respectively, during 1986-87.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration for increase in the price of petroleum products as a result of the increase in the royalty rate.

Installation of computers by ONGC

2663. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have installed three Soviet EC 1061 computer system, one Norskedata System and one Tata Elxsi system at its regional data interpretation groups and enhanced computing power; and

(b) if so, the places where these have been installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) These computers are planned to be installed (one each) at Calcutta, Baroda, Nazira (Jorhat), Madras and Bombay respectively.

Increase in capacity of telephone exchanges in Delhi and Calcutta

5664. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunications Department has proposed to increase the capacity of the existing telephone exchanges in the country; and

(b) if so, the number of lines proposed to be increased and additional connections to be provided during 1986-87 in the Calcutta and Delhi telephone exchanges ?

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

(b) Number of lines proposed to be increased and additional connections to be provided in 1986-87 in Calcutta and Delhi Telephone exchanges are as follows :

	<i>Increase in No. of lines</i>	<i>No. of addi- tional con- nections to be provided</i>
Calcutta	3,300	9,000
Delhi	63,400	34,000

**Electrification of Villages in Andaman
and Nicobar Islands**

2665. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the total number of private and Government connections provided in each village separately, upto June 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) In Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 266 villages have been electrified till the end of June, 1986.

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

**Industrial Policy for Andaman and
Nicobar Islands**

2666. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated an Industrial Development Policy for the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 continues to provide the basic framework of the industrial policy of Government and it applies to Andaman and Nicobar Islands as in other parts of the country.

For development of village and small scale industries in these islands a provision of Rs. 273.81 lakhs has been recommended during the Seventh Five Year Plan for setting up of schemes such as Nucleus project, training centres and workshops, Corporation for supply of raw materials, promotion of entrepreneurs for small scale industries, establishment of Industrial Estates, Financial assistance for development of Khadi and Village Industries, financial assistance to coir projects and handicrafts.

Public Undertakings incurring losses

2667. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAK PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the public undertakings under his Ministry which suffered losses during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : The names of Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry which suffered losses (according to provisional financial accounts) during the year 1985-86 are given below.

Statement

Names of the Public Sector Undertakings which suffered losses during 1985-86 under the Ministry of Industry

(A) Department of Public Enterprises

1. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.
2. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.
3. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
4. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
5. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
6. Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.
7. Jessop & Co. Ltd.

8. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
9. National Instruments Ltd.
10. Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.
11. Scooters India Ltd.
12. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.
13. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
14. National Newsprints & Paper Mills Ltd.
15. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.
16. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.
17. Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.
18. Bharat Leather Corporation Ltd.
19. Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.
20. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.
21. Hindustan Salts Ltd.

(B) *Department of Chemical & Petro-Chemical*

22. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
23. Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd
24. Smith Stainstreet. Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
25. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
26. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
27. Bengal Immunity Ltd.

O.N.G.C. Entering capital market

2668. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has since entered the capital market for raising a part of the funds required for its work programme during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount involved in it; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had sometime back accepted the programme of investment of Rs. 12,500 crores for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Government have allowed ONGC to go in for external commercial borrowings to meet part of their foreign exchange requirements during the Seventh Plan. The following loans have been raised so far :

(i) Yen 20 billion through Yen Bond Issue in Japanese Capital Market.

(ii) US \$ 125 million by issue of Floating Rate Notes in the Euro Dollar Market.

(iii) US \$ 60 million through Instalment Sale Financing in the Japanese Capital Market.

(c) The approved outlay for ONGC for the VII Plan is Rs. 8752.67 crores.

Introduction of Electronic Exchanges in Kerala

2669. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for introducing electronic exchanges in Kerala is being implemented;

(b) if so, the districts where such exchanges have already been set up; and

(c) the time by which all the districts in Kerala will be provided with electronic exchanges ?

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

(b) Electronic telephone exchanges have already been set up at Changanacherry and

Udyamperoor in Kottayam and Ernakulam Districts respectively.

(c) In view of the large number of districts and states in the country and limited production of electronic exchange equipments, it is not possible to indicate the time by which all the districts will be provided with electronic exchanges.

Introduction of STD service between Parvanu and Shimla and Dharamsala and Shimla

2670. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the introduction of STD service between Parvanu and Shimla, and Dharamsala and Shimla has been planned for the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the likely date by which the installation of the projects would be completed in the circuits commissioned along with the estimated cost in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Information is furnished as below :

(1) *For STD between Parvanu and Shimla*

- (i) STD planned for 1987-88
- (ii) Estimated cost for both ends—About Rs. 3 lakhs
- (iii) No. of circuits :
Parvanu-Shimla 8
Shimla-Parvanu-6

(iv) Likely date of commissioning-1987-88.

(2) *For STD between Dharamshala and Shimla*

- (i) STD planned for 1986-87
- (ii) Estimated cost for both ends—About Rs. 1 lakh

(iii) No. of circuits :—

Dharamshala-Shimla—7

Shimla-Dharamshala—7

(iv) Likely date of commissioning-1986-87.

VHF/UHF Telecom links between Bilaspur and Rishikesh

2671. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the N.W. Telecom Circle has forwarded any proposals for VHF/UHF Telecom Links including the one between Bilaspur and Rishikesh in Himachal Pradesh during the past three years including the current financial years; and

(b) if so, the names of such links/Exchanges as have been sanctioned and the likely dates by which by each one of them would be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) NW Telecom Circle has forwarded proposals for 60 numbers of single channel VHF systems during the past 3 years including this financial year. However, Bilaspur-Rishikesh link is not included in these proposals.

(b) The links are being surveyed for technical feasibility and will be sanctioned progressively if found feasible and financially viable.

Bifurcation of Civil Construction Wing of erstwhile P&T Department

2672. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civil Construction Wing of the erstwhile P&T Department has been bifurcated at the Circle/Divisional level after the bifurcation of the Department into the Department of Posts and the Department of tele-communications following the recommendations of the Sarin Committee;

(b) if so, the date from which the Civil Wing has been bifurcated; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which it would be bifurcated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) Units of work of Civil Wing have been allocated between the Department of Posts and Department of Telecommunications with effect from 5.6.1985 consequent on bifurcation of the Department of Posts and Department of Tele-communications.

Linking of District Headquarters with State Capital in Himachal Pradesh

2673. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the linking of Hamirpur, Bilaspur Una, Chamba, Nahan, Solan, Keyling and Kalpa district headquarters on STD with the State Capital at Shimla in Himachal Pradesh in a phased manner during the Seventh Five Year Plan:

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated cost and the likely date of installation and commissioning of the projects in each case; and

(c) whether any priority would be given to the provision of STD in these cases as Himachal Pradesh is below the national average in the number of districts linked up with the State capital on STD ?

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

(b) The details of linking District Headquarters with State Capital are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of D. HQ.	Media proposed for linking to nearest existing Trans. centres.	Status	Estimated cost	Likely date of commissioning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Hamirpur	Hamirpir-Jullundur	UHF under execution	Rs. 25,10,200	March 1987
2.	Bilaspur	UHF	Already connected to Chandigarh	...	...
3.	Una	Una-Jul-UHF	under sanction	...	1989-90
4.	Chamba	Chamba-Dal-house UHF	— do —	...	— do —
5.	Nahan	Nahan-Ambala UHF	under execution	Rs. 16,34,000	March 1987
6.	Solan	Solan-Shimla UHF	Already connected to Shimla	...	...
7.	Keylong	SAT Earth station	under execution	Rs. 84,00,000	December 1987
8.	Kalpa	SAT Earth station	under execution	Rs. 84,00,000	December 1987

(c) As a matter of policy, department has decided to extend STD facility to all District Headquarters. In the country by linking them to their respective State Capitals. Implementation of this programme is linked up with completion of all connected works like provision of transmission links, automatisisation of local exchange wherever required and augmentation of trunk automatic exchange capacities. All out efforts are being made to complete the programme by the end of 7th plan.

[Translation]

Linking of Bastar District with Raipur in Madhya Pradesh by microwave telephone lines

2674. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time schedule fixed for completion of the work to link the telephone line from Bastar District to Raipur in Madhya Pradesh through microwave;

(b) whether this work was scheduled to be completed by 1985; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not completing this work so far and the time by which it is proposed to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The 7 GHz Digital Microwave link from Bastar (Jagdalpur) District to Raipur is tentatively targeted for commissioning during 1987-88.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A digital equipment for this link was to be imported but due to non-availability of additional funds through World Bank and OECF, the equipment had to be procured under free foreign exchange which took considerable time. The orders for the equipment could be placed only in Oct. 1985 and the equipment is expected to arrive towards the end of this year. The scheme has therefore been tentatively planned for commissioning during 1987-88.

[English]

Alternative sources of generation of power

2675. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how does the cost of energy generation from wind, solar photovoltaic system, biogas, urban wastes etc. compare on an average with that of the energy generation from hydle, thermal and nuclear systems;

(b) the specific outcome of encouragement of energy generation from non-conventional energy sources; and

(c) whether a large scale and commercial use of alternative energy generation has been possible any-where as yet; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) While the exact cost of power generation from renewable non-conventional energy sources differs from site to site, it would on an average generally compare favourably in real terms with the cost of generation from hydle, thermal and nuclear systems. The cost of generation from solar photovoltaic systems is at present higher than that of the conventional systems. However, the difference between the cost would again vary from site to site.

(b) and (c). As a result of the programmes sponsored by Government, more than 6 lakh biogas plants are generating energy for domestic purposes equivalent to an annual saving of more than 25 lakh tonnes of wood valued at Rs 100 crores and giving fertilizer output of 1.20 crore tonnes valued at Rs. 100 crores annually. In addition to this, 5 demonstration wind farm projects with an aggregate capacity of 3.3 MW have been established. A pilot plant with a capacity of 3.75 MW based on incineration of urban solid waste is under construction in Delhi. A 50 KW solar thermal power plant is under installation. Electric power for street lighting and community purpose has been provided

to more than 250 villages through photovoltaic systems. Large scale commercial use is being made of non-conventional energy for heating purpose through solar thermal systems and devices. These pertain to installation of solar heating systems in the industrial and services sectors.

**Construction of building for Central
Telegraph Office in Cannanore,
Kerala**

2676. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Telegraph Office functioning in the Cannanore Head Post Office (Kerala) is to be shifted to a private building;

(b) if so, the monthly rent to be paid for the above building; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct a new building for the Central Telegraph Office, Cannanore; if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Rs. 9433/- per month

(c) No, Sir.

Norms defining Modernisation

2677. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present there are no norms defining modernisation for the grant of fiscal and monetary incentives;

(b) if so, whether Government are evolving norms by which modernisation of a unit could be defined and necessary incentives given; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, how long will it take to lay down the norms for defining 'modernisation' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). According to eligibility criteria for assistance laid down by IDBI, assistance under Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation is available to production units for financing modernisation primarily aimed at :

- 1) Upgradation of process, technology and product;
- 2) Export orientation;
- 3) Import substitution;
- 4) Energy saving;
- 5) Anti-pollution measures;
- 6) Conservation/substitution of scarce raw materials and other inputs including re-cycling/recovery of wastes and by-products;
- 7) Improvement in capacity utilisation within the existing capacity, through increase in productivity and debottlenecking; and
- 8) Improvements in materials handling.

**Handling storage and distribution of
LPG cylinders at Kalamassery**

2678. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the remarks made by a Judge of Kerala High Court in June, 1986 regarding the carelessness shown by the Petroleum Ministry and Indian Oil Corporation in the storage of LPG cylinders at Kalamassery, Cochin; and

(b) if so, the action taken for the safety, storage and handling of the LPG cylinders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Supply of LPG to consumers of the terminated distributorship has now been arranged through another distributor who has opened a show room in Edappalli Toll. This has been done for satisfactory supplies to consumers and to take care of the safety, storage and handling requirements.

**Farm wastes based power plant for
Delhi villages**

2679. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a plant using agricultural waste and paper as raw material, for generating electricity and cooking gas for supply to the families of a village in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the village in which it is going to be set up, the quantity of power and cooking gas that is scheduled to be produced, the number of families to be supplied with power and cooking gas, the cost of production of one KW energy, the rate at which the same will be supplied to the families and the time likely to be taken in the completion of the plant etc. and supply of power and gas to the families; and

(c) whether such plants are also likely to be set up in other parts of Delhi and the country as a whole; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The pilot plant is proposed to be set up at village Bakoli of Alipur Block in West Delhi. It will generate 240 KW electricity and not cooking gas. The electricity generated from the plant will be utilised for non-commercial purposes only. Until the technology is tested for economic viability, it is premature to comment on the cost of production

and supply of electricity per unit. The plant is proposed to be completed within one year.

(c) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources, Ministry of Energy, is considering a Research and Development plant based on this technology at its Solar Energy Centre, Gwal Pahari to investigate the process for techno-economic viability. The installation of such plants in different parts of the country will depend on the results of these investigations at the Solar Energy Centre.

Use of foreign brand names

2680. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that use of foreign brand names is not banned on all luxury and consumer goods; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). As a general policy, foreign brand names are not allowed for use on products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is accordingly incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaboration.

Unemployed persons benefited under self-employment scheme

2681. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed educated persons benefited through out the country under Self Employment Scheme during 1985-86, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets fixed under the scheme, state-wise, have been achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT :

LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : achieved as per reports furnished by the (a) to (c). A Statement is given below. Over- State/UT Governments during 1985-86. all 87 per cent of the target has been

Statement

Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth-Progress during 1985-86 compiled on 17.7.86

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Targets for 1985-86	No. of Application Sanctioned by Banks	
			Nos.	% AGE of Applications sanctioned by banks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17300	16518	95.48
2.	Assam	6200	4629	74.66
3.	Bihar	29600	26376	89.11
4.	Gujarat	10700	6522	60.95
5.	Haryana	4600	4767	103.63
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1600	1591	99.44
7.	J. & K.	1400	1095	78.21
8.	Kerala	13000	11627	89.44
9.	Madhya Pradesh	17600	17224	97.86
10.	Karnataka	12400	12837	103.52
11.	Maharashtra	15500	13848	89.34
12.	Manipur	1500	1492	99.47
13.	Meghalaya	300	111	37.00
14.	Nagaland	200	166	83.00
15.	Orissa	9300	8757	94.15
16.	Punjab	15000	11677	77.85
17.	Rajasthan	10300	10986	106.06
18.	Sikkim	100	49	49.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	18100	18722	103.44
20.	Uttar Pradesh	31300	25210	80.54
21.	West Bengal	24300	21885	90.06

1	2	3	4	5
22.	A & N Islands	100	101	101.00
23.	Tripura	900	912	101.33
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	61	61.00
25.	Chandigarh	500	394	78.80
26.	D & N Haveli	100	40	40.00
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	350	84	24.00
28.	Mizoram	200	104	52.00
29.	Pondicherry	450	465	103.33
Total		243000	218250	87.30
Undistributed		7000		
Grand total		250000		

Increase in Imports	Year	Total value approved (in Rs. crores)	Of the total value approved the value of capital goods approved for (in Rs. crores)	
			Electronics	Man-made fibre
2682. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state : (a) whether the Capital Goods (Main) Committee accorded approval for higher imports during 1985-86 as compared to previous year; (b) if so, the details thereof; (c) the increase in respect of electronics and man-made fibre during the same year; and (d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to curb the growth of imports ?	1984	713.47	5.18	131.66
	1985	747.03	35.62	105.18
	1986	634.81	78.92	124.48
	(Jan.-June)			

Applications for import of capital goods are examined carefully by the Approval Committee, both from essentiality and indigenous availability angles, before clearing the imports.

Increase in royalty on coal payable to West Bengal and Bihar

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The total value of capital goods approved for import by Capital Goods (Main) Committee during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 (January-June) and the share of electronics and man-made fibre industries therein is given below :

2683. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the royalty on coal Payable to West Bengal and Bihar; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). To consider the question of revision of royalty rates on coal, a Study Group was constituted in November, 1984. The Study Group has submitted its report and no decision has been taken as yet.

Shortage of coal experienced by Gujarat State Electricity Board

2684. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat State Electricity Board is experienced shortage of coal;

(b) if so, what was its demands against supplied made during 1984-85; and

(c) the steps taken to improve supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The actual supplies made to the power stations (Ukai, Gandhinagar, Dhuvran, Wanakhori and Shapur) of Gujarat State Electricity Board against linkages during 1984-85 are given below :

(Figs. in '000 tonnes)

year	Linkages	Despatches	Percentage materialisation
1984-85	6279	4336	69%

It would be observed from the above table that the supplies were 69 per cent of the linkages which were considered to be satisfactory. However instructions have been issued to the supplying coal/companies to step up coal supplies to the maximum.

Opening of telephone exchanges in Wynad district of Kerala

2685. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges opened in Wynad district, Kerala since 1 January, 1985, their locations and capacity;

(b) the number of fresh proposals pending for opening of telephone exchanges in this district;

(c) the details of proposed locations and capacity and the proposed time within which they will be completed; and

(d) whether Government plan to set up new telephone exchanges in places where the number of applicants exceeds one hundred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No new Telephone Exchange has been opened in the district of Wynad Kerala since 1 January, 1985.

(b) Nil.

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

(d) Yes, Sir, provided condition regarding financial viability is met and the place is not within the local area of an existing exchange.

Overseas telephone facilities from Cannanore to Gulf countries

2686. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities available at Cannanore in Kerala for overseas telephone calls;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce/expand overseas telephone facilities from Cannanore to the Gulf countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Cannanore subscribers can get overseas telephone calls through International Trunk Exchange (ITX) at Kozhikode for diallable

countries and through International Trunk Exchange at Madras for other countries which can not be dialled directly by Kozhikode International Trunk Exchange operators. The diallable countries are; Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany Dem. Rep. (East), Germany F. R. C. (West), Gibraltar, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Maldives, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Malagasy, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Nauru, New Hebrides, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Roumania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Srilanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Turkey, U. A. E., Uganda, U. K., Upper Volta, U. S. A., Western Samoa, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Caribbean countries, Lesotho, Honduras, Venezuela, Colombia, Ethiopia, Algeria, Zambia, Ascension Islands, Central African Republic, Tunisia, Netherland Antilles, Benim, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Cairo, Palau, Brunei, Uruguay, Morocco, Guam, Sudan and Maritime service to ships at Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean.

(b) Gulf countries are now available via ITX Kozhikode. Further expansion is planned by extending International Subscriber Dialling facility to Cannanore.

(c) Cannanore is connected to Kozhikode. International Subscriber Dialling to Cannanore will be provided when the same is provided at Kozhikode which is likely by March 1987. The Gulf countries are likely to be made available for ISD during 7th plan period.

Setting up of brushless alternators unit in Kerala

2687. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any request from Government of Kerala for the issue of industrial licence to manufacture brushless alternators for automobiles;

(b) the location of the proposed manufacturing unit;

(c) whether approval/licence has been granted; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Tehsil Quilon, District Quilon, Kerala State.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The auto ancillary industry has since been delicensed and the company has already been advised to seek necessary registration of their unit from the Secretariat for Industrial approvals, Department of Industrial Development.

Oil struck in Tapti gas fields

2688. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil has been struck in the Tapti gas fields in the Bombay offshore areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the area in which oil has been discovered, the quantity of oil expected, the number of wells at present, their proposed number to achieve the target of production of oil there and the amount involved;

(c) whether this discovery of oil has opened prospects of more areas for exploration;

(d) if so, the extent thereof and by when drilling will be carried out there;

(e) the total finance earmarked for the project; and

(f) how far the discovery of oil at Tapti gas fields is going to help in achieving self-sufficiency in oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

HRA and CCA in Salsette Island (Maharashtra)

2689. **SHRI S. G. GHOI AP :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the HRA and CCA is not paid to Posts and Telegraphs staff in Salsette Island as is done in the case of Railway and Customs and Central Excise Staff as per Bombay rates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the staff serving in this Island but residing outside the Island are also entitled to get the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). HRA and C. C. A. are being paid to all officials whose offices are located in Salsette Island, which forms part of Bombay Municipal Corporation, Thane Municipal Corporation or New Bombay Area. No. H. R. A. and C. C. A. are being paid to those officials, whose offices are located in the other remaining area of Salsette Island, as they are not entitled for the same as per the normal rules.

Import of industrial alcohol

2690. **SHRI H. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned

"imports hit industrial alcohol distilleries" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th July, 1986 wherein it has been stated that Government's present policy of import liberalisation has played havoc with the industrial alcohol producing units in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether any change in the policy is contemplated ?

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

(a) At the last meeting of Central Molasses Board held on 22.2.1986, the representatives of State Governments and Union Territories had projected a large deficit in the supply of alcohol in the country. In order, therefore, to maintain the production of alcohol-based chemical items, duty-free import of alcohol (denatured) has continued to be recommended for actual users (industrial) on a case to case basis.

(b) and (c). Intimation has been received from the U. P. Government on 22nd July, 1986, declaring a quantity of 300 lakh litres of denatured alcohol as surplus. This quantity has been allocated to various states and if supplies are effected at reasonable price, the need for imports may diminish at which stage the policy could be reviewed.

Mangalore oil Refinery

2691. **SHRI YASHWANTRAO**

GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

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

(a) whether setting up of the Mangalore Refinery is likely to be delayed considerably; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). A refinery at Mangalore is proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan in the joint sector. The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Expenditure on Elections

2692. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

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

(a) the estimated average expenditure incurred by a candidate and his party on a Lok Sabha election in Delhi in 1984 and in 1971; and

(b) the latest position of the steps taken or proposed in regard to limiting and financing election expenditure by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Under rule 90 of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, the permissible ceiling for expenses in regard to Lok Sabha election in Delhi was Rs. 10,000/- in 1971 and Rs. 1,00,000/- in 1984. Candidates could not have exceeded these limits since they would be liable for disqualification. Expenses incurred by political parties are not to be reckoned against this ceiling; nor are they required to render any account towards expenditure to any agency. It is, therefore, not possible to provide an idea of the expenditure incurred by political parties.

(b) The Election Commission has been making recommendations with a view to reduce electioneering costs, viz. holding of simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, the use of electronic voting machines enabling reduction in the period of campaign and also, in the process, reducing administrative costs over security, storage and counting of ballot papers after the polls. Regarding the financing of election expenditure by Government the Election

Commission has recommended assistance in kind towards poll material stationery, etc. On these proposals, which are still under consideration, it is the endeavour of the Government to take final decisions after consultation with political parties.

Import of crude from Abu Dhabi

2693. **SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into a long term contract for import of crude oil from Abu Dhabi;

(b) whether this is the first long term contract entered into by Government in 1986;

(c) if so, the details of the contract; and

(d) the total crude proposed to be purchased and to what extent the country will be benefited due to falling price in the international market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The contract provides for the purchase of 0.75 million tonnes of crude oil over a period of 12 months at market related prices.

(d) It is proposed to purchase a total quantity 14.6 million tonnes of crude oil during 1986. As the market is still fluctuating, the extent to which the country will benefit due to falling prices which be known only after the close of the year.

Third round of bidding for off-shore oil exploration by foreign companies

2694. **SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :**
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

**SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :**

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

(a) whether Government have set up a cell to deal with inquiries relating to the third round of bidding for offshore oil exploration by foreign companies;

(b) if so, whether this decision was taken in response to the interest shown by these companies at the conference held by Government in Delhi; London and Houston in May, 1986;

(c) if so, the total number of oil companies which were represented at the conference;

(d) the composition of the Indian delegation which attended the conference; and

(e) the decisions taken at the conference and to what extent India will benefit by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 70 foreign oil companies participated in the presentations held in New Delhi, London and Houston.

(d) The composition of the Indian delegation for presentations at the exploration conferences at Delhi, London and Houston was as under :

- I. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
 1. Late Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh, The then Minister of State.
 2. Shri G. V. Ramakrishna, Secretary. (excluding London)
 3. Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Adviser (Economic Policy & Planning)

4. Shri C. B. Bhawe, Deputy Secretary.

II. Ministry of Finance :

5. Shri V. U. Eradi, Joint Secretary. (excluding Houston)

III. Oil & Natural Gas Commission :

6. Shri D. N. Avasthi, Group General Manager,

7. Shri Q. A. Siddiqui, Joint Director.

8. Shri Joaman Thomas, Sr. Geologist

IV. Oil India Limited :

9. Shri Vikram S. Mehta, Adviser (Strategic & Corporate Planning).

10. Shri U. Das Gupta, Superintending Geologist.

(e) Prospects of the offshore blocks on offer, fiscal regimes and terms and conditions proposed in the contract were explained to the oil companies, who participated in the presentations. These presentations were aimed at securing maximum response from the foreign oil companies to the third round. The last date for receipt of bids is December 1, 1986.

Power requirement of West Bengal

2697. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSII : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of power in West Bengal during Fifth and Sixth plans;

(b) what was the target of the State Government as per the Fifth and Sixth Plan allocations and how much was achieved; and

(c) the proposal and plan for the Seventh Five Year Plan, in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, new capacity totalling 814.7 MW is targetted for commissioning in West Bengal as per details given in the statement below.

Statement

VIIth Plan proposals for capacity generation for West Bengal

Sl. No.	Region/Scheme	Benefits (MW)
1.	Ramman HE Scheme (West Bengal)	50
2.	Kolaghat Thermal Station (West Bengal)	420
3.	DPL Thermal Station Extn. (West Bengal)	110
4.	*Teesta Canal HE Station (West Bengal)	22.5
5.	Richington HE Station Augmentation (West Bengal)	1.0
6.	Fazi HE Scheme Augmentation (West Bengal)	1.2
7.	Kolaghat Extn. (Thermal) (West Bengal)	210

		814.7

Crisis in Shaw Wallace and Company Limited and Guest Keen Williams Limited

2698. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recently reported crisis in the Shaw Wallace and Company Limited and the Guest Keen Williams Limited of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from any quarter; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to save these two units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). On receipt of complaints alleging mismanagement, an inspection of the Books of Accounts of M/s Shaw Wallace and Company Ltd. has been ordered under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 to verify the allegations contained in the complaints. Further action, as warranted under the Act, can be considered on receipt of Inspection Report.

In regard to M/s Guest Keen Williams Ltd., some complaints, mostly from GKW Junior Management Staff Association, have been received. The main grievance of the complainants has been against the proposal of the company to sell its forging division to HMP Engineers Ltd. The proposed sale however did not materialise. The other allegations related to matters which fell within the internal administration of the company. As the complaints did not disclose any contravention of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 no action under the Act was warranted.

Non-conventional energy sources in West Bengal

2699. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for harnessing solar energy and energy from non-conventional sources in West Bengal has been received by his Ministry from the State Government;

(b) if not, whether he will consider to provide assistance for this programme in Howrah, Bankura, West Dinajpur, Birbhum and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal; and

(c) the details of the programme to be undertaken during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have sanctioned rural energy projects for 4 villages in 24 Praganas District and 3

villages in Bankura District to West Bengal Science and Technology Committee, Government of West Bengal. The project system configuration includes photovoltaic street-lights, pumps, community television and radio; wind pumps and improved chulhas.

(c) Under the programmes to be implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy during the Seventh Plan, a number of projects in this area will be taken up in West Bengal in cooperation with the State Nodal agency. In addition a provision of Rs. 175 lakhs has been made by the Planning Commission for the development of non-conventional energy sources for the Seventh Plan in the State Sector of West Bengal.

Production B. H. C. by Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.

2700. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the B. H. C. produced by Hindustan Insecticides Limited, Cochin has been rejected by the National Malaria Eradication Programme,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to persuade N. M. E. P. to purchase B. H. C. produced by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In terms of an order dated the 17th March, 1986 issued by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health), the purchase of B. H. C. (50 per cent) and Malathion by the State under the National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP) has been decentralised and the States may now directly purchase their entire requirement under NMEP programme. For the current financial year, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) and its subsidiary (Southern Pesticides Corporation Ltd.) have so far received orders for supply of about 5000 M. T. of BHC (50 per cent) under NMEP as against about 9000 M. T. supplied during

1985-86. Some more orders for BHC (50 per cent) are likely to be received. No indent has been received so far for Malathion.

Optical Fibre Scheme for telephone system in Kerala

2701. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Optical Fibre Scheme will be implemented for the telephone system in Kerala;

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) the time by which it will be commissioned; and

(d) the advantages of this scheme ?

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

(b) Estimated cost of the project for long distance is about Rs. 30 crores.

(Palghat-Trichur-Alwaye-Ernakulam Kottayam-Trivandrum)

(c) It is expected to be completed by 88-89 subject to the availability of materials.

(d) (i) It is latest, highly reliable technology with very high potential capacity for growth.

(ii) It is cheaper on long term basis.

(iii) It is most convenient and economical communication system to cover long distance switching nodes as well as wayside small stations.

Automatic telephone exchange in Kasargod district Kerala

2702. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kasargod in Kerala is the only district Head-quarter without an automatic telephone exchange; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide an automatic telephone exchange at Kasargod ?

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

(b) It has been planned to install a 2000 lines Indian Crossbar type telephone exchange for automation at Kasargod. Preliminary steps like preparation Project Estimate and building drawings etc., are under process. Depending on the building construction for automatic telephone exchange, the telephone system is expected to be automated in the next 4 to 5 years.

[Translation]

Losses in Rural Electrification Corporation

2703. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has been incurring losses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of LPG connections in Bihar

2704. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :
SHRI KALI PRASAD
PANDEY :

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

(a) the names of the cities in Bihar where LPG connections are proposed to be allotted during the next three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of population of the State likely to be covered thereby;

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Bihar at present; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to get gas connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Release of new LPG connections during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is expected to be made in the towns shown in the statement given below including those where LPG is being marketed already. Plans in respect of 1988-89 have not been drawn up.

(b) to (d) As on 1.6.86 there were around 44,700 persons on the waiting list in the State of Bihar. LPG connections to persons on the waiting list are released under the annual enrolment programme, keeping in view LPG availability, augmentation of bottling capacity and other infrastructure facilities. It is expected that the present waiting list as given above will be wiped out by the end of 1986-87. With the exhaustion of this waiting list, the percentage of population (1981 Census) covered by the approximately 3.5 lakh connections in the State would be 2.5, on the assumption that each connection serves a family of five members.

Statement

1986-87

1. Patna (2 locations)
2. Danapur
3. Arrah
4. Buxar
5. Biharsharif

6. Gaya
7. Dehri-on-Sone
8. Sasaram
9. Katihar
10. Purnia
11. Saharsa
12. Barauni
13. Samastipur
14. Darbhanga
15. Madhubani
16. Sitamarhi
17. Bettiah
18. Muzaffarpur
19. Motibari
20. Hajipur
21. Chapra (2 locations)
22. Siwan
23. Gopalganj
24. Munghyr
25. Bhagalpur
26. Dumka
27. Deoghar
28. Jamui
29. Fatwah
30. Madhupur
31. Forbesganj
32. Fehanabad
33. Bagabar
34. Jamshedpur (2 locations)
35. Ranchi (2 locations)
36. Bokaro
37. Hajaribagh
38. Giridih
39. Patratu
40. Gomia
41. Jhumritiliaya
42. Dhanbad
43. Sindri
44. Chas
45. Lakhisarai
46. Chakradharpur
47. Khagaria
48. Sahibganj

49. Supaul
50. Ararriah
51. Dumraon
52. Madhepura
53. Bermo
54. Dinapur
55. Jamalpur
56. Saraikala

1987-88

1. Rajgir
2. Barh
3. Duanagar
4. Bikramganj
5. Narkatiaganj
6. Raxual
7. Toghra
8. Sheikhpura
9. Sultanpur
10. Naugachhia
11. Lohardanga
12. Adityapur
13. Gumla
14. Sherghati
15. Jaridih
16. Garhwa
17. Katras
18. Hilsa
19. Jhajha
20. Mohameh
21. Ghatsila
22. Purnea
23. Katihar.

Allocation of funds for expansion of
oil refineries

2705. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount proposed to be spent on the expansion of oil refineries during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the annual requirement of crude oil for oil refineries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The amount proposed to be spent on the expansion of oil refineries during the Seventh Plan period is Rs. 303.38 crores. In addition there is a provision of Rs. 340 crores for secondary processing in Koyali refinery.

(b) The annual requirement of Crude Oil for the year 1986-87 is 44.943 MT.

[English]

Imbalances in production of vehicles

2706. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are serious imbalances in the production of commercial vehicles, passenger cars, two wheelers and three wheelers leading to a glut in the market, as far as commercial vehicles are concerned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that while some brands of passenger cars and two wheelers continue to command a premium, there are glut conditions in other brand of these vehicles;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to review their automobile policy to remove these imbalances; and

(d) whether adequate attention will be given to indigenisation and fuel efficiency while formulating a new automobile policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Production plans are finalised by the manufacturers taking into account the demand for vehicles.

(b) and (c). While possibility of premium on some vehicles cannot be denied, no

specific instance has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

International subscribing dialling service in Orissa

2707. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for introduction of international subscriber dialling service in the State;

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

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereon ?

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

(b) Nil, in view of (a) above.

(c) Ministry of Communications has planned to provide International Subscriber Dialling facility to all stations available on National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) network. The towns in Orissa which are on NSD network are Bhubneswar, Cuttack, Chowdwar and Rourkela. International Subscriber Dialling service at Chowdwar has already been provided. This service is likely to be provided at remaining three stations by March 1987.

Setting up of new telephone exchanges in Bihar

2708. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to set up new telephone exchanges in Bihar State during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, details of locations where these are likely to be set up in Bihar State and

(c) the extent to which the telephone services will improve after the commissioning of the new telephone exchanges in Bihar State ?

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

(b) The details of locations of Telephone exchanges set up during 1985-86 in Bihar is are given in the statement below.

The location of exchanges proposed to be set up in the remaining period of 7th Plan are yet to be decided, as the proposals of opening new exchange depends upon requisite demand, financial viability and availability of exchange unit.

(c) The services will improve to the extent as the long distance public telephones working now at these places will be converted into local PCO and this will reduce fault liability and improve performance. Maintenance attention will also be more effective.

Statement

Exchanges opened during 1985-86

1. Mirjachowki	25 lines
2. Bariahat	25 „
3. Gamdah	„ „
4. Pratapanj	„ „
5. Rameshwar	„ „
7. Sisahi	„ „
7. Chandrapur	50 lines

High-tech satellite communication scheme

2709. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased tostate :

(a) whether a high-tech satellite communication scheme, which plans to pass on fruits of latest telecommunication technology

developments to prospective subscribers, will be introduced in the country soon;

(b) if so, its broad outlines and the capital outlay involved;

(c) whether it will be met from the budgetary resources or funds raised therefor by the Department of Telecommunications; and

(d) the cities likely to be covered to start with ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Satellite Communication scheme using INSAT-1B is already in operation in the country.

(b) Broad outline of the present satellite telecom. network is follows :

(i) 29 fixed earth stations of Department of telecommunication for public telecommunications in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Shillong, Jalandhar, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Ernakulam, Bhubaneswar, Aijawl, Imphal, Itanagar, Kohima, Agartala, Gangtok, Port Blair, Car Nicobar, Kavarattp, Mune coy, Bhui, Parjim, Jodhpur, Srinagar, Leh and Kulu.

(ii) Three transportable earth stations, one heavy capability for TV uplink and other two for voice telecommunication in remote areas.

(iii) Five earth stations for specific use of public sector as given below :

1. ONGC	2 Nos.
2. ITI	2 Nos.
3. NFL	1 No.

There are plans to set up about 80 more fixed/transportable earth stations in the country during the 7th Plan outlay at an estimated cost of Rs. 174 crores.

(c) Satellite schemes form part of 7th Five Year Plan approved by Planning

Commission.

(d) As per details given in (b) above.

Waiting list for LPG connections in Kerala

2710. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list for L.P.G connections in Kerala as on 31st March, 1986; and

(b) the steps taken to provide L.P.G. connections to all persons on the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Approximately 3,600.

(b) LPG connections to persons on the waiting lists in Kerala are released under the annual country-wide customer enrolment programme of the oil industry, keeping in view LPG availability, augmentation of bottling capacity and other infrastructure facilities.

Appointment of retired judges of High Courts on Lok Adalats

2711. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering appointing retired judges of High Courts on Lok Adalats for expeditious delivery of justice; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, according to the information furnished by the Committee for

Implementing Legal Aid Schemes the retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts whenever approached, have readily agreed to participate in the Lok Adalats organised from time to time.

Functioning of marriages counselling centres

2712. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up any marriage counselling centres to strengthen the social system and institutions;

(b) if so, the places where these centres have been set up;

(c) whether cooperation of local Bar Councils has also been enlisted to promote and run these centres; and

(d) if these centres have not been set up so far, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). No Sir, However, according to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS), a marriage counselling centre has been set up by the Delhi Legal Aid and Advice Board. Another such Centre attached to the City Civil Court, Bombay has also been functioning for some time. It is funded by the State Government of Maharashtra.

(c) According to the information furnished by the CILAS, the Members of the Bar in general/members of Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice and Indian Federation of Women Lawyers in particular are cooperating. Two ladies trained in the Tata School of Social Science are working full time in Bombay Centre. There appears to be no occasion for direct co-operation of the members of the Bar as the conciliation of matrimonial disputes is handled by the two expert ladies. The Bar is otherwise helpful.

(d) The Government has constituted the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid

Schemes to take care of various aspects of legal aid and advice to the poor, the women and other weaker sections of the society in particular.

Rise in tariff rates of Telephones

2713. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has proposed a significant rise in the tariff rates of telephones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Review of the charges for the various services provided by the department is a continuous exercise. When any decision regarding revision of any tariff is taken, it will be notified in the official gazette and shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

Setting up of Lok Adalats in West Bengal

2714. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lok Adalats are proposed to be held in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, when and 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) One Lok Adalat is proposed to be held on 21st September, 1986 at Calcutta by the West Bengal State legal Aid and

Advice Board. Proposed Lok Adalat will consider Motor Accident Claim Cases only.

Demand and supply of power in Karnataka

2715. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the gap between the demand for power and its supply has increased in Karnataka State during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the reasons of the shortfall of power in that State;

(c) the steps taken in 1985-86 to reduce the gap between the demand and supply of power in Karnataka; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Power shortage in Karnataka during 1984-85 was 7.2 per cent compared to 13.6 per cent during 1983-84.

(b) The main reasons for the short-fall in Karnataka are poor inflows into the hydel reservoir, delay in commissioning of additional capacity etc.

(c) and (d). The power shortage in Karnataka during 1985-86 was 22.2 per cent. To mitigate the shortage conditions during this period, assistance was provided from the neighbouring systems/States and from the Central sector power stations as details given below :

Supply/Assistance of Karnataka from	1985-86 (Figures in MU)
Ramagundam TPS	818.3
Tamil Nadu	94.6
Kerala	121.7
Maharashtra	897.6

Exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons

2716. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any short term and long term strategy has been drawn up for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons in the country;

(b) if so, the areas identified for the availability of hydrocarbons;

(c) the quantum of hydrocarbon deposits expected in these areas; and

(d) the various kinds of oil and gas deposits found in Krishna-Godavari basin and other parts in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following sedimentary basins are considered prospective for hydrocarbons : Cambay, Upper Assam, Assam-Arakan Fold belt, Bombay Offshore, Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery, Andamans, Rajasthan, Himalayan foot-hills and Ganga Valley, Bengal, Kutch Saurashtra, Kerala-Lakshadweep and Mahanadi.

(c) The total prognosticated resources of hydrocarbons in the country are estimated at about 17 billion tonnes.

(d) Oil deposits in India are generally light, sometimes waxy and heavy.

Except in South Bassein, gas is found to be generally sweet.

Price hike by Lohia Machines

2717. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lohia Machines have failed to achieve and maintain their projected production schedule in respect of the fuel efficient two-wheeler scooters (XE-100) and have disproportionately increased the projected price of their scooters; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that those multitudes who got themselves registered for purchase of these scooters do not disproportionate price hike ?

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

(a) The company has been able to maintain their annual production targets. The production during January-June, 1986 was higher than the planned target.

(b) Does not arise.

Digging of oil wells in H.P.

2718. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh where work of digging of oil wells has been undertaken during the year 1985-86 of find oil;

(b) the names of the places where the oil has struck; and

(c) the names of the countries conducting surveys and digging oil wells of find oil deposits in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) No drilling was undertaken in Himachal Pradesh during 1985-86.

(b) So far no oil has been discovered in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) The well at Cheri is being drilled with the help of Soviet experts.

Strength of SC/ST in the Ministry

2719. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees in the Ministry of Industry and the strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them, category-wise;

(b) what is the backlog of reserved posts meant for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes as on 31 March, 1986; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up this backlog ?

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

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

**Companies de-registered under
M.R.T.P. Act**

2720. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies de-registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act after the increase in the asset limit from Rupees twenty crores to Rupees one hundred crores; and

(b) if so, the number of companies that have got out of the purview of the Act and the names of industrial houses they belonged to before de-registration ?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is given below :

Statement

Statement showing No. of undertakings that have got out of the purview of the MRTP Act during the period 29.5.1985 to 30.6.1986 due to increase in the asset limit from Rs. twenty crores to Rs. one hundred crores and the Industrial houses they belonged to before deregistration.

Sl. No.	Name of Industrial Group	No. of undertakings
1	2	3
1	Allana	26
2	Amar Dye Chem	2
3	Amrit Banaspati	1
4	Andhra Sugar	2
5	B. D. Kanoria	5
6	B. D. Somani	5
7	Best and Crompton	3
8	Bharat Forge	5
9	Bharat Vijay Mills	2
10	Bhilwara	4
11	Bird	1
12	Cholour Chem	2
13	Davy Ashmore	1
14	Dharamsi Morarji	1
15	Enfield	2
16	Gajra Gears	5
17	Gammon India	5
18	Ghia	7
19	Gillanders Arbuthnot	4
20	Gujrat Steel Tubes	2
21	Hindustan Dorr Oliver	2
22	I. M. F. A.	5
23	Industrial Cables	2
24	Jaiswal	1
25	J. V. Patel	1
26	Jyoti	7
27	K. G. Khosla	4
28	Kanoria Jute	9
29	Kothari	1
30	M. A. Chidambarm	7

1	2	3
31	Madras Cement	7
32	Mahindra Mills	3
33	Maneklal Harilal	13
34	McLeod Russel	4
35	Nagarjuna Steels	1
36	Nilhat Shipping	3
37	Oswal Woollen Mills	2
38	Pfizer	1
39	Piramal	11
40	Prataplal Bhogilal	5
41	R. N. Goenka	5
42	Reliance Jute	12
43	Saraswati Industrial Syndicate	1
44	Shervani	3
45	SLM Maneklal	3
46	S. S. Kanoria	18
47	Sandur Manganese	1
48	Sawhney	4
49	Seshasayee	4
50	Somaiya	4
51	Somani	7
52	Soorajmull Nagarmull	4
53	Thackersey	15
54	Thermax	1
55	Titagbur Jute	7
56	Transport Corporation	3
57	Triveni	1
58	Usha Martin Black	2
59	VIP	2
60	W. G. Forge	2
61	Warren	3
62	Other Single undertakings	19
	Total :	295

drum district in Kerala as 'no industry' district; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the matter now stands ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Haldia refinery

2722. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans for expansion of Haldia refinery during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much money has been allocated and the steps taken in that regard so far; and

(c) if not, whether any expansion of Haldia was envisaged in earlier plan/prospective plan and whether such plan has been dropped; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (.) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal for expansion of the Haldia refinery was considered during the Sixth Plan. However, based on techno-economic considerations and regional demand-supply balances, this was not processed.

Declaration of Trivandrum as 'No Industry' District

2721. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to declare Trivan-

Bilateral assistance for power projects

2723. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the name of power projects in respect of which bilateral assistance is solicited; and

(b) the details of the aid forthcoming, country-wise and project-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Some broad offers have been received from countries including Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, FRG, GDR, Italy, Japan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, U. K. and USSR expressing their interest for participation in power projects on India by way of supply of power equipment or installation of power projects on turn-key basis with possibilities of financing through Government credit/suppliers credit/commercial loans. These offers are not always for specific projects and some of them preliminary in nature.

US company to quit Cochin Refineries

2724. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of equity held by Philips Petroleum, the U. S. oil company, in Cochin Refineries Ltd;

(b) whether any change in the present arrangement is likely; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 26.43 per cent.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Does not arise.

Shifting of Central Government Undertakings from Delhi

2725. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Central Government Undertakings in the country which have their offices in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to shift them from Delhi to some other places in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for shifting the offices from Delhi and their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delays in completion of power projects

2726. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 43 per cent of the power projects sanctioned during the Sixth Plan have been delayed by one to five years on account of problems in the acquisition of land;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to ameliorate the situation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to achieve the target during Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Construction of a power project being a complex task involving matching of a wide variety of inputs and sequential supplies by a large number of contractors, delays in land acquisition is only one of the reasons amongst others for delays in completion of power projects. It would not be practicable to quantify the delay in completion of power

projects purely due to problems in land acquisition.

The responsibility for acquiring land vests with the respective State Governments. Continuous efforts are made by the State authorities to expedite acquisition of land for power projects.

(c) The need to ensure timely completion of power projects is being constantly emphasised. Central Electricity Authority is also monitoring the on-going power projects and rendering necessary help and advice in overcoming the constraints in the timely completion of the projects.

Setting up of electronics telephone exchanges

2727. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMAR SINH
RATHWA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to install only electronic telephone exchanges in future in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of electronic telephone exchanges in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to install another telephone manufacturing unit in the country to meet the demand; if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of the cities where electronic telephone exchanges have been installed so far; and

(e) the names of the cities where electronic telephone exchanges are likely to be set up during 1986-87 and also during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Strowger and crossbar type of exchanges in addition to electronic exchanges will continue to be installed in the country for some more years. To increase the avai-

lability of electronic telephone exchanges in the country, a factory has been set up at Mankapur in U. P. with an ultimate capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum.

(c) There is a proposal to set up a second factory with an ultimate capacity of 5 lakh lines per annum to manufacture electronic telephone exchanges subject to the availability of funds.

(d) List enclosed in Statement I below.

(e) List enclosed in Statement II and Statement III below.

Statement I

List of the places where electronic local telephone exchanges have been commissioned so far

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Ahmedabad
6. Hyderabad
7. Kanpur
8. Pathankot
9. Sirsa
10. Sri Ganganagar
11. Gurgaon
12. Khanna
13. Pali-Marwar
14. Beawar
15. Alwar
16. Gaya
17. Tinsukhia
18. Imphal
19. Dibrugarh
20. Jorhat
21. Gandhi-Dham
22. Veraval
23. Porbandur
24. Mehsana
25. Karnool
26. Udipi

27. Gulbarga
28. Changancherry
29. Karur
30. Margao
31. Kalamboli
32. Almora
33. Nainital
34. Ujjhni
35. Kosi Kalan

Statement-II

List of new places where electronic local telephone exchanges are proposed to be commissioned during 1986-87

1. New Bombay
2. Srinagar
3. Abohar
4. Gandhi Nagar
5. Armoor
6. Kalpatta
7. Halfiong
8. Bilaspur
9. Dhenkanal
10. Dungarpur
11. Pithoragarh
12. Dhar

Statement-III

Tentative list of new places where electronic local exchanges are proposed to be commissioned during the 7th Plan period

1. Bangalore
2. Visakhapatnam (A. P.)
3. Amritsar
4. Pune
5. Lucknow
6. Bhopal
7. Noida (U. P.)
8. Bhubaneswar
9. Baroda
10. Indore
11. Trivandrum

12. Jaipur
13. Coimbatore
14. Jodhpur
15. Ernakulam
16. Surat
17. Ranchi
18. Jabalpur
19. Mangalore
20. Kottayam
21. Allahabad
22. Bhynder (Maharashtra)
23. Gauhati
24. Hassan
25. Jalandhar
26. Ludhiana
27. Nagpur
28. Patna
29. Rajkot
30. Trichi
31. Varanasi
32. Vijayawada
33. Ghaziabad (U. P.)
34. Badarpur
35. Kothagudem
36. Ramachandrapuram
37. Dumka
38. Hajipur
39. Madhubani
40. Purnea
41. Nawadah
42. Kodinar
43. Kathua
44. Bajpe
45. Yalwal
46. Mannar
47. Betul
48. Datia
49. Khargone
50. Mandla
51. Shajapur
52. Tikamgarh
53. Ambikapur
54. Balaghat

55. Bbind
56. Guna
57. Shivpuri
58. Manmad
59. Dhatev
60. Mangaon
61. Lungleh
62. Naharlagon
63. Hamirpur
64. Nahan
65. Una
66. Chamba
67. Kulu
68. Keonjbar
69. Korapur
70. Phulbani
71. Sundergarh
72. Baripada
73. Chhatur Pur
74. Jalore
75. Jaisalmer
76. Jhalawar
77. Sawai Madhopur
78. Savai Madhopur (R. S.)
79. Sirohi
80. Tonk
81. Bundi
82. Jhun Jhunu
83. Fatehpur
84. Gazipur
85. Lalitpur
86. Pauri
87. Orai
88. Sultanpur
89. Banda
90. Ranikhet
91. Sainthia
92. Alipur Dwar
93. S. L. Puram

Transportation of coal from coalfields

2728. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Central Coalfields Limited has stopped sale of coal to such parties as were transporting it by road;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the value of coal stocks which have accumulated as a result of this;

(d) the steps taken by Government to streamline the system; and

(e) what other measures are being taken for quick transportation of coal from coalfields to be destination ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Central Coalfields Ltd. has not stopped sale of coal by road. However in certain specific cases attachment order/advice has been issued from Income Tax Department to withhold the supply against the delivery order which had already been issued earlier.

(c) The value of such suspended supplies come to about Rs. 2 crores.

(d) Guidelines have been issued by Coal Companies for sale of coal by road. These guidelines are being followed.

(e) CCL is making all efforts to despatch maximum quantity of coal by rail and road. The coal is being released for movement by road to such parties as are sponsored by the State Government for this purpose. CIL have also put certain collieries in liberalised sale of coal from where any person can purchase upto 500 tonnes of coal without any sponsorship etc.

Starting of work on HBJ gas pipeline project

2729. SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government propose to start the HBJ gas pipeline project by this year end;

(b) the time fixed for the completion of the project;

(c) how many gas based fertilizer plants will come up due to HBJ gas pipeline project and how many States will be covered;

(d) whether there is any demand from those States which have not been covered by this project; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The contract for the pipeline has been signed in May 1986 and preliminary work has already started.

(b) Project is expected to be completed by July 1989.

(c) Six gas based fertilizer plants will be set up in three states, viz., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(d) and (e). Government of Maharashtra had suggested that the HBJ pipeline be taken along the Central Railway route to cover the State. This was considered by the Government and not found feasible.

Purchase of shares of Iranian Government in Madras Oil Refineries

2730. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the dividends by the Madras Refineries to the Union Government for the year 1985-86;

(b) the percentage of the equity holding of the Iranian Government; and

(c) whether there are proposals to purchase the shares of the Iranian Government by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) It has been decided to pay 15 per cent dividend for 1985-86. The amount payable to Government of India will be Rs. 14,48,71,800/- only.

(b) The National Iranian Oil Company holds 1.7 per cent of the equity in Madras Refineries Ltd.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Performance of oil refineries and setting up of oil refinery at Kakinada

2731. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the output and performance of the various refineries in the country for the year 1985-86;

(b) whether the suitability of Kakinada Port in Andhra Pradesh for the establishment of a refinery has been examined; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Statement of Target as per Budget Estimate and thrupt of each refinery during 1985-86 is given below.

(b) and (c). Location of oil refineries is decided on the basis of various techno-economic considerations are not merely on the availability of a Port.

Statement

Statement regarding performance of the refineries during the year 1985-86

Sl. No.	Refinery	Target of Crude Throuput (BE)	Actual throu-put	Percentage
1.	BPC Bombay	5.56	6.389	114.91
2.	IOC Koyali	6.95	7.830	112.66
3.	MRL Madras	4.52	5.057	111.88
4.	IOC Haldia	2.63	2.822	107.30
5.	IOC Mathura	5.69	6.075	106.77
6.	IOC Digboi	0.52	0.529	101.73
7.	HPC Bombay	4.37	4.375	100.11
8.	IOC Gauhati	0.80	0.766	95.75
9.	HPC Visakh	3.29	2.659	80.82
10.	IOC Barauni	3.09	2.766	89.51
11.	BRPL Bongaigaon	1.00	0.893	89.30
12.	CRL Cochin	3.72	2.749	73.90
		42.14	42.910	101.83

Oil technology in refineries

2732. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to update the technology in the various oil refineries in the country;

(b) whether the consumption of 9 per cent of the crude as energy and waste has been fixed as the target to be achieved as a mark of efficiency; and

(c) what are the gradings of the various refineries in the country according to achievements and deficiencies during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINIS-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Keeping in view the higher middle distillates demand, Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units were installed in some of the refineries. There is a proposal to instal a hydrocracker at the Koyali refinery. Microprocessor based instrumentation system has been installed in some of the refineries. There is also a proposal to set up a Centre of Technology Upgradation and Forecasting for the Oil refining Sector.

(b) No, Sir. The fuel and loss percentage varies from refinery to refinery depending upon its complexity of operations.

(c) A Statement giving the performance with regard to the percentage crude thruput target achieved by each refinery during 1985-86 is given below.

Statement

Statement regarding performance of the refineries during the year 1985-86

Sl. No.	Refinery	Target of Crude Throuput (BE)	Actual throuput	Percentage
1.	BPC Bombay	5.56	6.389	114.91
2.	IOC Koyali	6.95	7.830	112.66
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4.	IOC Haldia	2.63	2.822	107.30
5.	IOC Mathura	5.69	6.075	106.77
6.	IOC Digboi	0.52	0.529	101.73
7.	HPC Bombay	4.37	4.375	100.11
8.	IOC Gauhati	0.60	0.766	95.75
9.	HPC Visakh	3.29	2.659	80.82
10.	IOC Barauni	3.09	2.766	89.51
11.	BRPL Bongaigaon	1.00	0.893	89.30
12.	CRL Cochin	3.72	2.749	73.90
		42.14	42.910	101.83

Allocation of funds for Legal Aid Scheme

Rs. 36,08,000/- during the financial year 1985-86.

2733. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated for legal aid scheme by Government during 1985-86; and

(b) the percentage of utilization of the allocated amounts and the names of the States where the amounts remained under-utilized ?

(b) CILAS does not make allocation of funds Statewise but gives grants to various Legal Aid and Advisory Boards and other social action groups on the basis of schemes prepared by them. The particulars in regard to utilisation of such grants are not available. Information in regard thereto will be obtained and laid on the Table of the House after receipt thereof.

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

(a) The Central Government sanctioned a budgetary grant of

District industries centres in M.P.

2734. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been encouraging the setting up of District Industries Centres;

(b) whether Government have also been providing Central assistance to the District Industries Centres set up in different States; and

(c) if so, the number of District Industries Centres set up in Madhya Pradesh so far ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) So far 45 District Industries Centres have been set up in Madhya Pradesh.

Major and medium industries set up
in MP

2735. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major and medium industries set up in Madhya Pradesh in the last three years;

(b) how far these industries have helped the State of Madhya Pradesh in employment generation;

(c) how many of these industries have started commercial production so far; and

(d) the details of the name and location of these industries ?

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

(a) to (d). Under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, a total of 105 industrial licences were issued during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 for setting up industries in Madhya Pradesh. 47 of these industrial licences were granted for 'carrying on-business'. Details, such as name

and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location etc., of all industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

An industrial licence is issued with an initial validity period of two years within which the entrepreneur is required to start commercial production. The validity period of an industrial licence can, however, be extended even beyond 2 years on justifiable grounds. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Thus, the industrial projects for which licences have been granted during the last three years would presently be at various stages of implementation.

Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in
Baroda

2736. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small and old telephone exchanges (MAX.III) in Baroda district and the number of telephone connections provided therefrom;

(b) whether Government are aware that small telephone exchanges do not function properly; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up big exchanges with more line capacity in place of small exchanges which will result in increased efficiency, less number of complaints and less expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of small and old telephone exchanges and telephone connections provided therefrom are 33 and 1185 respectively.

(b) The small exchanges are reported to be working satisfactorily.

(c) Exchanges of higher capacities in place of small exchanges are planned when-

ever justified. The efficiency is however independent of the capacity of the exchange.

International Subscribers Trunk Dialling Service in Cities of Gujarat

2737. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to connect any of the major cities of Gujarat which International Subscribers Trunk Dialling Service during the Seventh plan periods;

(b) if so, the number and names of major cities of Gujarat proposed to be given International Subscribers Trunk Dialling facility during Seventh Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) International Subscribers Dialling facility will be provided to the following 27 cities of Gujarat during 1986-87. Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Nadiad; Baroda, Surat, Bular, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Morvi, Amreli, Rajkot, Bilimora, Gandhidham, Mahuva, Porbandar, Savarkundla, Veraval, Dhrangadhra, Jamkhambhalia, Godhra, Kheda, Kapadwanj, Kalol, Talod, Unjha and Visnagar. Twenty more cities are also likely to be provided with ISD facility during 7th Plan period. The names of the cities are : Ankleshwar, Bharuch, Silvasa, Vapi, Daman, Bhuj, Gondal, Junagadh, Manavadar, Surendranagar, Anand (VV Nagar), Cambay, Padra, Nandesari, Modasa, Palanpur, Patan, Dholka, Botad and Kodinar.

(c) Does not arise.

Updating and printing of telephone directories

2739. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone subscribers all over the country;

(b) the number out of them listed in telephone directories and the number unlisted as on 1.6.86;

(c) the places for which directories have been brought out and their periodicity; and

(d) whether updated telephone directories reduce load on service telephones in the country and if so, the reasons for their late updating and printing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of telephone connections working all over the country is 31.9 lakhs as on 31-5-1986.

(b) and (c). One telephone directory for each telephone District and one for each Telegraph/Telephone Engineering Division is prescribed to be brought out once a year. Normally one entry per subscriber is included in the directory free of charge but additional entries are also included on payment.

The giving of new connections and closing of working connections is a continuous process in each telephone exchange and the required information regarding telephones not listed in the last directory for the entire country is not maintained.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, it is, sometimes, not possible to update and print telephone directories at the prescribed periodicity due to—

(i) Delay in finalisation of rate contract by DG S& D for supply of paper;

(ii) delay in supply of paper by manufacturers due to labour and other troubles;

(iii) Supply of sub-standard paper by firm; and

(iv) problems faced by the printing press due to power shortage and labour trouble.

Solar power plants and technology

2740. DR. CAINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether three overseas firms are exploring avenues for selling solar power plants and technology to India and if so, details of the plants and prices quoted;

(b) the details of Research and Development efforts for Solar power in India; and

(c) whether even Solar Cookers developed some 15-20 years ago by CSIR have failed to take off despite patents taken out and publicity given ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Some overseas firms have shown interest in exploring the possibility of using solar energy for power generation in India. However, no specific offers have been made as yet. Solar power plants are in the developmental stage all over the world, although, a few pilot plants have been installed in some countries for collecting field data. Research and Development efforts in India for Solar power are being carried out through the photovoltaic and thermal routes. Some pilot solar power units in kilowatt size have already been installed for trial and development purposes. Larger size units are being designed.

(c) Solar Cookers developed by CSIR some 15-20 years ago were not very popular due to various reasons such as availability of other fuels at low cost and absence of awareness regarding the potential of such solar cookers. The solar cookers developed recently under the R&D programme of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources are now being manufactured by over 15 manufacturers in different parts of the country and are being sold commercially under the extension programmes of the Department.

Microwave link connecting Bombay and Madras for international traffic

2741. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a trans-India microwave link connecting Bombay and Madras for international traffic has been planned as part of the Indo-United Arab Emirates Submarine Cable Project;

(b) if so, the details of agreement that was reached between the two countries the expected expenditure to be incurred on the project and what will be the share of each country;

(c) the particulars of the firm which has been awarded consultancy contract and the reasons for awarding the same to a foreign firm; and

(d) whether a similar microwave link will also be extended to Visakhapatnam port in Andhra Pradesh, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Oil exploration in southern region including Kerala

2742. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of oil exploration done so far in the southern region including Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has scaled down its target with regard to oil production/exploration due to financial constraints;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is going to adversely effect the projected growth in oil production in the country in the years to come ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SARIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 99

exploratory wells have been drilled and 1.42 lakhs line km. of seismic survey done so far in the basins of Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery, Andaman and Kerala-Konkan-Lakshdweep in the Southern region.

(b) The physical programme of exploration and production is being maintained according to the VII Five Year Plan document,

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of benzene project by FACT

2743. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken for setting up of a benzene project by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. in Kerala.

(b) if so, the latest position with regard to this project; and

(c) the total outlay of this project and the completion schedule ?

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

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

[Translation]

Scooter manufacturing units

2744. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR

TRIPATHI :
SHRI HARI KRISHNA
SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of scooter manufacturing units in the country and number of workers and employees working in them;

(b) the annual production of scooters in these units; and

(c) when the Lohia Machines, Uttar Pradesh went into production ?

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

(a) There are ten manufacturers of two wheeler scooters in the country. Over 20,000 persons are working with these manufacturers.

(b) Total production of scooters during the year 1985-86 was 4,83,135.

(c) The company commenced production in December, 1983.

Delay in refund of deposits by Lohia Machines Limited

2745. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons who have registered for the delivery of the scooter manufactured by Lohia Machines are now demanding refund of the advance made by them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of persons who have demanded refund of the advance so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s Lohia Machines are delaying the refund of money collected from intending purchasers of their scooter at the time of registration; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the advance money deposited by them is refunded to them without delay ?

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

(a) and (b). The company has reported that as on 30.6.86 a total number of 6,43,030 requests for refund of deposits were received by them. One of the important reasons for cancellation of bookings could be customers' preference and a wider choice of vehicles introduced in the market.

(c) and (d). The company has reported that refunds are made in a period of 60 days of receipt of cancellation advice in complete form,

[English]

**Shortage of plastic raw material in
Karnataka**

2746. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether small scale plastic manufacturers in Karnataka are facing difficulties due to non-availability of raw material;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The small scale plastic units have been facing shortage of plastic raw materials in general and that of low density polyethylene in particular due to inadequate availability of these raw materials from indigenous sources.

(c) To augment availability, these raw materials are allowed to be imported under OGL by the actual users. In addition, during the last year IPCL were allowed to import LDPE for supplying to the plastic processors. During 1986-87, STC has been authorised to import substantial quantities of LDPE/LLDPE for supplying to the plastic processing units through M/s IPCL Further, MMTC is also envisaging to import some of the plastic raw materials under their IRMAC Scheme.

Private Courier services

2747. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there are any private courier services operating in the country without licence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Department of Posts does not grant any licence for operating private Courier Services.

**Use of solar energy in Hotels,
Hospitals**

2748. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether use of solar energy has been made adequately in the hotels, hospitals and large Government establishments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A number of installations of solar energy devices have been made in the hotels, hospitals and large Government establishments. These include Solar Water heating systems, solar desalination Systems, Photovoltaic Water pumping systems, photovoltaic powered medical refrigerators, photovoltaic lighting systems, etc. Such installations are steadily expanding, depending on the financial allocations made for this area.

Production of drugs

2749. DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several pharmaceutical units working under his Ministry have failed to register any progress in production;

(b) if so, the major drawbacks which hamper the production; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to amalgamate some companies and produce popular drugs/essential drugs, many of which have been banned in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Value of production of the public sector pharmaceutical companies during the last three years has been as under :

In Rs./Crores

	IDPL	HAL	SSPL	BCPL	BIL
1983-84	121.55	34.60	8.01	10.04	8.15
1984-85	121.74	40.82	9.77	11.34	11.21
1985-86 (Prov.)	121.18	41.64	8.54	10.04	10.07

It will be seen the production has been more or less static.

(b) Major factors hampering production are technological problems, demand constraints, non-availability of adequate working capital, labour problems etc.

(c) Government is examining the question of reorganisation of three Calcutta based public sector drug companies.

(Translation)

Completion of phase-I of Dhauliganga project

2750. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether preliminary work on Phase-I of the Dhauliganga project has been completed;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Environment has accorded necessary approval for construction of this project; and

(c) if not, the time by which approval for construction work of this project is likely to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The investigation of Dhauliganga Hydro-electric project Stage-I has been completed by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation and the Detailed Project Report is under techno-economic appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The proposal for clearance of the project from environmental angle is under consideration in the Department of Environment.

(c) Investment decision on the project can be taken only after the various clearances have been received.

Opening of branch post offices and sub-post offices in Almora and Pithoragarh districts in U. P.

2751. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Almora and Pithoragarh districts under the Postal Sub-Division in Uttar Pradesh where demand is being made by the public representatives to open branch post offices and sub-post offices;

(b) the time by which branch post offices and sub-post offices are likely to be opened there; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) At present there are no firm proposals for opening of branch/sub post offices in Almora/Pithoragarh districts in U. P. or elsewhere.

(c) The extensive postal networks established in rural and urban sectors of the country are generally adequate to meet the present needs. There are also other factors such as increasing postal deficits and ban on creation of posts as a result of which further expansion was not being undertaken. It is also to be mentioned that the present

level of postal development in Almora/ Pithoragarh districts generally compares favourably with the country as a whole as revealed by the following figures:

	Average area per P. O. (SO. Km.)		Average Population per P. O.	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Almora District	2.70	13.04	3399	1731
Pithoragarh Dist.	5.94	23.96	4503	1255
India as a whole	3.40	24.18	10213	4084

Telephone facilities in Pithoragarh district U. P.

2752. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there are places like Tamil Pangu, New-Dugtu, Sirkha, Gatyang Jipti, Bhadkot, Barom, Kitha Sahib etc. in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh which do not have telephone facility even at a distance of more than twenty kilometres; and

(d) if so, the time by which these places will be continued with telephone services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telephone facility is available at village Madkot (Bhadkot).

(b) Telephone facility at New Dugtu, Garbyang (Gatyang), not clear (Jipti), Baram (Barom) and Ritha Sahib is planned to be provided during the current Five Year Plan. Village Sirkha is not covered under the policy of the Department for provision of LDPT on subsidized basis. The case for provision of the same can be considered on rent and guarantee basis. The place Tamil-Pangu could not be located in the Census book.

[English]

New operations by O. N. G. C. in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir

2753. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has started digging oil wells in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States again after a long time;

(b) the reasons for which the Commissions abandoned earlier attempts to strike natural gas and oil; and

(c) the reasons which prompted the ONGC to renew their efforts in both the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) ONGC has resumed drilling in Himachal Pradesh. Preparatory work for starting drilling in Jammu and Kashmir is in progress.

(b) and (c). Exploration had not been abandoned. More data was necessary for better picture of the subsurface geology. So, further surveys were conducted. Drilling is

being resumed with the availability of more data and capability for deep drilling.

[Translation]

Linking of Ichchhalkaranji and Bhiwandi with Pali by S. T. D. Telex Service

2754. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which arrangements will be made for linking Ichchhalkaranji and Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) with Pali by S. T. D./Telex Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : 1. Ichchhalkaranji and Bhiwandi are likely to be connected with Pali by STD towards the end of 7th plan.

2. Telex exchange at Pali is tentatively planned for 1988-89 during the 7th plan depending upon the sufficient firm demands beings registered. Connection of Ichchhalkaranji and Bhiwandi with Pali by Telex will be feasible when Telex exchange and Pali is commissioned.

Pilferage of Kerosene from Barauni Refinery

2755. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that for some time past, pilferage of kerosene has been continuing on a large scale from Barauni Refinery Plant by private tankers and from the tankers of goods trains on the way before reaching their destination;

(b) if so, when it was detected and the number of persons against whom action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the details in this regard and the action taken to check the pilferage;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No reports regarding large scale pilferage of kerosene oil from Barauni Refinery by private tankers and from tankers of goods trains have been received.

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

[English]

Minimum unit size for licensing in automobile sector

2756. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have notified the minimum size of units for licensing in the automobile sector;

(b) if so, the criteria followed in determining the minimum size;

(c) how do these units compare with the normal size of units in Japan and the USA;

(d) if the comparison is unfavourable, whether they would be able to achieve any worthwhile economies of scale at this level of production; and

(e) whether this unit size is proposed to be retained when Government policy on automobiles is formulated ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Government have notified minimum economic capacity for passenger cars, commercial vehicle and 2-wheelers.

(b) The present installed capacity of the existing manufacturers and their overall performance, reasonable investment, turnover ratio and growth possibility etc. have been taken into account.

(c) to (e). In various countries the volume of production varies from unit to unit and model to model. Under the Indian conditions the minimum capacity notified is considered favourable and it is expected that the units would be able to achieve reasonable economies of scale at the prescribed level.

Reduction of manpower in collieries under Coal India Ltd.

2757. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce manpower in collieries to make coal production more economic;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government believe that there is surplus manpower in the collieries under Coal India Limited; and

(d) if so, how it is proposed to deal with this surplus ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to reduce manpower in the collieries by taking recourse to retrenchment.

(c) and (d). There is a general impression that Coal Companies are carrying surplus manpower, particularly in unskilled categories. The Baveja Committee estimated a surplus manpower of about 50,000 in Bharat Coking Coal Limited in 1978. The Chari Committee has recently estimated as many surplus in Eastern Coalfields Limited. The estimates made by the Baveja and Chari Committees are questioned as no proper time and motion or detailed work studies have been made to quantify the extent of surplus manpower in coal industry. Certain time and motion studies have been recently initiated in this behalf. Meanwhile, certain steps have been taken to rationalise the manpower deployment, the chief one being a near total ban on recruitment of fresh unskilled workers. The other important step is re-deployment of surplus manpower in new projects to the extent feasible by training/re-training them.

Supply of LPG through pipeline

2758. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to provide piped LPG supply in place of bottled LPG at least in major cities as is done abroad;

(b) whether the cost of benefits of this scheme have been considered; and

(c) whether it is a fact that bottled LPG distribution would become uneconomic when the number of LPG users goes up enormously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c). No detailed study regarding comparative cost of supplying LPG through pipeline vis-a-vis in cylinders has been made. However, limited feasibility studies carried out for selected localities have brought out that supply of LPG through pipeline is not economically and operationally feasible.

Glass factories and items manufactured and exported

2759. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of glass factories operating in India during 1985-86;

(b) the items manufactured by these glass factories;

(c) whether glass items are exported;

(d) if so, the countries where glass items are exported and the total value of exports in 1985-86; and

(e) the steps Government propose to modernise glass industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There are 60 glass factories in the organised sector and 1442 units are registered with Directorates of Industries in States/Union Territories.

(b) These units are engaged in the manufacture of glass containers, pressed-

wares, sheet/wired and figured glass-wares, fibre glass, glass wool, ophthalmic and optical glass.

Various glass items under the broad category of glass hollow-ware are manufactured by mouth blown and/or semi-automatic process, Soda-lime Silica pressed wares and scientific laboratory glass wares by the small-scale units-namely glass tumblers, jugs, plates, bowls, vases, Ash-trays, table-ware, decoration items, signal glass, glass bangles, block glass, hollow and solid beads, glass tubings, rods, glass containers, glass-wares, glass tiles, glass marbles etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Total estimated export of glass and glass ware during 1985-86 is Rs. 27 crores out of which the estimated share of SSI units is Rs. 5.2 crores.

Major countries of import from India during 1985-86 are :

Vacuum Flask & Refills : West Germany, Belgium, Sweden, USSR, USA, UK, Switzerland, France, Hungary, Mozambique, Kenya etc.

Glass vials & Bottles : Bangladesh, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines, Kenya etc.

Ophthalmic Lenses : Iran, Japan, Indonesia Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, U. K. etc.

Glass beads, Bangles and False pearls : West Germany, France, Italy, Netherland, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, USA and U. K., Australia, Egypt etc.

Scientific Glassware : Egypt, Bangladesh, Australia, Hongkong, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand etc.

Glass Mirrors : Kuwait, Saudia Arabia, Singapore, Oman, U. A. E. etc.

Clinical Thermometers : U. S. A.

Other Glass and Glassware : Bangladesh, Canada, Hongkong, Iran, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, U. S. A., U. K., U. A. E. etc.

(e) The Panel on Glass and Glass-ware industry has suggested ways and means to modernise the glass industry which *inter-alia* include construction of fuel efficient furnaces, light weighting of glass containers and manufacture of ophthalmic glass by continuous melt technology. Government has taken steps to liberalise import of electro-cast refractories with more than 40 per cent Zirconia content which are essentially required for construction of fuel efficient furnaces. Capacities have also been established in the country for the manufacture of ceramic fibre which is required for high temperature insulation.

Government have also taken favourable decisions to allow import of latest drawings and designs for fabrication of glass tank furnaces for achieving fuel economy and increasing fuel to glass ratio by more than 30 per cent.

Glass industry is included in the List of Industries selected under SIDO's (Small Industries Development Organisation) Modernisation Programme in U. P. and Bihar where is a concentration of glass industry.

Supply of LPG in Bombay

2761. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has refused to supply LPG for distribution to the residents of Bombay from the gas explored from the Bombay High;

(b) if so, the reasons for such refusal; ♦

(c) whether it is also a fact that on account of supplying LPG for industrial purposes at distant places in various Northern States, this facility has been denied to the residents of Bombay; and

(d) the reasons for such discrimination towards the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No. Sir. Supplies of LPG to industrial consumers in the Northern States are not made from Bombay.

Tribunals for speedy disposal of pending cases

2762. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the disposal of cases in Tribunals is quicker than in courts;

(b) whether it is proposed to appoint Tribunals for various fields in order to reduce the pendency of cases in courts;

(c) whether the recommendations of Law Commission for appointment of such tribunals are under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) It is not possible to state whether the disposal of cases in Tribunals is quicker than in courts as no such assessment has been made.

(b) to (d). As envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution the matter regarding establishment of tribunals other than Service Tribunals has been referred to the Law Commission and its recommendations are awaited.

Increase in strength of Judges in Supreme Court to expedite pending cases

2763. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending disposal in the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to create some more posts of these cases;

(c) if so, the number of such additional judges required for expeditious disposal for pending cases; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As furnished by the Registry of Supreme Court, the total number of cases pending as on 1.7.1986 were 1,40,142.

(b) and (c). The sanctioned strength of the Supreme Court was raised from 17 to 25 (excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 10.5.86 by amending the Supreme Court Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(d) Steps taken to reduce pendency are given in the statement below.

Statement

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court.

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patents Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court is Second Appeal (Vide Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

4. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 17 to 25 (excluding the Chief Justice), with effect from

10-05-1986 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges Act, 1956.

5. The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :

- (i) Priority is given to certain matters;
- (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;
- (iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;
- (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together, and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;
- (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite sometime, the Court, of late, has started wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records, and hearing the appeals on Special Leave Paper-Book itself, after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply;
- (vi) To save the Court's time, the Honourable the Chief Justice of India is taking mentioning after Court's hours, which were previously taking at least about one hour;
- (vii) In Criminal Appeals, Counsel for the appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time in getting it printed, so that the matters could be heard early;
- (viii) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering the Honourable Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose off certain types of matters, which were previously being listed in the Court. This has been to save the Courts time.

(ix) Specialized benches are constituted to list particular type of matters relating to that branch of law, in which the Honourable Judges constituting the specialized Bench are experts. This enables the specialized Bench to dispose of such matters expeditiously.

6. The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are :

- (a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by :—
 - (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;
 - (ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;
 - (iii) establishing other tries or systems with the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working;
- (c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing off cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii);
- (d) the method of appointments to Subordinate Courts/Subordinate Judiciary;

- (e) the training of Judicial Officers;
- (f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;
- (g) the desirability of formulation of the norms, which the Government and the Public Sector Undertaking should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings;
- (h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;
- (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and
- (j) such other matter as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purpose aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

Engaging retired Judges in order to reduce the Pendency of cases

2764. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the retired members of judiciary are to be engaged on purely temporary basis to dispose of the old cases expeditiously; and
- (b) if not, what other ways and means Government propose to adopt for lessening the heavy burden of cases lying with the judges whose number is too inadequate to dispose of the same expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Government of India is concerned with the appointment of Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court only.

Article 224 A of the Constitution provides that the Chief Justice of a High Court may, with the previous consent of the Presi-

dent, request a retired High Court Judge to sit and act as a Judge of the High Court. Article 128 contains a similar provision in respect of the Supreme Court.

The Government feels that for clearance of arrears in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, the existing vacancies of Judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court should be filled in first, and more posts of Judges created to clear the backlog of arrears. On the basis of review of workload, it has been decided to increase the strength of judges in different High Courts.

The other steps taken to reduce the pendency are listed in the statement below :

Statement

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patents Appeals from judgement of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeals (vide Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

4. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 17 to 25 (excluding the Chief Justice), with effect from 10-05-1986 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act. 1956.

5. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 431 as on 1st July, 1986.

6. The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :

- (i) Priority is given to certain matters;
- (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;
- (iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;
- (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together, and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;
- (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some-time, the court, of late has started wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records, and hearing the appeals on special Leave Paper-Book itself, after the parties have filed their counter affidavits and affidavits in reply;
- (vi) To save the Court's time, the Honourable the Chief Justice of India is taking mentioning after Court's hours, which were previously taking at least about one hour;
- (vii) In Criminal Appeals, Counsel for the Appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time in getting it printed, so that the matters could be heard early;
- (viii) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering the Honourable Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose off certain types of matters, which were previously being listed in the Court. This has been to save the Court's time;
- (ix) Specialized benches are constituted to list particular type of matters relating to that branch of law, in which the Honourable Judges constituting the Specialized Bench are experts. This enable the Specialized Bench to dispose off such matter expeditiously.

7. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;
- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;
- (c) Dispensing with printing of records;
- (d) Expediting and given priority to matters under certain Acts.

8. The recommendations contained in the 72th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government, and they have been requested to take necessary action.

9. The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are :

- (a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by :—
 - (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;
 - (ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;
 - (iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established

expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working;

- (c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing off cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forms envisaged in items (a) (i) (a) (ii);
- (d) the method of appointments to Subordinate Courts/Sudordinate Judiciary;
- (e) the training of Judicial Officers;
- (f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice;
- (g) the desirability of formulation of the norms, which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings;
- (h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants;
- (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and
- (j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes of aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

10. The Government have constituted an informal Committee of three Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in the High Courts and suggest remedial measures. The

implementation of the report is engaging the attention of the Government.

Delay in supply of Oil Rigs by BHEL

2765. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited has consistently failed to keep the delivery schedules of land rigs ordered by ONGC and Oil India Limited and because of this Oil India Limited had to reduce its Production target for 1985-86 and ONGC has lost about 50 rig month;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such delays; and

(c) the steps Government/BHEL management have taken or propose to take to ensure that such delay do not recur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid the Table of the House.

Fall in coal production

2766. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been steep fall in coal production during the first quarter of the current year; if so the reasons therefor; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to step up coal production by the various coal companies in the public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The production of coal during the first quarter of the current year is given as under :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Quarter ending June '86

Company	Target for the Quarter	Production during the Quarter	production in the same Quarter of last year	Variations from last years production	
				Qtm.	%
CIL	316.70	300.87	276.71	+ 24.16	+ 8.7
All India	372.49	347.44	322.47	+ 24.97	+ 8.7

It would be observed from the above table that though the production in the quarter April-June '86 was less than the target but it was more than the production in same quarter of last year by 8.7 per cent in CIL and 7.7 per cent all India.

(b) Several steps are being taken to increase the production of coal. These include improving the infrastructural facilities, sanctioning of new mines, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining proposes and controlling absenteeism.

Indo-French agreement for Dulhasti hydro-electric project

2767. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected a French consortium for setting up of Rs. 630 crores Dulhasti hydro-electric project;

(b) if so, the considerations on which Government have selected the French consortium in preference to other foreign firms who might have given their bids; and

(c) the salient points of the terms and conditions of the agreement to be signed between the Government of India and the French firm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. The offers received are under examination.

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

Locations of offices/plants/units of public sector undertakings

2768. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the public sector undertakings have their plants/units/branches/regional offices at different places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with full addresses and the reasons for having them at different places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details regarding location of plants, units, branches, regional offices of all the public sector undertakings are not readily available. Since we have more than 221 public enterprises as on 31.3.1985, with their plants, units, branches, regional offices spread over the length and breadth of the country, effort and time spent in collection of these details will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved. Locations of plants etc. are decided on techno-economic considerations.

**Pilferage of petrol from tanker on
Delhi Gurgaon border**

2769. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the anti-
embezzlement section of the Crime Branch
caught red-handed five persons including
employees of a Government petroleum com-
pany and workers of a service station, pel-
fering petrol from a tanker at Aravali Service
Station on Delhi-Gurgaon border on July 12,
1986;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits
and steps proposed to be taken to stop such
malpractices in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINIS-
TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Crime Branch
raided M/s. Aravali Service Station, on
Gurgaon-Delhi border at about 11.00 a. m.
on July 12, 1986 and arrested the driver and
cleaner of Bharat Petroleum Corporation
Ltd.'s tank lorry alongwith three employees
of the retail outlet where the tank lorry had
gone reportedly for filling of HSD in the
vehicle's service tank. It is reported that a
bucket of motor spirit was being off-loaded
from the cabin of tank lorry by some staff of
the retail outlet to an adjacent room situated
outside the retail outlet premises. The per-
sons arrested have been bailed out and charged
under various Sections of the IPC and
Petroleum Act.

Apart from this, Bharat Petroleum Cor-
poration Ltd. are also initiating suitable
disciplinary action against the driver and
cleaner of their tank lorry.

The measures taken to check malpracti-
ces in the distribution of petroleum products
include :—

(i) Random and regular inspections of
retail outlets by the oil companies
under the Market Discipline Guide-
lines, which provide inter-alia for
taking action against defaulters.

(ii) Instructions to all State Govern-
ments/Union Territory Administra-
tions to intensify checks on adulte-
ration and other malpractices in the
distribution of petroleum products
in States/UTs.

(iii) Permitting dealers' representative to
travel in the tank lorry to guard
against any malpractice during
transit.

**Development of V. H. F. single chan-
nel Radio-phone**

2770. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the very High Frequency
single channel Radio-phone called Rura
Phone has been developed by the Telecom.
Research Centre of the D. O. T. or I. T. I;

(b) the number of such phones so far
produced and in use;

(c) if only a few are in use, the reasons
thereof; and

(d) whether Government will look into
the causes, of delayed development/non-
production and use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes,
Sir. The development work was taken up
by the R and D Unit of M/s. Indian Tele-
phone Industries, Naini.

(b) Ten terminals have been produced
for field trial. Further, four more terminals
have been produced. Out of them eight
terminals are in operation.

(c) Limited production clearance for
twenty terminals was given to ITI in Feb-

ruary '85 and an order for twenty terminals was placed on ITI in October 1985.

(d) The Government is continuously reviewing this.

Investment on telecommunications in Andhra Pradesh

2771. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount invested year-wise in the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans and in the first two years of the Seventh Plan on telecommunications in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the steps taken to strengthen and extend the rural trunk net-work;

(c) the number of three and eight Channel Open-wire carrier systems Commissioned in the Sixth Plan, year-wise;

(d) what is the requirement thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Department of Telecommunications to reduce the gap between the demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Amount invested year-wise in the 5th Plan, the annual plans for 1978-79 and 1979-80, the Sixth Plan and the first two years of the 7th Plan on Telecommunications in Andhra Pradesh are as below :

Year	The amount invested (Figures in crores of Rs.)
1	2
<i>5th Plan</i>	
1974-75	5.06
1975-76	8.05
1976-77	9.13
1977-78	10.07

1

2

Annual Plan

1978-79 13.44

Annual Plan

1979-80 17.78

6th Five Year Plan

1980-81 18.83

1981-82 36.59

1982-83 48.20

1983-84 49.59

1984-85 43.81

7th Five Year Plan

1985-86 54.12

1986-87 (Budget
Estimates) 42.36

(b) In 1985-86 (the first year of the 7th Plan) a total of 152 Long Distance Public Telephones and 84 Rural Dialling Schemes have been provided in Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to commission 200 Long Distance Public Telephones and 20 Rural Dialling Schemes in the remaining years of the 7th Plan.

(c) The number of 3 and 8 channel openwire carrier systems commissioned in Andhra Pradesh year-wise in the 6th Plan is indicated below :

	3 Channel	8 Channel
1980-81	66	15
1981-82	33	20
1982-83	35	13
1983-84	27	12
1984-85	26	12
Total ;	187	72

(d) The requirement of 3 and 8 Channel openwire carrier systems is 85 and 80 respectively in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Plan.

(e) The supply position of equipment for expansion of rural telecom. network is satisfactory.

Execution of Kalinadi hydel power project Stage-II

2772. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have provided financial assistance for the execution of Kalinadi hydel power project Stage-II in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the cost of the project;

(c) the Central assistance sanctioned for that project; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the project has been posed for World Bank assistance and is under appraisal. The present estimated cost of the project is Rs. 402.2 crores.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Industrial licences Issued to top companies

2773. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of licences/letters of intent issued to ten top companies in the last three years;

(b) how many of those projects have been completed so far;

(c) the original cost of the projects and escalation in it due to delay in implementation; and

(d) the details of cost increase and reasons for delay in implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, a total of

32 letters of intent and 15 industrial licences were granted during the years 1983 to 1985 to the following first ten non-Government, non-financial Companies in the country ranked according to their assets in 1984 :—

1. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
2. Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.
3. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd.
4. Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.
5. Larsen and Toubro Ltd.
6. Century Spng. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
7. Gujarat Narmada Valley Ferts. Co. Ltd.
8. I. T. C. Ltd.
9. J. K. Synthetics Ltd.
10. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. and Wvg. Company Ltd.

Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location (including the name of district), item (s) of manufacture and capacity, etc. in respect of all letters of intent and industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) Generally, it takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project. Thus, the industrial projects for which letters of intent and industrial licences have been granted during the last three years would presently be at various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d). The details regarding original investment cost and cost escalation etc. involved in individual projects for which letters of intent and industrial licences have been granted are not maintained centrally in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry.

Cost study by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices of PSF Industry

2774. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has completed

cost study of Polyester Staple Fibre industry;

(b) if so, what are its findings: and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to implement its recommendations ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Use of P. T. A. as a raw material for PEY and PSF

2775. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government consider P. T. A. as more economical and safer as a raw material for Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) or Polyester Staple Fibre (PSF) as against D. M. T.; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop any increase in DMT production in India ?

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

(a) Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) and Purified Terephthalate (PTA) are alternative raw materials for the manufacture of Polyester. PTA is a later entrant and stoichiometrically more DMT is required than PTA for one tonne Polyester.

(b) The requirement of DMT and PTA depends on the users who would assess their needs based on the various factors like existing equipments, additional facilities required etc. Government's policy would be to meet the demands of both DMT and PTA to the extent these items are required by the user-industry.

Scheme to set up small scale units in West Bengal

2776. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of setting up small scale industrial units in West Bengal has been considered;

(b) if so, the names of specific industries; and

(c) the details of the schemes which the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries has chalked out ?

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

(a) to (c). The development of Small Scale Industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, a number of important steps have been taken to stimulate the growth of small scale industries in the country including West Bengal. To facilitate modernisation and achieve rapid growth in the sector, the upper limit on investment (in plant and machinery) has been raised in respect of small scale units from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs and in the case of ancillary units from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. The Government is continuing, inter-alia, the policy of reservation of selected items for exclusive production, for exclusive/partial purchases from small scale sector under Government Purchase Programme, provision of financial assistance from Scheduled Commercial Banks and State Financial Corporations at concessional rates of interest on liberal terms, provision of machinery on hire purchase and excise concessions for the small scale sector. Recently, the Small Industries Development Fund was set up in the Industrial Development Bank of India to provide assistance for development, expansion, diversification modernisation and rehabilitation of Small Scale Industry units. The Seventh Plan would focus attention on upgradation of technology by strengthening/creation of tooling and workshop facilities for development of proto-type design, new products and processes, revamp the organisational structure for the development of this sector, promoting the dispersal of industries to the less developed areas and import higher levels of training.

Crisis of raw materials in cane based industries

2777. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cane-based industries set up in different States;

(b) whether some industries are facing crisis due to shortage of raw materials; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any step to help these units ?

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

(a) Bamboo and cane work is one of Village

Industries included in the Schedule to Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Act. The activities of this Industry are being implemented by 186 registered Institutions (under Societies Registration Act, 1860) 859 Cooperatives and 38210 industrial units dispersed in the country. Statewise details both of Cane and Bamboo Industry units jointly are given in Statement below.

(b) No specific report has been received in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statewise Details of Cane and Bamboo Industry Units for the year 1984-85

Sl. No.	States & Union Territories	Financed Units (Cooperatives + Individuals)		
		Regd. Institutions	Individuals	Cooperatives
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	1901	130
2.	Assam	10	310	1
3.	Bihar	3	...	9
4.	Chandigarh	...	20	...
5.	Goa	5	142	3
6.	Gujarat	8	...	7
7.	Haryana	3	425	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1068	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	1684	189
10.	Karnataka	22	279	30
11.	Kerala	28	165	92
12.	Madhya Pradesh	...	1134	...
13.	Maharashtra	15	14147*	90
14.	Meghalaya	4	149	2
15.	Manipur	22	1200	17
16.	Nagaland	...	505	...

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Orissa	...	...	239
18.	Punjab	3	2622	1
19.	Pondicherry	...	17	...
20.	Rajasthan	2	3834	10
21.	Sikkim	...	139	...
22.	Tamilnadu	1	1052	19
23.	Tripura	...	3065	...
24.	Uttar Pradesh	34	2373	13
25.	West Bengal	16	1979	3
	Total	186	38210	859

* Including those assisted under Artisan's Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra State.

Supply of sand to collieries by trucks

2778. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sand carried to the collieries by the departmental aerial ropeways in the last three years with year-wise break-up, in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL);

(b) whether some of it was supplied by Contractors through trucks during the same period and if so, the amount paid to them, year-wise; and

(c) whether the supply through private trucks is increasing, if so, the reasons thereof and steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Sand is carried direct to the collieries through captive ropeways. Sand is also carried by D and F Ropeways to dumps from where it is transported to collieries through contractors. The quantity of sand carried by the two categories of Ropeways during the last three years is as under :

Year	D & F Ropeways	Captive Ropeways
1983-84	5.11	10.29
1984-85	9.12	9.25
1985-86	9.61	8.48

Amount paid to contractors for transportation of sand from dumps and from the river ghats for the same period is indicated below :

1983-84	Rs. 681.16 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 591.43 lakhs
1985-86	Rs. 1008.00 lakhs (Provisional).

(c) No, Sir. The quantity transported by contractors from the river ghats has declined from 28.31 lakhs tonnes in 1983-84 to 19.31 lakh tonnes in 1985-86.

Appointment of Standing Counsels in High Courts

2779. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Standing Counsels and other Counsels of Government and/or various Ministries and Departments of Government in various High Courts;

(b) the terms and conditions of their appointment;

(c) the vacancies that exist presently; and

(d) the action taken to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The Department of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Law and Justice appoints Standing Counsel and other Counsel who represent the Union of India in civil matters in various High Courts. The names of Standing Counsel and other Counsel appointed by the Department of Legal Affairs in various High Courts, the terms and conditions of their appointment, the vacancies that exist presently are given in Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT/2886/86]

(d) Action has already been initiated to fill up the vacancies of Standing Counsel who are appointed by the Department of Legal Affairs in consultation with the Chief Justice/Judge of the High Court concerned, various Ministries/Departments and other knowledgeable sources. Apart from this, certain administrative Ministries like the Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Finance, etc. appoint their own Counsel in various High Courts.

The information with regard to the names of Standing Counsel and other Counsel appointed by various Ministries and Departments of Government in various High Courts, their terms and conditions, the vacancies that exist at present and action taken to fill them up is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Meeting of Power Ministers

2780. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a meeting of the Power Ministers was held in Delhi;

(b) the names of States from where the Ministers attended the said meetings;

(c) whether any work plan has been drawn up to augment power availability and to meet the Seventh Plan targets and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the targets, if any, fixed for Orissa which is currently suffering from power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir, a meeting of Power Ministers of some States was held recently in Delhi.

(b) Chief Minister of Orissa and Power Ministers from Haryana, West Bengal and Assam attended the meeting.

(c) Various measures to augment power availability include commissioning of additional capacity of 22,245 MW during Seventh Five Year Plan, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, improving the utilisation of the existing capacities of thermal power stations to improve the PLF, and reduction of transmission and distribution losses. In order to achieve the Seventh plan targets, extensive monitoring of the projects is being done to expedite their commissioning. The need for effective monitoring is also being constantly emphasised on the State authorities.

(d) Additional generating capacity of 483.5 MW is targeted for commissioning in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, out of which 100 MW has already been commissioned.

Setting up of mini refineries

2781. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to set up mini refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme drawn up; and

(c) the place where such refineries are proposed to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There is no proposal to set up a mini refinery during the VIIth Plan.

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

Price of DMT

2782. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cost study of DMT made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has revealed that the price charged by local manufacturers is far in excess of fair selling price; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bring down the price of DMT to a fair and reasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The cost study of DMT made by Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has not revealed that the price charged by local manufacturers is far in excess of fair selling price.

(b) Does not arise.

Pepsi Cola in India

2783. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Pepsi Cola Company is trying to come to India with Tata;

(b) whether it is based on exports of agro-based products; and

(c) how soft drink concentrates are connected with the export of agro-based products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government have not received any proposal in this regard either from Pepsi Cola Company or from Tatas. However, M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited have submitted a composite application for approval for manufacture of various processed foods in financial participation with one of the Tata Companies and M/s. PepsiCo Incorporated of USA.

(b) The proposal of M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Limited is based on export of processed fruits and vegetable products.

(c) Soft drink concentrates and export of agro-based products are not inter-related.

Production of 'NIKE' shoes in India

2784. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Nike' shoes are to be made in India;

(b) whether these will be sold under the foreign trade mark 'Nike' in India;

(c) whether they will be permitted to sell under a hybrid name, even though the registered owner of the hybrid name in India is not an Indian Company; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that no foreign brand names are used in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A Letter of Intent has been granted to a firm for manufacture of sports shoes in collaboration with M/s Nike Inc., USA.

(b) In terms of the Foreign Collaboration Approval, foreign brand names are not allowed for use on products for internal sales;

(c) No such request has been received from the firm.

(d) Steps to introduce suitable measures providing for Government's prior approval to the use of Registered Trade Mark are being initiated.

Production/import and consumption of Petrol and its by-products

2785. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated consumption of petrol and its by-products in the current year;

(b) the estimated domestic production, well-wise and the import, country-wise, of petrol and by-products for the same period; and

(c) the estimated foreign exchange earning from internal production and the amount likely to be spent on import during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The consumption of all petroleum products in the current year (1986-87) is estimated at 43.7 million tonnes.

(b) the domestic production of crude oil in the country during 1986-87 is estimated at 30.21 million tonnes as indicated below :

Onshore	9.94 million tonnes
Offshore	20.27 million tonnes
Total	30.21 million tonnes

The estimated quantity of crude oil to be imported in 1986 is 14.6 million tonnes. The major quantity will be against term

contracts with various countries and some quantity on spot purchase basis. So far, contracts have been finalised with the following countries for import of crude oil as indicated against each :

Countries	Qty. (in million Tonnes)
(i) UAE	0.75
(ii) USSR	3.50
(iii) Saudi Arabia	2.00

A quantity of 1 million tonne of crude oil has also been purchased from Iran against a spot tender to be adjusted against a term contract as and when signed.

It is also proposed to conclude a contract with USSR for import of 2.5 million tonnes of products.

(c) As the market is still fluctuating, the extent of the amount likely to be spent on import during current year will be known only after the close of the year.

Operations of coal mines in Meghalaya

2786. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether on May 17, 1976 the then Minister of Energy stated in Lok Sabha that the existing operations of coal mines in Meghalaya would not be disturbed and how that would be worked out would be in consultation with the Meghalaya Government;

(b) whether the State Government of Meghalaya has approached Union Government for a change in the existing coal mining operations in Meghalaya so as to make the present coal mines owners sub-leasers of the State Government; and

(c) whether Government are also aware that the Constitution protects the customary laws of the Khasi-Jaintia Hills where coal occurs, by which land belongs to the people and that ownership of the coal mines cannot be transferred to the State Government unless the land where the coal occurs is acquired first ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) In course of debate in Parliament on Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill in 1976, the then Minister of Energy made a statement that there were certain small scale mining operations in Meghalaya and it was the desire of the Meghalaya Government that they should not be disturbed. It was further stated that the Central Government had no intention of disturbing them and that how this was to be done would be worked out in consultation with Meghalaya Government.

(b) In December, 1985, the State Government of Meghalaya approached the Central Government for grant of Mining lease in favour of Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation Limited for exploitation of small coal deposits in Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills Districts. No decision has been taken as yet.

(c) The Constitution of India has made special provisions in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution in regard to the administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam and Meghalaya and the Union Territory of Mizoram which, inter-alia, also provides for compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes in accordance with the law of the State Government concerned.

Production of crude oil

2787. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total output of crude oil during 1985-86 and how much it fell short of the actual consumption in that year; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to slow down or cutting back crude production in the country to take advantage of the fall in the international crude price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Domestic production : 30.17 Million Tonnes

Consumption (Crude : 43.42 Million equivalent) Tonnes

Shortfall : 13.25 Million Tonnes

(b) No, Sir.

New strategy for oil exploration by ONGC

**2788. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :**

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

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has adopted a new strategy for exploration in the country;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) to what extent and by when the country will be self sufficient in the field of oil after adopting the new strategy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The main features of the strategy of exploration that is currently being followed are :

- (i) Intensification of exploratory surveys and drilling in Category I sedimentary basins;
- (ii) Extending and suitably stepping up the tempo of exploration in the Category II and III basins;
- (iii) Selecting relatively more suitable basins amongst Category IV basins for acquisition of additional data so as to make them amenable to analysis for prospectivity.

(c) Since exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature, it is not possible to indicate with any certitude when and to what extent self sufficiency can be attained.

[Translation]

Coal projects

2789. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal projects sanctioned in the current year; and

(b) the details of actual expenditure, income and proposed investment in respect of them ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). During the calendar year 1986, Government have sanctioned three coal mining projects. The details are as under :—

Name of the project	Target capacity (mtv.)	Capital cost (Rs. Crore)	Date of sanction	Date of completion of project
1. Srirampur No. 3 & 3-A inclines (SCCL)	0.30	10.46	31.1.86	1990-91
2. Ravindra Khani No. 1-A incline (SCCL)	0.54	29.78	23.3.86	1990-91
3. Shobhapur under ground mine (WCL)	0.60	20.72	30.5.86	1987-88

Of the above, the Shobhapur underground mine project was an on-going scheme for which revised project report was sanctioned on 30.5.1986. Upto March '86, Rs. 17.96 crores had been spent on this project. Since the other projects were sanctioned only recently, no significant expenditure has yet been incurred on them.

The first two projects would yield revenue only after completion. Information on revenue from Shobhapur project, which is already under partial production, is being collected.

[English]

Improvement in trunk phone services

2790. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether trunk services have improved in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the improvement achieved in terms of consumer satisfaction or improvements in earnings;

(c) whether the wait time for getting a call has been reduced; and

(d) if so, the details of the improvement achieved in rural and urban areas ?

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

(b) The effective percentage of trunk calls in the country has increased from 73.2 per cent during 1984-85 to 74 per cent in 1985-86. With the increase of effective percentage the revenue has also increased.

(c) It is rather difficult to comment in this respect as the waiting time to get a trunk call differs from exchange to exchange, in more than 2000 trunk exchanges spread all over the country.

(d) No separate statistics are kept for rural and urban areas. However the national figures of improvement have already been indicated in part (b) of the reply.

Orissa's share in power produced by Chukha Hydel Project and Farakka Thermal Project

2791. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa has a share in the power produced by Farakka Thermal Project and Chukha Hydel Project;

(b) whether these projects have been commissioned and what is the share of Orissa;

(c) whether there are technical difficulties for transmission of power from these projects to Orissa for want of transmission line; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). Orissa's share from the first stage of the Farakka Super Thermal Power Project (3 × 200 MW) is 75 MW and from the Chukha Hydel Project (4 × 84 MW), its share is 36 MW. The first unit of the Farakka Project went on coal firing in April, 1986 and is presently under stabilization. No unit of the Chukha Hydel Project has yet been commissioned.

(c) and (d). There are no technical difficulties in respect of transmission of power to Orissa from the first unit of the Farakka Project. Power from these projects is planned to be transmitted to Orissa by displacement through the West Bengal, DVC and Bihar systems, which are being strengthened. The Central Government are also assisting in the construction of inter-State transmission lines.

[Translation]

Production of daily use articles by Cottage Industries

2792. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reserve the production of commodities of daily use being manufactured by big industrial houses at present for cottage industries;

(b) if so, the items Government proposed to reserve for the cottage industries and to leave their export business in the hands of big industrial houses in order to earn foreign exchange; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Government has already reserved certain items including those of daily use for production exclusively in the Village and Small Scale Industries Sector. The list of these items is reviewed from time to time to ensure that the production in the VSI Sector is economical and of acceptable quality. Various types of incentives including cash compensatory support are extended to promote exports of the products by this sector.

[English]

Blast in quarries of Bhowra and Chandmari Bastatolla

2793. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Coking Coal Limited is carrying on blasting in the quarries of Bhowra and Chandmari Bastatolla near the villages endangering the safety of the people; if so facts thereof;

(b) whether in the last six months there have been several accidents caused by the flying stones after blasting giving rise to agitation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Bharat Coking Coal Limited is carrying out blasting operations in Bhowra opencast mine. Bastatolla Colliery does not have any quarry in and

around Chandmari. All necessary precautions are taken before blasting is resorted to.

(b) During the last six months there has been no accident due to blasting operations in Bhowra.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Cases decided by High Courts during 1985-86

2794. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases decided by High Courts during 1985-86; and

(b) the average number of cases decided in each High Court per judge/month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Information as furnished by the Registries of High Courts is given in the statement below.

Statement

Name of the High Court	Total number of cases disposed of during the year 1985	Average rate of disposal per judge during the year, 1985
1	2	3
1. Allahabad	46,253	1156.3
2. Andhra Pradesh	73,802	3925.6
3. Bombay	43,840	1169.1
4. Calcutta	54,896	1546.4
5. Delhi	39,177	1639.2
6. Gauhati	5,287	704.9
7. Gujarat	20,326	1141.9
8. Himachal Pradesh*	2,420	440.0
9. Jammu & Kashmir	9,897	2474.2

	1	2	3
10. Karnataka	45,784	2081.1	
11. Kerala	41,410	2525.0	
12. Madhya Pradesh	40,638	1545.2	
13. Madras	60,434	2877.8	
14. Orissa	9,501	950.1	
15. Patna	44,031	1376.0	
16. Punjab & Haryana	40,425	2377.9	
17. Rajasthan	23,652	1351.5	
18. Sikkim	159	79.5	

* In case of Himachal Pradesh High Court, the figures of disposal are for the period 1.1.85 to 30.6.1985

Functioning of telephones under Calcutta and Howrah telephone exchanges

2795. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone lines remained out of order due to operational and technical fault as on 30 June, 1986 under Calcutta and Howrah telephone exchanges;

(b) the number of new applications pending for new connections in Calcutta under ordinary and OYT schemes; and

(c) the amount spent on induction of new technology in telephone system this year so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of lines remained out of order as on 30-6-86 under Calcutta and Howrah telephone exchanges were nineteenth thousand, five hundred nineteen and one thousand, six hundred forty-nine respectively.

(b) The number of new applications pending for new connections in Calcutta under ordinary and OYT scheme were twenty-eight thousand, nine hundred sixteen

and one thousand, eight hundred seventy-four respectively.

(c) An amount of Rs. Four crore, twenty-one lakh was spent on induction of new technology in Calcutta telephone system from January, 1986 to June, 1986.

Benefits of deemed exports to indigenous manufacturers

2796. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give benefits of the deemed exports on all global tenders to indigenous manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details of benefits proposed to be given to indigenous manufacturers;

(c) whether a Committee has been constituted to determine the indigenous content; and

(d) if so, the constitution thereof and the time by which it is expected to submit its report ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Self-sufficiency in Newsprint

2797. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken to make the country self-sufficient in newsprint and in how many years self-sufficiency would be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The demand for newsprint which was about 3.85 lakh tonnes during 1984-85 is expected to rise to 5 lakh tonnes by 1989-90.

In addition to the present installed capacity of 2.80 lakh tonnes, an additional capacity of 7.83 lakh tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent. The approved capacity is under various stages of implementation.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the Director of Revenue Intelligence has been after a person who is involved in a hashish haul. 35 million dollars are involved...

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have given a Calling Attention Notice. For the last two weeks, it is pending with you. A Central Minister has been named there...

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. I am not supposed to answer you on the floor of the House. Overruled.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, allow a Call Attention on this. It is very important. How can a Central Minister abet...

MR. SPEAKER : I do not take these allegations. No.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It has come out in the papers...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : There is a news item today according to which a whole factory of filament yarn with a capacity of 25,000 tonnes has been smuggled into the country by Reliance Industries—whose equipment is worth Rs. 100 crores...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I have already taken it up.

* * Not recorded

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am talking of smuggling, Sir. It is unheard of in history.

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? I have said that I have already taken up the subject. We are going to discuss it. Why do you get worked up about it unnecessarily ? I have already taken up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is the latest item, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever it is, latest or earliest, any subject has to be discussed in its totality. Can we take it up piece by piece ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am talking about a factory having been smuggled into our country.

MR. SPEAKER : You may be talking of anything. We will take it as a whole.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't waste my time now. Why are all of you standing ? What is the problem ? Don't do like this. It is a very bad practice on your part. You can come to me. Nobody is allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing anybody.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take anything for granted, Mr. Amal Datta. Tomorrow they may write about you. The day after tomorrow they may write anything about anybody else...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow they may write about you. Then what will you do ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : His name has come in the papers...

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is not a gospel from God. I am not going to take that.

**Not recorded.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Perhaps you have got the information now. I have been raising it for the last one week.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't waste my time. That is enough. Take your seat. I have already talked to you. If something comes out in the press about you or anybody else or me, am I going to take it up here ? No.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should ask him.

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking, but not here, not like this.

(Translation)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramswaroop Ramji, what is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : For God's sake, let me speak. I want to know what is your point of order.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : My point of order is that my notice for Calling Attention is pending with you for the last two weeks. I had met you in connection with the Rohtas Industry...

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see. Please resume your seat.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : You had said that you would have a discussion over it. In the backward area like Bihar...

MR. SPEAKER : I am examining it. You may not worry about it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : I would like to draw your attention towards Rule 50. I wanted to have some clarifications from the Hon. Industry Minister as to which "No-Industry Districts" in Rajasthan...

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ?

(English)

Not allowed. Irrelevant. Overruled.

[Translation]

You should have come here after studying the matter. You are an elderly person.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you wasting time ?

[English]

Not allowed. Overruled.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to say ?

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : The hotel in which our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had stayed in London...

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

[English]

Overruled. It is not the problem here.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : A public sector undertaking Chairman has swallowed Rs. 40 crores...

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. Not allowed. You cannot say like this. You have to give in writing if there is any such thing. You have to give proper notice.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Report on General Elections to House of People in 1984 (statistical)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on

**Not recorded.

the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Eighth General Elections to the House of the People in India, 1984—(Statistical).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2877/86.]

Notification under customs Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SARI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 956 (E) Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1986 regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Japanese Yen into Indian currency of *vice-versa*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2879/86]

12.05½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fiftieth Report

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the Fiftieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Complete Loss of Gold Articles.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily you are wasting my time.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is a courageous action taken...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Well done. It is good if an unscrupulous person has been apprehended.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I have congratulated him. Let him make a statement now.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, calling attention.

12.06 hrs.

RE : CALLING ATTENTION

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I call your attention before speaking that as yet the Government has not circulated their statement on the basis of which we are supposed to call attention. How is it Sir ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : It is a very serious lapse.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : I have received it just now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I suppose this is the Government which is working fast !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Until the statement is provided to the Members who have tabled the Calling Attention it cannot be taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It is as bad as Minister replying without question Sir !

MR. SPEAKER : What do we do about it now ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are they going to circulate or not ?

MR. SPEAKER : They have sent it to me now. Mr. Minister, we have not received the copy.

[Translation]

Why only two copies were delivered in my office ? This should be looked into.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have been searching for it since morning Sir,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Now we can postpone it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can postpone it; but I have no time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Tomorrow you can allow a 193. We all agree. There is no difference.

MR. SPEAKER : I can postpone it for your convenience. You agree; but let them agree also.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : We had sent the statement to your office Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, only two copies have been received by my office.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please enquire whether the Minister has got the copy Sir !

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATTA TIWARI) : My Information is that the statements have been sent last night. Certainly, I will enquire into it. I regret, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. You have to enquire yours and I have to enquire mine. (Interruptions) I can only say that I can postpone it to your convenience. That is what I can do now.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Are you allowing 193 tomorrow Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have got another discussion, I cannot take it like that tomorrow.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What is your ruling Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Tomorrow we will take it as Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Can it not be taken up later this afternoon ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said, it is your convenience.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Hon. Member will not be here tomorrow. Her name is first.

MR. SPEAKER : We can take it at 12.30. Supply them the copy and we will take it up at 12.30 after the statements under 377 are made.

— — —

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to send a Committee of Experts to survey areas in villages in Ratua and Malda in West Bengal which get inundated due to overflow of Fulahar river.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : Neighbouring vast areas of the villages of Bilaimari and Mohanadatola in Ratua P. S. and of Islampur and Bhakuria of Harischandrapur P. S. of Malda of West Bengal get inundated almost every year due to overflow of Fulahar river because the areas are outside the Malcor Bundh in the Harischandrapur P. S. Tremendous loss of crops, cattle and properties occur. Thousands of people then have to take shelter on the Bundh. No attention is being given to find out a solution to this great problem.

Hence, I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Water Resources to send a Committee of Experts to survey the area and suggest means for proper solution soon.

- (ii) Need for early completion of Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project Stage II to overcome power crises in Karnataka.

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur) : Sir, Karnataka is passing through one of the worst periods as far as power and drinking water supply positions are concerned. Continuous drought for the last 4 years has crippled the economy and strained the resources of Karnataka. The power cut is upto 80 per cent on H. T. consumers and corresponding harsh restrictions on all others.

Power position in Karnataka may not improve even if the on going projects are completed on schedule. Karnataka is facing such deficit situation right from the early 50's through the whole of 70's with the last deficit spell still continuing.

Unless corrective steps are taken in the immediate future management capabilities of both the suppliers of energy and the consumers would be put to severe test.

The Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project Stage II scheme comprises construction of three dams namely Dandhi, Kodalali and Kadra dams and dam site power houses with total installed capacity of 320 MW. The annual energy generation is 1,260 million kilowatt hours. The estimated costs of energy generation are Rs. 32,740 lakhs and 29.3 paise per unit respectively. The detailed project report for this scheme has been approved by Central Electricity Authority and Planning Commission. State Forest Department have sent proposals for forests clearance to Government of India long back.

Unless Government of India takes a pragmatic and realistic approach to the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project Stage-II there is no solution for the power problem in Karnataka. Therefore, I request the Government of India to complete Kalinadi Project Stage II immediately.

[Translation]

- (iii) Demand for effective measures to put an end to dowry system.

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter under rule 377 :

The dowry system in our society is spreading like cancer. Many girls are falling victims to the monster of dowry as they are not able to meet the demands for more dowry. Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged to eliminate this evil practice from the society completely. The Anti-Dowry Act will be effective only when feelings against dowry system are created in the minds of the people. Such news about dowry victims

are published in the papers daily as make one sad, I would urge the Hon. Minister that effective steps should be taken to check this evil immediately.

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[*English*]

(iv) Demand for merger of all the four subsidiary General Insurance companies into one Corporation.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Paraji) : Sir, the General Insurance Company with four subsidiary companies, namely, National Insurance Company, New India Insurance Company, Oriental General Insurance Company and United India Insurance Company a total of 47 Regional Offices, 681 Divisional Offices and 2,032 Branch Offices. There is absolutely no need of four subsidiary companies with multiple offices when the entire business can well be entrusted to one Corporation. The agency system in the various general insurance companies has become a finely woven racket, which, instead of popularising the business, promotes the interest of the Inspectors who run the racket by appointing 'Benami' agents. According to General Insurance Company in 1984, an amount of over Rs. 25 crores was paid towards commission for the Agents. This amount can well be saved for the development of rural areas and also to make good the losses in the matter of Crop Insurance, which, in the initial stages is likely to meet rough weather.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Finance Minister to take immediate steps to bring about the merger of all the four subsidiary General Insurance Companies into one and the only one General Insurance Corporation.

(v) Demand for starting the Automatic Telephone Exchange in the new building at Tellicherry (Kerala).

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Sir, the Tellicherry Telephone Exchange in the North Kerala is one of the largest manually operated Exchanges in South India with nearly 2,000 connections. It

is sad to note that this Exchange which is one of the first to be started by the Britishers along the West Coast is still lagging behind although giant strides have been made by our country in the field of telecommunication.

Once the headquarters of the entire West Coast, even today Tellicherry has a pivotal role in the trade and commerce activities in South India. An Auto-exchange is, therefore, essential for its development.

It is a paradox to note that land for this purpose was acquired some twenty years ago. After a long delay a five story building has now been constructed. However, contrary to all expectations of the people and promises of the department, inordinate delay is again seen in the installation of machinery. This needs looking into especially since the machinery had already been obtained and housed in a separate building by paying Rs. 2000/- per month as rent. Rent is also being paid for the private building in which the Tellicherry exchange is now housed. Hence any further delay will be an extravagance and against public interest.

I, therefore, urge upon the Ministry to take urgent steps to start the Auto-Exchange in the new building immediately since this will be in the better interest of the entire Malabar area.

[*Translation*]

(vi) Demand for financial assistance to Bihar Government for providing relief to the flood-affected people in North Bihar.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Burhi Gandak and the Ghagra rivers are in spate due to heavy rains in the north Bihar. Lakhs of people living in Siwan, Gopalganj, eastern and western Champaran of north Bihar have been affected by the floods. I myself visited those places and found that thousands of villages of Kuchaikot, Baikundpur, Majha, Baroli and Gopalganj blocks have been marooned by the flood waters and thousands of houses have been sub-merged in the river Ganga due to floods and soil erosion. Besides, property, livestock and crops have been washed away. The same condition obtains in all the above-mentioned

districts. The Gopalganj district headquarters is also facing the threat of erosion because of Burhi Gandak river which has reached a place only three kms from there. No sufficient relief work has been provided by the Bihar Government. The main reason is that not sufficient amount is there in the relief fund of the State Government.

I would, therefore, like to request the Government that Central assistance may be provided to the people affected by the floods and soil erosion to the above district.

(vii) Demand for reconsidering the decision to shift Muzaffarpur Carpet Weaving Training Centre to Gaya.

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central Government is adamant to shift the Muzaffarpur Carpet Weaving Training Centre to Gaya. If this is done, thousands of workers and trainees will be rendered unemployed. Already there is lack of industries in north Bihar with the result that the number of educated and uneducated unemployed is increasing day-by-day.

The Central Government should reconsider its decision in the public interest under such circumstances.

(viii) Demand for setting up of agro-based cottage industries specially in Punjab to create employment opportunities for the rural youth.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in spite of the present political and law and order situation in Punjab, the State has been the major contributor this year also to the Central Foodgrains Stock. It has contributed 65 per cent foodgrains. Last year, 60 lakh tonnes of wheat was procured from Punjab and this year this figure is likely to go up to 70 lakh tonnes.

Agriculture is becoming unremunerative industry in the country. The cost of production is increasing day-by-day. The farmer has

suffered cumulative loss to the tune of Rs. 45,000 crores from 1971 to 1981. Only in Punjab, the net income of a farmer has fallen to only Rs. 54 per hectare from Rs. 426 per hectare between 1971-81.

I would urge the Government to pay timely attention towards this. I would suggest that encouragement should be given for the setting up of cottage industries based on agricultural produce which require less capital and more labour.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for most of the people in Punjab but at present a number of youths are unemployed there. The agriculture has absorbed people to the maximum and the rest are discontent due to unemployment. If encouragement is given for the setting up of cottage industries based on agricultural produce, these youths may be able to earn their livelihood and save the country from the danger of extinction of cottage industries.

I would request the Government to get those industries identified immediately by the scientists and technologists which can be established with agricultural products and make arrangement for imparting training to them so that the unemployed youths could set up cottage industries on their own after undergoing training and earn their livelihood and make the agriculture a remunerative industry.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Buta Singh—item No 6. We can take up Motion under Rule 388.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is taking up the question whether the Calling Attention will be taken up first, or the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Buta Singh, you can move item No. 6. Calling Attention has been fixed only at 12.30 p.m.

12.20 hrs.

**MOTION RE : SUSPENSION OF
PROVISO TO RULE 66**

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) :** According to List of Business for to-day, item No. 6 is about my request for suspending the rule under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. I beg to move :

“That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1986 and the State of Mizoram Bill, 1986 in as much as these are dependent on each other.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Constitution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Bill, 1986 and the State of Mizoram Bill, 1986 in as much as these are dependent on each other.”

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Buta Singh, now you can move items 7 and 8.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we would like to be told in the first instance as to what is the urgency due to which it is being brought.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just a minute. The House will now take up Consti-

tution (Fifty-Third Amendment) Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill for consideration and passing. Government have recommended three hours for a joint discussion of both these Bills. I hope the House agrees.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all please tell us about item No. 6.

[*English*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Do you want to speak on the suspension of the rules, or on Calling Attention ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On the suspension of rules ? It has been adopted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Please let us know as to what is its necessity ?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it has been adopted.

S. BUTA SINGH : Item No. 6 has been passed by the House. Now I am on item No. 7.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Items 7 and 8.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, kindly listen to us first.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You did not ask for it earlier. I had said earlier that we have already taken item No. 6. I had asked the Minister to move. We have already passed the motion regarding suspension of rule. Now it is too late.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Please let us know in the first instance.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. It is too late now. We have already adopted the suspension Motion. What can I do now ? We have adopted it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The Bill on Mizoram has been brought. Does it mean suspension of the rules ?

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : No, no. It was carried.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Bill on Mizoram has already been circulated. What is there for discussion ?

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am bringing it to your notice.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Memorandum of Reasons has also already been circulated. Before the Motion for suspension was put to vote, you should have raised it. The suspension Motion has been adopted. Now the Minister is taking up items 7 and 8 for consideration.

— — —

12.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY-THIRD
AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986
AND
STATE OF MIZORAM BILL, 1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

The Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram and Sequence of Events signed on the 30th June, 1986 envisages the following

steps which are required to be taken by the Mizo National Front :

- (1) The MNF undertakes, within the agreed time-frame, to take all necessary steps to end all underground activities, to bring out all underground personnel of MNF with their arms, ammunition and equipments; and
- (2) The MNF Party will take immediate steps to amend its Articles of Association so as to make them conform to the provisions of law.

Regarding the coming overground of MNF personnel, the total number of MNF personnel who have come overground till the 1st August, as per the time frame worked out, is 534. This excludes their 154 family members. The MNF have surrendered weapons of various types such as Light Machine Guns, Sub-Machine Guns, Self-Loading Rifles, Rocket Launchers etc. They have also surrendered ammunition and equipments.

Regarding amendment of Articles of Association, the MNF have already taken steps to discard the Constitution of Mizoram based on the assumption that Mizoram is an independent State. They have also abrogated and set aside ‘declaration of independence’ announced on the 1st March, 1966. They have also amended their Articles of Association so as to conform to the provisions of law.

As per the Memorandum of Settlement, the Government will initiate necessary legislative and administrative measures including those for the enactment of the Bills for the amendment of Constitution with a view to satisfying the desires and aspirations of all sections of the people of Mizoram, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions by MNF. Accordingly, the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill gives effect to the provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram in paragraph 4.3 (II) and 4.3 (III).

The Bill seeks to insert article 371 G. As we do not wish to interfere with the social practices, customary laws, religious beliefs

etc. of Mizo, it would not be desirable to bring them at one shot within the range of laws made for others. Protection of such customary laws, social practices etc. has been provided for in the Constitution in respect of Nagaland also. The tribal communities in our North-Eastern States represent distinct ethnic and religious minorities which are, at the same time, the dominant majority people in their own States, unlike other tribal groups in the rest of India. They are also linguistic minorities. They live in contiguous areas on international frontier of great strategic importance. They are thus ethnically, linguistically and culturally identifiable as a separate stream. All these factors justify a careful, sympathetic, enlightened and perhaps a pragmatic approach to their problems. Our country is a unique experiment towards a composite nationhood guaranteeing the fullest respect and autonomy for diverse cultures, religious, language and political beliefs existing side by side.

As far back as in 1958, the then Prime Minister, Pt Jawaharlal Nehru had laid down five fundamental principles that are to be pursued in regard to administration in tribal areas. These are :

- (1) People should develop along the lines of their genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. We should try to encourage in every way their own traditional arts and culture.
- (2) Tribal rights in land and forests should be respected.
- (3) We should try to train and build up a team of their own People to do the work of administration and development. Some technical personnel from outside will, no doubt, be needed, especially in the beginning. But we should avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory.
- (4) We should not over-administer these areas or overwhelm them with a multiplicity of schemes. We should rather work through, and not in rivalry to, their own social and cultural institutions.

- (5) We should judge results, not by statistics or the amount of money spent, but by the quality of human character that is evolved.

Article 371 G which is sought to be introduced by this Bill is governed by the principle that if the tribals societies are to be allowed to develop according to their own genius, there must not be any imposition from outside, culturally or otherwise and laws relating to spheres of social relationship and community conduct applicable to Mizoram depending on its peculiar needs should not be unnecessarily interfered with. However, I am glad to inform the House that the Chief Minister, Mizoram has assured us in writing that codification of the religious, social practices of the Mizos, Mizo customary law or procedure, administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law etc. will be undertaken and placed before the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram. In the light of the experience gained in Nagaland in the operation of article 371 A (1) (a) (iv) of the Constitution, it was considered necessary to insert a proviso to article 371 G (a) so as to protect any Central Acts in force in Mizoram immediately before the date from which the Constitution (Amendment) Act will come into force.

The existing Union Territory Assembly of Mizoram has 30 elected Members and 3 nominated Members. The Bill seeks to provide that the Legislative Assembly of the State of Mizoram shall consist of not less than 40 Members.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Now I revert to the State of Mizoram Bill and request that this may also be taken into consideration alongwith the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill, 1986 for consideration.

I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Mizoram and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration.”

The Bill seeks to give effect to the provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram relating to the conferment of Statehood on the Union territory of Mizoram and other connected matters. The Bill seeks to establish a new State of Mizoram comprising the territories of the existing Union territory of Mizoram.

The Settlement arrived at with the MNF is a happy augury in the sense that it marks an end to the two decades old disturbed conditions in Mizoram and ushers in a new epoch of hopes and aspirations for the Mizo people towards progress and peace. The Prime Minister's political wisdom, sagacity, statesmanship and his ability to look beyond today have been instrumental in bringing about this Settlement. The multi-pronged strategy adopted by the Government and an imaginative approach to the problem of insurgency in the area have yielded dividends. The Bill is a happy culmination of the policy of the Government that Mizoram problem should be solved by adopting a political approach within the framework of the Constitution of India. With the enactment of this Bill, Mizoram will be an equal partner, in the Union of India, to all the other States and to ourselves.

The Bill is modelled on the lines of the earlier Re-organisation Acts. The new States of Mizoram shall be established on and from the day which the Central Government may by notification appoint. It seeks to provide that the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly in the State of Mizoram to be filled by persons chosen by direct election from the Assembly constituencies shall be 40. The Bill provides that the Election Commission shall, before the appointed day and in the manner provided in the Bill, undertake delimitation of constituencies according to the procedure generally followed by the Delimitation Commission. The existing common High Court for the States of Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura will be the common High Court not only for these States but also for Mizoram. The Bill also contains provisions regarding Services. The consequential amendments in various articles of the Constitution and other enactments have also been provided for in the Bill.

I welcome Mizoram as the 23rd State of the Union of India. The North-Eastern region of our country which enjoys a peculiar geographical position has been rightly called "a frontier of hope". The Bill embodies the urge of the people of Mizoram to grow and develop. The progress of Mizoram is dear to the hearts of the national leadership and the Prime Minister. With one of the highest literacy rates in the country, it should be possible for Mizoram to make rapid strides in the task of nation-building.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

and

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Mizoram and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

12.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Central Government's reported decision to set up a Joint Venture Company with 51 per cent N.R.I. equity and 49 per cent Indian Public Sector equity for providing consultancy services to the latter.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : We may now take up the Call Attention as announced earlier.

It has been found that copies of the statement were sent by the Ministry late last night. There was some failure of communication which is being looked into. Copies have since been circulated in the House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"Reported decision of the Government of India to set up a joint venture company with 51 per cent NRI equity and 49 per cent Indian public sector equity to provide consultancy service to the latter thereby undermining its technological capabilities and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY): Sir, a proposal was received on behalf of non-resident Indians some time in early 1985 to set up a Joint Venture between NRIs and some public sector enterprises in India for making available specialised management and technology services to the public sector enterprises. After consideration of the proposal by the Government an inter-ministerial expert group was set up comprising of senior Government officials and headed by the then Secretary, Department of Heavy Industry to make an indepth study of the proposal and submit its report. The expert group undertook a sectorwise study of the scope and need for specialised management and technology services to identify areas where such consultancy services could be usefully made available to the public sector in India. The Group also discussed the relevant issues with Chief Executives or their representatives of some of the major Public Sector Undertakings, Government owned financial institutions and management/technical consultancy organisations. In their report submitted in July 1985, the group pointed out that there existed a gap between the expertise available in India on Project Management and the expertise available in some foreign countries. They also felt that the gap was widening further. The group also opined that one Joint venture company may not be able to fill the gap. The group, therefore, recommended to the Government a liberal approach for setting joint venture companies to render consultancy services not only to Indian companies but also to serve as a base to render such services to other countries. The thrust of the group's recommendation was aimed at having some consultancy organisation in India upto-date with contemporary state of art and still manned predominantly by Indian experts recruited in India. In view of these the Government felt that there was need to set up

a consultancy organisation to serve a window to modern management consultancy and to act as a catalyst for developing necessary expertise in India. It was, therefore, decided in February, 1986, that a company owned and managed by Non-resident Indians in U.S.A having the back up support of renowned consultancy organisation be formed and this company in turn will form a joint sector company in India with selected public sector enterprises like Engineers (India), BHEL, Coal India Ltd, NTPC, Steel Authority of India, ONGC, RITES, Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd etc. The equity holding of the company would be on the basis of 51 per cent shares by the NRI company and 49 per cent by the Indian participating companies. The scope of the services to be rendered by the joint venture company to some of the public sector enterprises and the terms thereof will be decided by the individual public enterprises and the concerned administrative Ministry.

Consequent upon Government's decision on the subject a communication was issued to all concerned administrative Ministries and their public sector undertakings sometime in March 1986, requesting them to get the necessary action initiated and proposals framed by the concerned PSU under their control. Further, they were requested to finalise the scope of services to be rendered by the proposed joint venture company, in consultation with Chief Executives of the concerned public sector undertakings. BHEL has been asked to coordinate action in regard to finalisation of all relevant details. Discussions are still in progress.

The Government full appreciates that selection of projects for consultancy would have to be done with care. Only those sanctioned projects in which management consultancy was not already tied up along with collaboration arrangements, if any, would ordinarily be considered for such consultancy assistance. Moreover, making available consultancy service would depend on needs and circumstances of each case having regard to the level of in-house expertise and that available elsewhere. The formation of the proposed joint venture company is therefore not likely to undermine technological capabilities of the public sector.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. Ten minutes please.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I shall try to do my best to finish in ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to do your best.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It has been clearly proved that the Government of India has gone in for this collaboration-public joint venture with 51 per cent NRI equity shares. Therefore, this is very clear whatever may be said now that the management of this Company will really lie with those who are having 51 per cent shares. So, given that, what are the reasons for this Company having been advanced by the Government here and also in the Notification referred to in the Statement itself. Let us examine that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Members to be silent.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : It says :

"In view of these the Government felt that there was need to set up a consultancy organisation to serve a window to modern management consultancy and to act as a catalyst for developing necessary expertise in India."

So long all our windows have been closed. Now you have found U. S. NRI Company which is going to open windows of the public sector management to the mercy of further multi-nationals at a high cost. This is really the gist of the business and for what? Whom are you giving this responsibility? What are their capabilities and at what cost? Let me ask.

Firstly I shall deal with those who will be opening the windows. I understand a gentleman who was a Member of the Planning Commission and was relieved of his responsibility largely not because of his competence and also the Chairman of the

EIL who had to resign under circumstances, people say that it was not because of above board things. These are the kind of persons who will be your principal brokers for opening this window and for opening this window led by such a gentleman.

The proposals that were made, that made it clear that they have a special liking for an American Company—Allen Hamilton—whom they wanted to put into making our public sector companies management people oriented.

The Notification that was given by the Government referred to here in March—it is very interesting, I have no time to read but at least one part of it I shall read. The notification is based on a proposal of the NRI, US company. I quote :

Management consultancy being people oriented, back-up service will be best structured through a continuing agreement with a single specialised company.

Why should you have such a continuing agreement with a single specialised company? Let us call a spade a spade. This is really a brokerage being offered to that gentleman who has floated this company with such big expertise at his command. He could not find a place of honour ultimately in our Planning Commission. (*Interruptions*). I cannot name him. If I name him, there will be lot of protest.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please name him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I cannot name him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow others to participate. Only Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

When the Minister replies, he will deal with all these things. Why are you agitated?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This Allen Hamilton is the principal of this Consultancy Company or concern.

(Interruptions)

I don't know why our present rulers are not finding any other way of people-oriented management in our public sector undertakings. Sir, this is really strange. There is no participation of workers. There is no participation of the Indian scientists and there is no participation of so many organisations that the Government has already set up in the country for technological developments. In this true, I want to know. At what cost is this being done? Is it a fact that something has been more or less finalised but it has not been stated here? This company is a US company who will be holding 51 per cent in the joint sector, they will nominate the consultants which consultants will be coming here. Is it a fact that the NRI US company will charge as much as 2 per cent of the total operation and maintenance costs for offering its so called managerial advice on plant operation and maintenance and as much as 4 per cent of total project cost in the case of execution of a new project? Moreover the so-called NRI specialists to be nominated by the NRI US company would have to be paid yearly emoluments to the tune of 1 1/2 lakhs US dollars plus the expenses. The expenses will be according to the new cultural way that will be coming into the country through this new window, not our Indian culture, but it will be U. S. culture. How much it will cost? Is it also true that there is a proposal.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, give me a little time because there is confusion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No confusion, you put the questions. Whatever you want he will answer it, but you cannot make it like that.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Sir, there is confusion in the statement. You cannot deny that. Any way, I would like to know whether it is a fact that at a time five

to six consultants would be here according to the suggestion of those who will be holding this 51 per cent equity. If that is so, how much are you to spend? Only for emoluments they are spending nearly Rs. 20 lakhs for one person minus expenses. So, what is the necessity of all that? May I also know who are really composed of the group that you refer to in your statement, the expert group that undertake the sector-wise study? Did this expert group contain any representative of the public sector enterprises? Did it contain any representative of the Finance Ministry? And is it a fact that was headed by the Heavy Industry Secretary who, it seems, is now tipped after his retirement to be employed in this joint venture company with a salary of Rs. 30,000 per month? Is that being projected? I would like to know. I would also like to know who are the inspirers in the political field, the people at the helm today, those who have close collaboration with these people who came up with this bright idea. I would like to know the names of them as well.

Now, the Statement says that it is not likely to under-mine the technological capabilities of the public sector. About that there is no doubt. It is absolutely true that most of the public sector enterprises people are not happy. I won't say that they are all very good, or they are doing their best. Even then, that is what we are told. We have in our country sufficient expertise which can weed out this big drainage of foreign exchange just for nothing, just for pleasing a particular group and may be also sharing with some particular people at the helm, but our country is charged with this drainage of foreign exchange and it will definitely denude the enthusiasm of our public sector enterprises and that is surely not the malady of the public sector enterprises. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know the answers to all these questions very specifically.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, now the Minister will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. That is not the way. I cannot deviate from the rules. Take your seats. Why are you agitating ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : If he does not give satisfactory replies, what can be done ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On the Calling Attention this is the pattern we are following. In the Calling Attention discussion, all the Members will raise the questions and the Minister will finally reply. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you say now itself that he will not able to answer ? Now, Mr. Ramashray Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not been able to read the reply completely, given by the Government, regarding this Call Attention Motion but the portion which I have read gives an idea that the Government's proposal for a Consultative Joint Service is a part of the Government's aim of taking the country to the 21st century. The advice for collaboration with the American companies in the technology which has already developed here shows that you are going to run your country with the help of the American companies and inviting the multinational companies. You should know that the countries which have invited these multinational companies had to suffer much. You should also consider this point. The proposals of forming an Advisory Committee and collaborating with private companies in the ratio of 49 : 51, gives us an idea that the Government is abandoning its industrial policy. Whatever may be the reply of the Government, I would like to emphasise that the Government must make it a point that it should not have and connection with America.

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the statement,

the Hon. Minister has agreed that they have taken a decision to set up a joint venture company with 51 per cent NRI equity and 49 per cent Indian public sector equity.

Sir, what is the background for this exercise ? I want to bring to the notice of the Government and the Hon. House. There are certain persons who think of their personal interests, and one of them, as Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee pointed out, is ** who was a Member in the Planning Commission and also the Chairman of the Engineering India Ltd. He got some links with some bureaucrats and some influential persons and one of those persons is, ** the ex-Secretary in the Ministry of Heavy Industry and now ** under whose chairmanship, the expert committee was constituted. It has appeared in the newspapers that this ** who is going to retire from the Government service on the 30th September of this year will join this joint venture company, as the Chief Executive Director.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How, can you say that he is going to join the concern ? I cannot allow ? How can you say this when the person is not here ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The person is not required to be here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can he defend if he is not here ?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, the Minister will reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you say that he is going to join ? You have to get the permission. You cannot involve a person who is not here. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you say that he is joining the concern ? How can you say ? I cannot allow such a thing which is more or less an allegation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : In the calling-attention, we can raise it.

**Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : But I cannot allow the person's names involving the organisation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In the calling-attention, all these facts will come. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The names will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Everything will come on record. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The names cannot.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It will be an injustice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow persons' names to go on record.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Who are the people involved in this, we want to name those persons.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seats, all of you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Allow him to speak uninterruptedly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have to follow the rules. That person is not here. Exceptions cannot be allowed here.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I can tell you that this is the biggest scandal of the century in this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all of you to take your seats. Take your seats. *(Interruptions)*. When you are speaking, do not refer to the names in the assumption that he wants to join..... *(Interruptions)*, I cannot allow,

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : **He is going to join. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the motive behind it? We want to know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is an allegation. I cannot allow. *(Interruptions)*. Nothing will go on record, Mr. Misra. It is a Call Attention. Only Member can speak. *(Interruptions)*. Nothing will go on record except Shri Satyagopal Misra's statement. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I can tell you this is the biggest scandal of the century in this country. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You continue, Mr. Misra.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : **

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is a very important thing.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : The Chairman of the Steel Authority of India, being allowed to go on service after his superannuation has some relatives in NRI company in USA, he has also got a hand into this exercise for his own personal interests. *(Interruptions)*.

Unfortunately, these self-seeking persons and corrupt persons have got .. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat, Misra. *(Interruptions)*. Nothing will go on record. Take your seat. *(Interruptions)*. ** I have already said that nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Only Mr. Misra's speech will go not the other things. Within the rules what is permitted I will allow and not all.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Unfortunately, these self-seeking persons have

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

got some Ministers in the Cabinet also who have taken the philosophy to lease out the public sector enterprises of our country... (*Interruptions*). I can name them. If I name them, Mamata Banerjee will get upset... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why are you bringing her here ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I have said nothing unparliamentary. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether they are aware of the fact that this type of self-seeking persons have influenced the Government to take such a decision which has given a complete go-by to the accepted democratic norms of our country and which is in complete revise direction of their own industrial policy statement. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the views of the public sector companies were taken into consideration while taking this decision ? (*Interruptions*)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only the Hon. Member's speech will come on record.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : In the expert committee itself there was no representative of the public sector enterprises nor was there any representative of the Finance Ministry. I want to know whether the views of the public sector enterprises were taken into consideration or not.

Sir, may I challenge the technological and managerial competence of that NRI company ? What technological basis these people have got and what managerial expertise they have got ? I think the Minister will reply.

What are the financial conditions they have imposed ? In the area of plant management, operation and maintenance the fees will be 2 per cent of costs; in the case of project management and implementation the fee will be 4 per cent of the project cost. Moreover, at any given time, five to six representatives of the American partners will be based in India, each of them drawing emoluments amounting to 1 and a 1/2 lakh dollars per annum plus expenses. When we

are in an acute crisis of foreign exchange, why is the Government going to incur such a loss in the private sector particularly in the aspect of foreign exchange ?

I warn the Government about the consequence of this exercise, The consequence of this exercise would be to induct multi-national corporations into plant management plant organisation, project implementation and project management of the entire range of core public sector companies. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether they have studied these aspects or not and as to what will be the consequences when this joint venture will go into operation.

Sir, over the years the public sector enterprises have developed some R & D wing I am not saying it is very good but over the years they have developed some research and development wing. This exercise is in complete distrust of the activities of the public sector enterprises in the matter of R & D. You just compare two things with each other. In our own public sector enterprises there are some R & D effort. On the other hand this NRI company has no expertise and they are going to help those public sector enterprises who have got at least some experiences and creditable achievements in R & D sector This is the paradox of the situation. I want a clarification from the Hon. Minister on this matter.

Lastly I want to request the Hon. Minister not to make it a prestige issue but review the whole aspect of this thing and carefully deal with the matter so that our public sector enterprises do not become parasites of the multi-national corporations and also some top bureaucrats of the Government do not act as a tool of the multi-national corporations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, may I seek a ruling on this question which has arisen about naming the individuals ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is naming individuals in the sense that he is going to take some assignment, etc.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we do not name the people especially when some

*Not recorded.

allegations are there. That is the general practice. What I am trying to point out is that in a case where Government itself not by way of allegation but rather by way of praise is openly mentioning in their official document the name of one gentleman, Shri M. S. Pathak, who is the brain behind the whole thing. Now, this is not a confidential document. This is a memorandum from Mr. Tiwari's office dated 27th March. There he has mentioned that Shri M. S. Pathak, former of the Planning Commission is the father of the whole idea.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What clarification do you want ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If any Member refers to Mr. Pathak...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He did not mention only Mr. Pathak. He mentioned some other name also.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, in the statement the Minister has said that they had decided in February, 1986 that a company owned and managed by NRI in USA. It does not mention the name here but in the memorandum they have mentioned the name of Shri M. S. Pathak. He was a member of the Planning Commission.

It is a funny thing. According to the certificate of incorporation of Management and Technology International the company of Shri Pathak came into existence in April 1986 but the memorandum was issued on 27th March, 1986, (*Interruptions*) It is a funny thing. It amounts to this that Ramayana was written before the birth of Rama. The Company had no existence when the Government decided that they would go into the joint venture with the company. The Minister may please reply to this aspect. Here I am simply reading out a certificate that has been given to that Company :

"I, Michael Harkins, Secretary of State...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you got the permission ? How can you quote it ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : You should know what is happening.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is not laying it on the table of the House. He can quote.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even for quoting also, you should get the permission.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Where is the rule ? He is not required to give notice for quoting.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is not something secret.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whether it is a secret or not, we have to follow certain procedure.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not necessary to read. You can say whatever it is.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please continue.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Let me read out this certificate Sir.

"I, Michael Harkins, Secretary of State of the Delaware do hereby certify the Attached is a true correct copy of the Certificate of Incorporation of Management and Technologies Inc. filed in this Office on the Twenty-ninth day of April, 1986 at 4 O' Clock PM."

Sir, the firm was set up in April 1986. What is the background for the whole thing ? In February 1986, the Cabinet Secretariat headed by Shri Kaul approached Shri Pathak. There was a discussion and there was a decision. At that time, there was no company of Mr. Pathak. Then the Cabinet decided over the issue in February 1986 and the Memorandum was issued on 27th March 1986. But the company was formed only in April 1986. So, in my opinion, the whole thing is fishy. It is a serious scandal on the

part of the Government and our people definitely have a right to know what the Government is doing with the public sector undertakings. Sir, what is the NRI consultancy of the company of Mr. Pathak? He cannot claim that he has the capacity or his company is specialised in these affairs. He will work on the basis of the Commission. He is nothing but a middle man. Secondly what will be the consequences of this action? The consequences will be that you will be inviting the multi-nationals through this joint venture, that too, in the field of undertakings. So, these multi-nationals have a right to go into the management of plant operation, project management and so on. That means, the entire management of the core sector of the country! It is a serious thing. So, I would like to know whether the Minister will say that the company which will be the main partner of the joint venture is the company of Mr. Pathak. I would really like to know whether the Government will abandon the whole project. There is still time because you have not implemented that thing. So, I shall request the Government to abandon the whole issue. I also want to know whether the Government will constitute a High-Powered Committee headed by a Supreme Court judge to go into the details of the whole thing because some cabinet rank Ministers are involved with the issue.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : It is not true. How can you say such things....
(Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : How do you know ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Have you got the courage to tell the Government to set up an Inquiry Committee ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address the Chair. Don't argue directly with each other.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : So, Sir, I want to know whether the Government will consti-

tute such a committee to go into the affairs in detail.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Government scrap the whole thing ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Yes. I have already said that. Let us scrap every thing. You abandon the whole proposal and set up the committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, Shri Indrajit Gupta will speak in place of Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Why are you selecting the names ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No please. I cannot allow it. No proxies are allowed. That is my ruling. That is all.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am thankful to the Hon. member for bringing this matter to the august House. When this notice came to us, I expected that a really serious discussion would take place and the country as also this House would know the purpose for having this arrangement and the need for inducting new systems of management and new concepts of management in our enterprises. *(Interruptions)* And I expected and I still expect that the level which is warranted because of the nature of the discussion, will be maintained. After having raised plethora of issues and questions, I hope the members will have the patience to listen to me pointwise as to why this arrangement has been proposed.

Sir, I have stated in my written reply that this idea came some time in 1985. Not that, earlier Government was not aware of the growing gap between the level of consultancy management, project management that exists in the country and the level of management expertise that we require in order to make our project management really

effective. The whole House is aware and Hon. members are also aware that our major projects have lagged behind. They are years behind schedule and time and cost overruns have seriously eroded the viability of these undertakings. These undertakings are proposed or were proposed with the purpose of generating resources—investible resources—for helping the economy and helping the country in its march towards self-sufficiency and self-reliance. But because of the gaps that have existed for quite some time, this became necessary, viz. that some window had to be opened. Mrs Geeta Mukherjee is a senior Member whom I respect profoundly. She is a very well informed Member of the House. But the purpose, unlike what as she said, was not to open the windows on the perilous seas, or on unchartered territory, or to the scenario that she has painted, of goblins that you find lurking under every tree. It is not that.....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Since when have the US multi-nationals...

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will come to that, Madam.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, please listen to what the Minister says.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The windows have been opened deliberately and it has been done in order to strengthen our public sector units, and all the talk of Government having compromised the interests of the public sector is utterly irrelevant and unfounded.

(Interruptions)

AN. HON. MEMBER : How ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am coming to that. When this idea came, and the Government took a decision to have this arrangement those people in America, a group of analysts, persons who are operating in the hi-tech area in America and persons whose credentials cannot be questioned ..

(Interruptions)

Let us not denigrate; we may agree or may not agree with certain proposals or propositions. We may have different views about persons, men and matters, but let us

not denigrate the people who had gone abroad, and earned a good name for the country.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is speaking generally. Why are you objecting ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who has denigrated them ? Who has earned a good name ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This House will agree with me.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Minister finish. Why are you interrupting ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who has denigrated ? Let him say that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is speaking generally.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Chowdhary, you are not concerned with the Calling Attention. It is not fair. You should have patience to listen to me. By raising your voice, you cannot attain your point. Why are you doing it ? (Interruptions) I know how to shout, and you cannot silence me. You listen to me. You are running away. I expected that this debate would be very dignified, but you are compensating your lack of knowledge by your lung power and your shouting. You are on the run. (Interruptions)

I am coming to the point (Interruptions) You are in the habit of getting up and popping like this, and interrupting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, you cannot raise a question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You have no *locus standi* to raise a question. The other Members have spoken on the Calling Attention. They have put their questions. I will reply to them. (Interruptions)

Sir: this gentleman is not associated with Calling Attention. He has no right to put questions like this, and interrupt.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, first you listen to him.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : There are lakhs of people, people of Indian origin in different countries...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look after it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you address me: don't discuss with him.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, I cannot allow; he cannot do it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Then that should also be expunged.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The point of order is this. *(Interruptions)*

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They should learn elementary etiquette in the House

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am very sorry. Whatever be the tenor of this debate and the facts relating to this to which I am coming one by one and I will reply to the satisfaction of the Hon. members, but let us not brush all our Indians who are now abroad...

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Under what rule is the point of order ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : This I object.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : There is a clear provision regarding Calling Attention...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no, you cannot object. How can you object ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Members listen. They cannot give the ruling. I have to give the ruling.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He said,...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : My point of order is very simple. It is nothing personal. The point of order is that the rule which governs Calling Attention under the Rules of Procedure makes it absolutely clear, that only those members whose names have been tabled in the list will speak, will put questions; and no other member whose name is not there in the list will put any questions.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who said ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Those who have gone abroad and settled ..

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who says ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already we are doing that.

He said about a Person who is working with.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : If they put questions, then those questions should be expunged, because it is not under the rules. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Minister also not to yield to any other member,

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : That is the whole problem. You know only shouting. You will not listen to others. There should be some rule. I merely said, as you will recall, that lakhs of Indians have gone abroad and earned good name for the country and also good money for the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what you have been telling. What is there ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Who denies that ? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is this ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This gentleman gets up and starts shouting. I do not know what is wrong with him. So, with this background, the government is always aware, the government has taken steps to tone up the overall operational efficiency of the public sector. Members themselves have been expressing anxiety on the huge losses that have been incurred by public sector undertakings. Behind public sector undertakings, there is an ideology, a philosophy that is making India really self-reliant and making public sector really the nucleus of our economic activities for taking this country on the path of self-reliance and prosperous economy. (Interruptions) Of course, this has been our philosophy; and if there is a public sector, it is because of our philosophy, the philosophy of Congress. Therefore, government has been applying its mind. You must have seen the steps taken by government for improving the efficiency in public sector, upgrading the level of technology, removing obsolescence in public sector and then diversifying all kinds of schemes all along the lines have been taken up by the government precisely for the purpose of turning corner and making public sector really playing its vital, pivotal role in the economy of the nation, the commanding height that we gave to public sector. Keeping in view this background, government felt that there was over-riding need, urgent need to bridge this gap between the level of expertise available with us and the level which was really warranted by the requirement of public sector undertakings. Therefore, government took a decision to have this arrangement, a company of NRI—the name has been referred to—Dr. Pathak. Dr Pathak, so long as he was in India, held responsible positions; he was a Member, Planning Commission; then he was Chairman, Engineers India. After that, he went abroad and now he is NRI. The structure of the company is visualised...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You first listen to him. If you go on interrupting like this, then I will start next item on the agenda.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Working where ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are not interested in listening to him, then I can go to the next item.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is a very good and competent Minister. I asked him in which company he is working.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on interrupting like this, then I will go to the next item on the agenda.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Where is he working ? In which company is he working ?... (Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You are not interested in the reply. You are on the run. I shall take up all the points one by one only if you have some patience to listen to me... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot reply to your question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The House should know; everybody should know as to where he is working

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What were his responsibilities ? Has he discharged his responsibilities ?.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The structure of the company as visualised was that NRI company would be incorporated in America and would have back up support of some renowned consultancy experts. People go with bended knees to multi-nationals, but they always despise others when they go to multi-nationals... (Interruptions) The counterpart of that NRI American company was to be a joint venture company in India...

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have to listen; you cannot interfere like that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : About this joint venture company in India I have made it abundantly clear and I have not hidden anything from the Hon. Members and the august House...*(Interruptions)* You do not have the etiquette and manners to listen to the reply. You listen to me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : A competent Minister should invite questions...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seats.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Unless I am allowed to make my points how can I reply ? I am replying one by one.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) : Is it mannerly, Sir ?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please continue.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This joint venture company will have 51 per cent equity of NRIs.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please listen to the reply. Let him finish.....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am coming to that. If for every word I speak you interrupt me, this way how can I reply ?...*(Interruptions)* You must exercise some restraint, Mr. Chowdhary.

49 per cent was to be equity share by the public sector undertakings...*(Interruptions)*

You know that we have agreed to participate on this ratio of equity in this company which is not against the law. The House knows and the Hon. Members also know that in high tech areas the limit of equity is still higher. So by giving 51 per cent equity shares to a NRI company we have not

violated the law. I do not know why people have started crying wolf. The propose of this company has been made clear.....*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He thought that he has called him as wolf.....*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They have done it, therefore, I was saying that they are crying wolf.

I would like to dispel any doubts that have lingered in the minds of my Hon. colleagues. The purpose of the whole exercise has been made clear and it is the substance, the *summum bonum* of the entire arrangement exercised. Therefore, there is no necessity of harbouring doubts and misapprehensions. Now the whole idea is at a conceptualisation stage. Government has taken the decision and Mr. Satyagopal Misra or my friend Mr. Biswas was referring to some discrepancy in time. The decision taken by the Cabinet was that this will be done, not that the company had not been set up and the decision was taken. The decision taken was that these things will follow, that a company will be incorporated. Therefore, there is no inconsistency in the whole arrangement. Once the consultancy organisation is floated with the participation of public sector enterprises, the question will be of quantum of work to be assigned and fees to be given. I am surprised to find how, from which source have the Hon. Members got details of fees and remunerations and profit to be given to the company.....*(Interruptions)* These matters have not yet been worked out on papers...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : These are your papers. These are from your office.....*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This opens up a new question to which I will ask separately myself. At this stage when the Government has taken the decision for formulation of the company, certain exercises have to be undertaken now. According to that, public sector undertakings were to be represented by BHEL. So, BHEL have to sit with the sponsors of the NRI company and all the terms and conditions have to be settled for :

(1) the incorporation of the joint venture company in India; (2) all the modalities for incorporation; (3) Articles of Association and Memorandum. All these matters are yet to be scrutinised. Therefore, I said that where work is to be assigned, where management services are to be required, where technological services are to be required, where special skills which we do not possess are to be required. These have to be quantified by the Secretary of the administrative Ministry concerned along with the Chairman of the concerned company. After they have done this exercise, this will go before the joint venture company and after that they will take up this work either on their own or with the back up support of the specialist consultancy organisations in foreign countries as and when necessity arises. The reference to this company being only American is also wrong and not founded on facts. In fact, it has been spelt out clearly that this NRI company in America is going to have a subsidiary company in Europe also and they will try to mop up talent and expertise available to NRIs all over Europe and in America as well. And then, coming to the size of the company . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : He is not answering my specific questions. He has gone over to other area.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not shout.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have to shout.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I will out-shout you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, do you want reply or not? Let him finish.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is evading the specific question with a motive which he is having. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You reply.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Imagine the size of the company, the dimension of danger that was pointed out. Compare the size of the Company and the obvious limits put on

the whole—the parameters that have been put on this. The company here in India, a joint venture company with a subscribed capital (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is not referring to the emoluments . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The subscribed capital of the company will be Rs. 25 lakhs. With this capital base, this is very clear that this company is going to be a merely consultancy organisation in the work allotted for it. (*Interruptions*) I will repeat that the modalities have yet to be decided. Government has not accepted any terms and conditions so far because every thing is being discussed. We do not know what the terms and conditions are in his mind.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : He is misleading.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am not misleading. I am making a statement with foolproof (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is misleading. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore, I make it very clear to the Hon. Members.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What are the terms and conditions?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I have nothing to hide, Mr. Acharia. I am making it plainly clear.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What are the terms and conditions?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Tewaryji, please muster courage and tell as to what transpired.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What are the terms and conditions? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can I request the Members to please take your seats. Please take your seat. If you go on interrupting then how can he reply ? If you go on interrupting, then we cannot allow the Minister to speak like this. I am very sorry that you go on interrupting like this. I feel that purposely some people are doing like this. Let him reply. Why are you making a noise like this ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is evading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : How can you say ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : These are false and baseless allegations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not allowing him to reply. How can you say that he is not replying ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Let there be a full-fledged discussion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am making it clear and it should be clear to the House that after all there is a stage where negotiations take place. All relevant papers are prepared. Articles of Association are prepared. Discussions take place.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Has nothing been prepared ? Everything is ready.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Steps for integration of the Company have to be taken and then BHEL has a nodal agency of public sector enterprises, they are discussing with them and then the Departmental Secretaries of individual public sector enterprises, they will come in the picture and then the matter will come up to the Government. Therefore, at this stage, I am not going to accept that these conditions have already been spelt out and accepted by the Government.
(Interruptions).

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : He is misleading.(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If I am misleading, the Hon. Member can move a

Privilege Motion against me. I am speaking with responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is replying. Why are you disturbing ? Let the Minister complete his reply.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What I wish to say is this.....

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : May I know whether such a proposal has been received by the Government or not ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Cabinet took the decision, Sir.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore I say that things are being concretised and we are not going for any collaboration or any tie up which is not in favour of our public sector enterprises. I have made it clear. I repeat it again. Wherever we find.....
(Interruptions) Madam, you have been criticising the performance of public sector enterprises every day in the House.
(Interruptions) What is the way, unless we strengthen the public sector by upgradation of technology, making absolutely modern fields available to them ? Our R and D is of a fairly high standard. When we are seeing that our foreign exchange reserves are getting depleted, we are to export more. Public sector has to go in for large exports. Then, the materials, goods and services produced by the public sector have to be competitive, not only locally, not only nationally, but also in the international market. They have to be competitive. This is not for the first time that expert technology or expert fields are being taken. This is what I wish to make clear. Here is a company which has a defined role(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He is not replying to her question.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What do these people want, Sir ?.....(Interruptions)

Sir, this is how the area identification exercise will be taken. This is how the tying

up of projects will be done. I will read out. You decide yourself how this is detrimental to development of our technology, development of our services, development of our skills. I put it before the House.

Sir, I quote :

“The concerned administrative Secretaries in consultation with the Chief Executives of the PSEs would be required to finalise and firm up and the identification and assigning of project for Management Consultancy to the Joint Venture Company.”

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What are you reading and to whom are you narrating Tewaryji ? Give us the real picture. Let the cat be out of the bag.

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They will be required to firm up the proposals. Which will go before the Joint Venture company.

Then, number two is this.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him answer.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : What point did you raise ? Let me complete it. I will come back to your point. Let me complete it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have asked the question four times. I asked whether you have received a proposal from the NRI US company that their main experts have to be paid per head 1-1/2 lakhs dollars plus all expenses. I asked you whether the Secretary of Heavy Industries had agreed for that. Is it true or not ? I have also asked whether in the Expert Committee there was any representative of the public sector undertaking or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow you. Take your seat.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, take your seat.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : He is not entitled to ask any questions, Sir.

(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this** must be stopped if they are serious about it. (Interruptions). What is this ? This is the extent of their conduct, the conduct of those who know no rules, no etiquette. (Interruptions). They cannot hold the House to ransom like this.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, whatever he says should be expunged.

(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was reading out. If they want cogent, logical and convincing replies, they must listen and if they want to raise their voice in the House and get publicity and get some political mileage, that is a different thing. I know the whole exercise is propagandistic, it is utterly propagandistic, they are not prepared to listen to facts and argue with me. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I said, the scope of the services to be rendered by the joint venture company will also be determined, that is, the scope will be determined...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What spoke ? Is it a cycle spoke ?

(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, listen to this man ! (Interruptions).

Therefore, the Secretary of the Department and the Chief of the public sector enterprises concerned will go into the entire gamut of the proposal and it is these people who will decide what kind of services are required the scope of the services.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

AN. HON. MEMBER : Scoke ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : 'Scope' I said.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will he read out that relevant portion...

(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are in the Chair. Have some order in the House. *(Interruptions).* You are in the Chair. This is what is happening, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request the Members to be patient because when the Minister is replying, if you go on interrupting, he will not reply properly. That is what I am telling.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Listen to me.

First listen to the Minister's reply. Don't interrupt him. He is not liking such kind of interruption. Mr. Chowdhary, take your seat.

Secondly, till he finishes his reply, don't interrupt. If you go on interrupting, he cannot reply. Then I have to go to the next item on the agenda. If you go on interrupting, how can he reply ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He should reply to all the questions raised by the Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see. Don't worry. I will take care of that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming to the all-earth-shaking question of Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee about the fees and terms... *(Interruptions).* Please don't interrupt me. There is no question of it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, please address the Chair. Don't argue with any one. I will look after them.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very clear about the terms and conditions which Mrs. Mukherjee has announced in the House—with great fan-fare she has announced—that this is the amount to be paid to somebody, I do not know because I made it clear that the terms and conditions are being worked out. About fees to individual members or a group of experts who are called experts, nobody has yet come, no projects have been given to them, no services have been rendered so far. So, where is the question of paying money or quantify the fees ?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He told the facts. He is denying it. What can you do ? He is denying that.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They cannot go on interrupting him. He is denying it.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you go on interrupting, I cannot allow. He is denying that.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You move a separate motion. If he gives a wrong information, you move a separate motion. But I will not allow like this. Purposely you are creating...

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For one hour, we are struggling. You go on interrupting and how can I conduct the House ? This is not the way. I cannot allow.

(Interruptions).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, as the Hon. Members know, the company is yet to be incorporated here. The company is yet to be established here by joint venture.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Why are you forcing the public sector to accept the condition ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, you cannot interfere. Your name is not in the list. You are unnecessarily interfering. You are only spoiling the whole thing. You are unnecessarily spoiling the proceedings.

(Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, he cannot interfere. He cannot put a question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are very senior Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You address to me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am continuing. Before replying, I would request on the floor of the House that I would like some healthy traditions in the House which have been established to be followed. If this becomes a situation where after every word, Hon. Members get up and start shouting...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will look after these things. You reply to the questions.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the incorporation of the company, establishment of the company itself has to undergo certain processes. First, the Reserve Bank of India's permission will have to be required. The American company will have to open a branch here in order to incorporate the joint venture company here. All these modalities have not yet been taken up. And discussions have taken place between the representatives of the NRI company which has been incorporated in America and our own representatives representing the public sector enterprises. Therefore, conditions, detailed conditions will have to be worked out between them and then for any final decision, the Secretary of the Department concerned—and naturally the Government because these things are to come before the Government. Therefore, the charges which are very unfortunate—insinuation and innuendoes—were hurled, against certain political persons. I repudiate the charges and refute the charges which are

utterly fabricated, based only on certain notions which have no basis.

And then, Sir, about Government officials, after all somebody or the other has to be Secretary of a particular Department and if we start levelling charges against our officials who are discharging only their official functions, there will be no limit to it. Therefore, Sir, charges against anybody whether person happens to be official in this Ministry or that Ministry, are baseless. And then, Sir, any political interference, that is the whole problem. They are the people who say that they are very averse to multi-nationals. Sir, may I ask the Hon. Members why multi-nationals have been allowed in joint venture in West Bengal by the West Bengal Government ? Is it not a fact ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What are the conditions and what is the equity share ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Would they enlighten the Haldia Petro-chemicals to this House ? Who are their partners in that ?
(Interruptions.)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You tell about the present joint venture. Haldia, we will take up later.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The charges were made about the public sector. We are not denigrating the public sector. We stand by public sector, its philosophy and its ideology. We want to make public sector play its effective role in the economy of the nation and for that, Sir...

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order ? What is the rule violated ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is in connection with the calling-attention.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who raised the calling-attention motion—the Minister or the Members ?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : It is under rule 376. The Minister said that there is no exis-

tence of that company in the country but on 27th, they issued a Circular to all the undertakings. How ?

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We want to be very very serious about it because we have taken steps to improve over-all efficiency of public sector. You know in the Seventh Plan, public sector has to play a major role *(Interruptions)*. Public sector internal generation has to finance 52 per cent of the total outlay of the Seventh Plan. Naturally, if you want to make public sector effective, we will have to remove obsolescence in the public sector. We will have to upgrade the technology. We will have to provide services to public sector which are immediately required. When we do it, we will be doing it with full seriousness of purpose. *(Interruptions)*. We have always stood against multi-nationals. It is the policy of Government of India, policy of Congress which has placed this country in this position where we are marching forward on the way towards full self-sufficiency and self-reliance. The Hon. Members themselves should realise that modernisation, even those countries, I will not name them, I will not make any insinuation but modernisation is being kept up by even those who have kept all the multi-nationals at bay, the dogma is giving way to pragmatism and this reinforced here also by their own Government.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta is present here when I put this question. *(Interruptions)*. But Mr. Indrajit Gupta can reply to this and, when he was raising all these questions, he should also be prepared to face, joint venture and fear of multi-nationals. When in West Bengal, this concept of joint sector between private sector and Government sector in Bengal was floated, CPI stood against it. In spite of CPI opposition, West Bengal Government made this proposal. Therefore, this company has no connection with any multi-national company. This company has nothing to do with any multi-national company. This will have tie-up with known service consultancy organisations abroad, according to the job assigned to them by our own public sector undertakings. The purpose also is that this organisation will strengthen our own consultancy

organisation and they will also operate joint ventures in foreign countries also and thereby *(Interruptions)*.

We will induct our enterprise because we are partners in that. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in the concept and there has been nothing wrong in having this arrangement because, if you want to know, the tie-up or assignment of the consultancy services will be done only in those areas which have no collaboration with any company abroad and where service advice has not already been tied up with the collaboration arrangements. Therefore, there is nothing wrong and this is an experiment of a kind and we expect that through this arrangement, we will be able to provide the much-needed consultancy services and organisational back up to our public sector undertakings, to turn the corner and play their vital role in the economy of the nation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Tewary wanted me to answer a question. He said that "Mr Indrajit Gupta should answer my question." You should give me an opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not necessary.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He cannot go about making insinuations like that. What is that 51 per cent ? You are praising something which we oppose.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The entire control is being given to them. Therefore we are objecting to it. Only because Dr. Pathak is insisting or what ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They are destroying the public sector.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please.

14.11 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY THIRD
AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986
AND
STATE OF MIZORAM BILL, 1986

—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Mr. Rao.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : We welcome both these Bills—the Constitution (Fifty-third amendment) Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill, whose main objectives are to implement the Memorandum of Settlement that has been signed between the Government of India, Government of Mizoram the and the Mizo-National Front.

With these Bills the Government comes forward with a proposal to give a separate statehood to the Union Territory of Mizoram as well as necessary supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions.

14.12 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

When this Bill is passed, Mizoram will become the 23rd State in our country. It will have a geographical area of 21000 sq. km and it is bigger than the State of Nagaland. It has a population of around 4.93 lakhs as per 1981 census which will be bigger than Sikkim in this respect.

We welcome this if it helps in bringing peace to this troubled area. You know for the last 20 years this was a disturbed area. There was terrible insurgency activity going on and it has cost the nation very dearly. We have sacrificed and we have lost a good number of army personnel there. Everybody in this country wishes this area should be quite peaceful mostly because it is a border area. But we take exception to the way in which the Government has behaved in bringing the accord. You know in the case of the Punjab accord before the Prime Minister has signed it, actually he invited the

leaders of the Opposition Parties and has taken them into confidence and he has consulted them. All the leaders have extended their best cooperation for the Punjab Accord. Even now all the Opposition Parties are doing their best for the implementation of the Punjab Accord and for solving the Punjab problem. In the case of Assam Accord, at least after the Accord was signed, the Government brought it to the notice of the leaders of all Opposition Parties regarding the Assam Accord. We wonder why the Government did not take into confidence the Opposition Parties before they signed the Mizoram Accord. This side is equally interested in the unity and integrity of this nation. The Opposition Parties are very much interested in the socio-economic development of the backward areas, of every part of this country. It is very unfortunate that the Government should have behaved like this. We hope that, in future, on such very important matters concerning the whole nation, Government will not repeat such a mistake and instead will take into confidence all the Opposition Parties.

Sir, I express my reservation about handing over the power to Mr. Laldenga, the Mizo National Front leader. We welcome giving separate Statehood to Mizoram and also bringing other consequential amendments in the form of Amendment to the Constitution. But I cannot understand why the Government should handover the power to him, the leader of the insurgent activities who proclaimed against the nation, who for 20 years was responsible for disturbance in that part of our country. After the State of Mizoram is formed, when peaceful atmosphere is there, when Government holds the election, if the people of Mizoram prefer him as their leader, certainly he is entitled to become the Chief Minister of that State and take the reins of power into his hands. But we do not understand why the Government is making him the Chief Minister through backdoor. Anyway, we are not happy with the timing of the Accord, with June 30, 1986. At a time when the Government is facing so many problems from the terrorists in Punjab contrary to the expectations the people had after the signing of the Punjab Accord, when the Government is really taking all pains to curb the activities

of the terrorists, it is confusing that the Government should enter into an agreement with the insurgent leader. This may not help our efforts to contain the terrorists in Punjab. In fact, this may give a little encouragement to those terrorists that they can indulge in anti-national activities and work against the interest of this nation. After sometime again they will be pardoned. They can all the more dictate terms also. This may give such a tendency to the terrorists. So, from that point of view we take exception to the way in which the Accord was signed and the time chosen.

Anyway we are happy that Government has agreed to take many steps for the development of Mizoram. A team of Ministers as well as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission had been to that place and very recently Shri Buta Singh, the Home Minister has told this House what steps the Government proposes to take for the development of Mizoram such as taking two important roads as National Highways, linking of some places with UHF telephone system, setting up of food processing units, transportation of essential commodities like rice and wheat etc., for the betterment of the people of Mizoram as well as that area.

We are happy; but we wonder who has come in the way of Government of India in taking all these steps. Why has the Government of India not preferred to implement some of these steps previously itself when the State was so much troubled? At least to strengthen the hands of number in their socio-economic those people who are supporting the stand of the Government of India and who are against the insurgent activities, why has the Government not taken all or some of these steps to improve the socio-economic conditions in the Mizoram Union Territory?

It only shows the indifferent attitude of the Union Government in the development of the States and in particular the north-eastern states. In spite of so much natural resources the apathy of the Government is mainly responsible for the backwardness of these states. I am only sorry to say this.

We hope that the Accord will be implemented in all sincerity. We also hope that Mr. Laldenga will not resort to his old game of signing the agreement and going back—as happened in February 1976, February 1978 and again in July 1980.

Immediately after the signing of the Accord, in a public meeting, he told that he will work for Greater Mizoram which was clearly denied in the Mizo Accord. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States—Tripura, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur—have clearly stated that they are completely against the Greater Mizoram concept.

If Mr. Laldenga happens to reign the powers in the State, we hope that he will leave the concept of Greater Mizoram and instead, concentrate his fullest energy for the socio-economic betterment of the people of the State and also help the minorities who are in good number in their socio-economic development as well as peaceful living. With these words I conclude.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the two Bills moved by the Hon. Home Minister which are nothing but consequential measures coming out of the memorandum of settlement arrived at with the Mizos. I welcome this memorandum of settlement also. This is one more step that the Government and the Prime Minister have taken to restore peace and normalcy in the country and also in the interest of national integrity. I congratulate the Government and particularly Prime Minister for this. I also want to congratulate the Government for the quick steps taken towards implementation of this memorandum of settlement. Already seven Ministers have visited Mizoram which is going to be a State to discuss about the economic development in the State. These are quick steps which indicate the sincerity and seriousness of the Government so far as Mizoram is concerned or for that matter the entire tribal area of the country is concerned I welcome these steps. It is a big step forward. This will enable the Mizos to come to the mainstream of national life. It will enable the Mizos to develop their own State according to their own genius and aspirations. I extend my good wishes to the people of

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

Mizoram on the eve of their attaining the status of State.

Sir, I would particularly mention the name of Shri Lalthanhawla, the present Congress (I) Chief Minister of Mizoram. He has categorically stated that he is prepared to make any sacrifice in the interest of peace and normalcy in Mizoram and in the interest of national integrity. I think he is the first Chief Minister who is prepared to sacrifice his Chief Ministership in the interest of peace and normalcy in that area and in the interest of national integration.

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Mir Qasim also did it.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : This youngman is hardly 40 years old. I congratulate him for this step.

Now, Sir, when I go through this memorandum and also read about the consequent events I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister. At No. 4 it is mentioned : After completion of matters under paras 1 and 2 a Constitution Amendment Bill will be introduced in Parliament for the grant of Statehood. I just want to know from the Government whether they are satisfied that matters under paras 1 and 2 have been completed ? I think No. 2 has been completed, that is amendment of the Articles of Association to conform to the Constitution of India. That I have seen in the newspapers but what about No. 1. I want to caution the Home Minister about this.

Sir, he has said in his statement that 534 MNF volunteers have come out with large number of arms and ammunition. My information is that lieutenants of Mr. Lal Denga are roaming about at Burma and Bangladesh borders in order to bring out more people. That means all of them have not yet come out. All the arms and ammunition have not yet been surrendered. There is something left otherwise Mr. Lal Denga would not send lieutenants. I request the Home Minister to clarify this point. What is the Government's estimate of MNF strength

and the arms and ammunitions in their possession? Unless we are completely satisfied that these two things have been cleared, according to this document itself we cannot take any further action. I am sure the Home Minister is satisfied, and Government has taken enough care about it. I am only pointing out that the House may have to be taken into confidence, and that the Home Minister may clarify the position.

According to paragraph 3.4 of the Accord :

"The MNF undertakes not to extend any support to Tripura Tripal National Volunteers, people's groups ...etc."

Is the Home Minister satisfied ? Is the Government of India satisfied ? Have all the MNF volunteers come out and surrendered their arms and ammunitions ? Is Government of India satisfied that Laldenga will not go back on the Accord ?

A new organization called United Liberation Front of Assam has come up now, i.e. ULFA. They have a hit list of 20 persons, including leaders of many parties, including the Congress (I). ULFA has got connections with insurgents in Nagaland, Manipur and also with MNF. In Guwahati, all the walls have been filled with slogans of all kinds. The main force behind these slogans is the United Liberation Front of Assam, and they have prepared, according to my information, a hit list; and I am perhaps one of the persons in that list. ULFA is connected with MNF. Therefore, insurgency activities in that area have covered Assam also. We must take care of this situation. I have pointed this out so that the Home Minister may make things clear to the House, and take action, if they have not taken it already.

I have welcomed Statehood for Mizoram. I need not elaborate on it. (*Interruptions*) Laldenga has done so many things. He has signed this Accord. I welcome it. It will help national integration, and all that. But after signing the Accord, he has said : "No Going Back on a Greater Mizoram." He has said this, according to a news item from New

York, on 2nd August. He has said that MNF will not give up its dream of a greater Mizoram. This is the most dangerous thing uttered by Mr. Laldenga. It will affect Assam, Tripura and Manipur; it will affect these three States seriously. And the Chief Ministers of Assam, Manipur and Tripura have told the Prime Minister clearly that they are totally opposed to this idea of a greater Mizoram. The idea of Laldenga is to bring the neighbouring Mizo-speaking areas into a greater Mizoram. So, Government of India should take a serious note of this. It may be an *extempore* utterance of Mr. Laldenga. But in the case of Mr. Laldenga. But in the case of Mr. Laldenga, even an *extempore* utterance cannot be taken very lightly.

I do not want to comment about customary law and all that, Mr. Laldenga has spoken about border trade in agricultural commodities, i.e. across India-Burma border, and India-Bangladesh border. That is fine. That is allowed. But my information is that under the cover of trade across the Burma and Bangladesh borders, i.e. trade in agricultural commodities, even smuggling is going on. (*Interruptions*)

I want to bring this to the notice of the Home Minister and the Finance Minister, for necessary action. Now the Home Minister has come.

I want the Home Minister to state categorically before the House that Mr. Laldenga's demand for greater Mizoram will not be accepted, will never be considered. This must be categorically said in the interest of Assam or Manipur or people of Tripura or for that matter the whole nation. This is very important so far as we are concerned, because they are claiming our area, their area, everybody's area and because in this document, the government have simply said government cannot make any commitment in this respect; they are not committed. Fine, very good. But I want the government to say today or tomorrow or at the earliest that they will never consider this demand of greater Mizoram made by Mr. Laldenga. This is the main point.

Many people may not know Mr. Laldenga. I know. Not only I know, but I saw with my own eyes the drama that was enacted on the First of March 1956. I was in the house of the Chief Minister of Assam. At that time Mr. Laldenga declared sovereign independent Mizoram. How did it happen? Two days before Mr. Laldenga was sitting with the Chief Minister. The then Chief Minister of Assam came to an agreement that no insurgency, no extremism will be resorted to by the Mizos, they will come to the main stream of Indian life and they will be given help for the economic development; that was the agreement with the then Chief Minister of Assam. I was present in the House. Two days later came the news that Mr. Laldenga had declared independent sovereign Mizoram. Many of us know Chaliha. Chaliha was loved most by the tribals of that area. He died in Shillong. His funeral procession took place in Shillong. I was present there. 80 per cent of the people who joined it were tribals. Khasi and baros Nagas and so on. He was very much respected and loved by the tribals. Therefore, he trusted Mr. Laldenga also but he got a shock. Had there been no medical help immediately, I do not know what would have happened to Mr. Chaliha. At that moment, he was down. Next day in the Assembly he said he had to use harsh words; usually he did not use such words; he had to say—this is an act of treachery". I am saying this only because I want the government to be absolutely vigilant and careful not only about MNF but also Mr. Laldenga himself. I don't think any other tribal in our area is untrustworthy. This is not the character of the tribals. But gentleman says one thing today and another thing tomorrow and this put the whole nation to danger. That is why I take this opportunity to inform the government to be very vigilant and careful about dealing with Mr. Laldenga. In my opinion, he is one of those who cannot be trusted. But I hope he has recovered from that disease now. I hope he has now become a better man. I hope after meeting Prime Minister he has improved his own attitude and character. I hope he has a sincere desire that Mizos should come up and join the main stream of the nation. I hope so far the best.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY
 (Katwa) : Sir, one feels happy to see that

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

a section of our people is getting the status of a Statehood and some status with it. And in this connection we also convey our best wishes to the people of Mizoram. We wish them happiness and prosperity.

Now, Sir, these two Bills are the offshoot of the accord reached with Mr. Laldenga and it is clear to everybody that we could not support this accord in the manner it was done. Though, I support these two Bills, but on that particular accord we express our reservations and it is quite unfortunate that certain legitimate demands of the people are still being met in our country in a manner that all the people of our country are not in a position to support it.

Now, much has been told about Mr. Laldenga. Our stand we made clear when the Accord was signed, with a man who led the insurgency sitting abroad harboured by the imperialists, and when we questioned signing an accord with this man, I believe nobody should question our integrity—even Mr. Laldenga should not.

As we have been told by Mr. Bipin Pal Das, in the past how he behaved, that genuinely creates some apprehension in our mind. We are all in support of prosperity for the Mizo people but when we see the aspirations of the people of Mizoram and their aspirations are being identified with a particular leader, who led the insurgency in the line of secessionism then we become a little sceptic.

Now, Mr. Laldenga came as a triumphant leader. And on that score also we raise certain observations. I want to know from the Home Minister whether the ideas expressed, and the apprehensions expressed by the certain political parties, certain sections of our people over the signing of this accord, will have a salutary effect or would unfold a different kind of secessionist movement in that area. How is the Government going to guarantee that it would not be so. How are they going to guarantee that? Just now we have heard the ALFA. There are rifts even between the leaders of the MNP, they have said; they are getting training from Pakistan, they are getting

training from Bangladesh, and are getting help also. What are the Government going to do? That they have to explain to us.

Second thing is this: In a recent interview Mr. Laldenga had talked about—interview to a paper of USA—Greater Mizoram. That is also a very-very dangerous portent. Another point is, he said, that there was no surrender. When he was asked about the surrender of weapons, he said there was no surrender. In a common accord there cannot be any surrender, he said. He said categorically that they kept the demand for Greater Mizoram in abeyance. Otherwise, the accord would not have come up. What does it mean?

Some days ago in another interview he said, that "We cannot get our demands realized through the military options. That, we cannot do. But what we want to say is that we are not defeated politically." So it may look a very innocuous statement, but we view this with concern. What does it mean? The happy situation would be if he would accept joining the Indian mainstream, to accept the democratic process, realising that fighting with arms against this country he is not going to achieve anything. Now, Mr. Lalthanwala will resign and Mr. Laldenga will take over. Mr. Lalthanwala is being discarded like a shop soiled shirt. About his sacrifice much has been said. It proves that we have people like him there also, who can sacrifice. It is not that all people in Mizoram are insurgents. There are good people also. What we did not do in the past is to isolate the secessionists, isolate their conspiracy. Now, when you sign an accord, then the real apprehensions arise in our mind. In an it somebody has said in the 'Indian Express'—I believe I have read it in it—that our Prime Minister went there. He promised certain things and this paper has commented that had this been done 20 years ago, then the problem of insurgency would not have been there. I have no objection to giving special powers. But the Government should guarantee that this should not be the garb for every kind of activity. They have to ensure that. Their cultural, religious or social practices have to be protected.

Under Article 371G (a) (iii) it has been said;

"Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary Law."

You may say that it is there for Meghalaya. But can be so indiscreet about it? When are they going to codify it? In the Memorandum of understanding you have written that an individual will have the option to opt for a central law enacted by Parliament. But again you have to tell us to how you are going to ensure that and what does it mean? The protection of rights of minorities and certain sub-nationalities, tribal's religion—we understand that. About Mizo customary law and procedure, there may be something that may not be agreeable to others. How are you going to conform it then with the concept that is there in our Constitution?

I am not going into the details. But, as you are telling, people there are very happy. But again certain caution was sounded by different responsible sections that Laldenga cannot ensure surrender or depositing, as he is saying, of arms or bringing above ground all those who are now insurgents. How are you going to ensure that everybody has surrendered with arms? That question has already been raised.

Now, one point is clear to us that in view of the situation in Mizoram, for the whole of the country we have to take a particular scheme or policy that in different parts of the country where there may be genuine grievances for the people, in the minorities, in the tribals and other people, whether granting of statehood or certain other rights, whether they are going to get after this kind of insurgency or with the kind of leader like Laldenga to lead them. Or should we frame a policy to review, re-evaluate the whole question of conferring rights or giving status?

There is another thing which is very important to us. At this particular juncture, I do not want to say something that you may consider jeopardising the whole things that you are trying for Mizoram, but the question that I wanted to say is only to see that in the near future we are not compelled to say what we did was wrong, we did not understand what was there in his mind. So,

we should take proper precautions and then go with a democratic stand. That will help in bringing peace in Mizoram. Not only it will bring peace in Mizoram, it will end all kinds of insurgency problems in the whole of this region. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong). Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me begin by a basic postulate that there is no ideal situation in the world, there is no ideal answer to a complex problem. The question that has to be asked in connection with the accord on Mizoram and the consequential Bill that the Minister has brought before the House, is whether this is the correct thing to do, whether this is the best thing that can be done under the circumstances. My good friend Mr. Bipin Pal Das has raised doubts about Mr. Laldenga. The personality of Mr. Laldenga is history and I think he strongly suggested his undependability, his unreliability as a person. But I would like to say that it is not so much Mr. Laldenga, it is the people of Mizoram. What do the people of Mizoram want? They have suffered for twenty long years. The country also has suffered. It has paid the price for it. The people of Mizoram wanted peace and settlement, and this was exactly what the Prime Minister, what the Government has done. And the welcome of that has been so great, so spontaneous all over Mizoram when the accord was signed. It was not a rented crowd sort of thing. You do not have that sort in that part. In Delhi and other big cities you have the money and you can rent people to come and shout slogans. This is something unknown, something foreign to the tribal people. The joy with which the people of Mizoram, of every section had welcomed the accord, I think that was the most important factor.

Now, with regard to Mr. Laldenga, he happened to have been the leader of an insurgency. It happened that a large number of the youth of Mizoram had been misguided by him, had been inspired by him to take to arms, to take to insurgency. I think the Home Minister has a duty to this House to mention clearly, as to the number of insurgents, the number of the active members of the Mizo National Front. While we welcome this Bill, we welcome the accord also. I

[Shri G. G. Swell

think he owes a duty to the House to tell us what is the estimated number of those insurgents. He has his intelligence. What is the estimated number and the kinds of weapons that they have so that this House will be reasonably satisfied that Mr. Laldenga and the MNF have kept their part of the bargain? I say that I am not coming in the way of these Bills being passed. These are only enabling Bills, they will be enabling Acts, enabling provision. The notification of the date when Mizoram will come to be a State is still left with the Government. If at any time the Government feels that all these conditions have not been met by Mr. Laldenga, the Government can always withhold, can always delay. Then it will be for the people of Mizoram to bring pressure on Mr. Laldenga who now has come overground. I do not know whether he is going to be the Chief Minister on the 12th of August as the papers say. I do not think that is the deadline that the Government has announced.

But he has come overground. He has the responsibility. It is for him to prove his bonafides. As far as the Government of India is concerned, as far as the Prime Minister is concerned: I think they have more than proved their bonafides, not to Mr. Laldenga, but to the people of Mizoram and over the people of Mizoram to the other tribal people in the North East.

Now, mention has been made by my friend Shri Bipin Pal Das about the nascent brewing kind of insurgency even in Assam, in an organisation called ULFA. We know insurgency in Nagaland is continuing and that the Naga insurgents have even stepped up their activities. We know the insurgency in Tripura and other places and Manipur. Definitely we want to contain this but what is the way to contain it? If MNF has been left out and it continues to be an insurgent group, it is the best way to ensure that the other insurgent groups will strengthen their roots in that area. But the Government of India by bringing in the MNF and being large hearted and being generous have kept the word by bringing these Bills before the House.

They have kept their word. The Prime Minister lost no time to send a group of Ministers to go and to draw up a programme of implementation for the development of Mizoram. You read all that. The Home Minister was good enough to have laid a paper before the House. All those things. I could not but be described as the cornucopia or a horn of plenty for Mizoram. The ancient Greeks used to believe in Cornucopia or a horn of plenty, a kind of magic horn from which you can drag out any number of good things and there is no end to it. I think the Prime Minister had given a horn of plenty to Mizoram. As long as the unity and integrity of the country is maintained, as long as you co-operate with us, the Government of India will pull up all the stops in order to develop you and to bring you to the mainstream of the nation.

In a way I am a little handicapped in this debate because I find there is practical unanimity on it and there is hardly anything controversial. I can never be in my best as a debator unless I have something to fight and here I have nothing to fight against. I would only say that it is not Mr. Laldenga so much. We should also understand this—Mr. Laldenga has a kind of guilt complex. He has many things to answer to his people. He has led them for 20 years. A large number of young people have lost their lives, mothers have lost their sons, sisters have lost their brothers, children have lost their father. People can turn round to him and say all that has been forgotten just for you to be the Chief Minister, just for you to escape the rigours of one-room apartment in London and to come and have all the pomp and comforts of the Chief Minister. He has got to face this. We know during the struggle Shri Laldenga had a number of murders committed of persons who differed from him. These people may think of revenge. Mr. Laldenga had raised a pie in the sky for them, a new Mizoram and all that sort of thing. People have been enthused, people have sacrificed; many people have lost their lives just because Mr. Laldenga would have to answer all these questions to the people.

15.00 hrs.

And, therefore, in that content, Mr. Chairman, I would give him the benefit of

doubt and a certain measure of ambivalence in his utterances. These are the things with which we should not be too much bothered, such as his demand for a Greater Mizoram. We understand all that. What is to be understood now is the role which Mr. Laldenga will play. And therefore let us all give our support to these Bills. Let this House support the Prime Minister and the Government by sending our good wishes to the people of Mizoram on the eve of their attainment of Statehood. If Mr. Laldenga deviates from his commitment, the people of Mizoram will take care of that and act accordingly.

Just one little more thing, Mr. Chairman. I would like the Home Minister to clarify one little point. I can understand the special protection given to the Mizos in respect of their practices in religion, in their society, in the toms and all that. We can understand even the protection of their land. It is nothing new. That kind of protection has been extended to other tribal communities in the North. I know that this kind of protection is there to our people also under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But there is one great difference. In so far as we are concerned, you have given the President or the Governor the power by notification to apply a particular Act of Parliament or not to apply to these areas if he thinks that this Act will not be helpful or rather would be harmful to the interests of the tribal people. In this case all Acts of Parliament apply automatically until the President or the Governor notifies that this Act will not apply. But here in Mizoram no Act of Parliament would apply until the Mizoram Legislature so decides. Now, there can be grey areas; there can be doubts whether the non-operation of this Act is right or wrong. I would like to know what you are thinking about it, how to resolve that kind of a situation. I hope the Home Minister will say something about it.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Chairman Sir, at the very outset I would like to make a fundamental point. The Constitution envisages India as a quasi-

federal State. Slowly but steadily almost in a manner invisible the quasi-federal character which the Constitution makers envisaged, has been transformed into a Federation. Sir, this has been done because of the political acceptance of what I call the concept of the ethnic State. Today people, big and small, are talking about their own homelands. To me, our great country India is the common homeland of all its peoples. Instead, our great homeland is being fragmented and looked upon as a combination of small homelands for small peoples. It is this concept that is slowly eating into the framework of our federal polity and tearing into pieces the fabric of national unity and integrity and this is something that you must keep in your mind when you deal with such sensitive issues like Mizoram.

Not that I am against the accord. The Government is welcome to sign as many accords as it likes, and I do have a wish and prayer that this accord shall lead to greater happiness than the other accords that we have signed of late. That is a prayer in which I am sure that all of us in this House will join. But I raised a fundamental point because it is only up to a point if we wish to preserve the integrity and unity of the country that we can concede the principle of ethnic character. That is why today we are still concerned about the fate of non Mizos in Mizoram. That is why we are faced with the problem of Greater Mizoram, that is the question of Mizos who are still outside the orbit and frontiers of Mizoram. That is why there is a state of suspicion, there is a state of distrust, there is a state of lack of confidence that whether as minorities non-Mizos are safe in Mizoram or the Mizos are safe outside Mizoram. If India was to be considered and developed and promoted and a common homeland of all the people cutting across race, religion, custom, whatever you have, is to be ensured, then surely we should have a far greater sense of security than what we have experienced so far. Sir, all of us in this House are concerned with this question of secession and separatism. I am not imputing any *mala fides* to anybody, and as far as I am concerned, I am absolutely convinced that Mr. Laldenga has turned a new leaf in his career. We are at the beginning of a new chapter. Let us accept this and yet, I, personally speaking I was rather

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

amazed when I saw the figures of the people who have surrendered arms, of the people who have come out of the underground. So, I would like to have very specific questions placed before the Hon. Home Minister. If he is convinced and he alone can be convinced, and if he is convinced if he tells us that he is convinced, I am prepared to be convinced that all the Mizo underground Mizos have come overground, that all the arms that were in their hands, lethal or otherwise, have been surrendered, that all the trainees if they had any outside India have come back. If he assures us on this point, I am prepared to request the House that they should accept his assurances. I would like, therefore, a categorical answer to this.

Secondly, let us look at the accord, not as an argument of helplessness or with an air of inevitability. I do not know whether it is parliamentary to say so or otherwise, somebody gave this advice—if you are going to be raped, you should release and enjoy. But that should not be our approach. The approach should be the quest of happiness and as some friend said here, if the Mizo people today feel happier, I am prepared to go alongwith them. That is why, despite my fundamental objection, I am prepared to go alongwith this accord and the Bills. But I would like to place a certain situation before the Hon. Minister. I know that today in a State like Assam after the accord, virtually all citizens of India residing in Assam have been denied every possibility of education, every possibility of seeking their livelihood in that part of the national territory, in that part of our common homeland. Is that going to be so also in Mizoram? Are there any limits going to be placed on the movement into Assam of citizens from other parts of India, on the quest for livelihood by any citizen of India in that part of the territory? I have heard some murmurs about the way people have been treated in some other States, and I have the whole tragic history of Assam before me, but there is a new rule which requires 50 years' cumulative residence for the purposes of a permanent residence certificate. Is it reasonable? Is it a reasonable restriction on Article 19 of the Constitution which grants the Fundamental Rights? No, it is not. And my dear Home

Minister sits still and does not even lift a finger to object to this atrocious act. Tomorrow if the Government of Mizoram says that anybody who has not lived for hundred years in Mizoram has no right to livelihood, will he stand still? Will he accept it? I want to pose this question.

Also, Mr. Chairman, I am afraid that there are some indications and I will be very happy if the Hon. Minister stood up to dispel all our suspicions on that point, that there is nothing more, nothing less than what is in writing; that there is no commitment behind the scene; there is no agreement under the table. That is where, I think, the distinguished Hon. Member had a very good point. Why do you have this change of personnel in a slightly—I do not call unconstitutional—but slightly extra constitutional manner. Why can't you have elections straight away? Why must you have a deal? Why must you have a political settlement in this manner? Why can't you have the democratic process reintroduced in Mizoram right away and allow freedom to Laldenga or anybody who wishes to participate, including the national Parties which wish to, including the ruling Party, if it wishes to. But why is this idea of change in the palace, of a palace *coup*? This whole idea of palace *coup* to which, I am sorry to say, the ruling Party seems to be addicted, right from Kashmir—I do not know which other examples to give—is something obnoxious, not a happy addition to the democratic process. Let us have the least of it, only when it is necessary.

Finally I have seen certain number of statements from Mr. Laldenga. He seems to be disquiet. He said somewhere, this Accord means, larger autonomy for Mizoram, than even Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir was an exception. Jammu and Kashmir had various special historical circumstances and we have paid the price. Now, are we going to repeat the story? I think, the Hon. Minister must categorically say, as I said, that this conception, that this perception on the part of Mr. Laldenga is a misperception and it is misconceived.

There is also some talk about their having, some hints about their having a sort of independent relations in commerce with

other countries. I have read the Accord. The Hon. Minister while replying on some motion can well say : No, no; there are controls there. They cannot do anything without the permission of the Government of India; they cannot do anything outside the scheme approved by the Government of India. And I am also aware of the fact that in all international sensitive areas, in all frontier areas you cannot absolutely control commerce in men and money or material. So, a certain amount of latitude has to be given. But I would just like to throw a hint of caution to the Hon. Minister. Let it not be used as a thin end of the wedge to have virtually independent relations with foreign countries. Let there be strict regulations. The defence of the frontiers of India, the commerce across the frontiers of India is the undiluted responsibility of the Government of India. It cannot be otherwise, if India is to remain united.

Finally I would make a very small point about the judicial system. Frankly, this third sub-clause in this Amendment Bill is vague. The second sub-clause is very clear. It is about the protection for the Mizo customary law and procedure. The third sub-clause says, administration of civil and criminal justice involving administration according to Mizo customary law. Frankly, I just do not get it. It may be my obtuseness. I admit, I confess, it may be. The Hon. Minister should clarify what exactly he means, what exactly he is hinting at. Of course, he has already protected the Mizo customary laws and procedures. Clause 45, 46 and clauses 15 and 16 say that there is a common judiciary and a common judicial pattern as obtaining in the rest of the country. Then, if the procedure and the system of administration of justice is to be common in Mizoram, as in the rest of the country, and the Mizo law, the basis of the administration of justice is to be protected, then what is the need of this third clause? I simply cannot understand. Therefore, please forgive my obtuseness. But I would request the Hon. Home Minister, through you Mr. Chairman that he should clarify this point—what exactly is the extent, purpose, nature, and objective of this third sub-clause, which I simply, as somebody who understand a little English, cannot fully comprehend.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Bill and support the Amendment Bill as well.

But I would finally sum up by saying, let us always keep in mind while we are raising such issues that the integrity and unity of the country come above everything else.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, I rise to support both the Bills presented to this House by the Hon. Home Minister. It is only a national Party like the Indian National Congress which can take into its stride to unite the various regions of the country, and to satisfy the aspirations within that national framework. The accord signed by the Prime Minister and Mr. Laldenga is an ample proof of the fact that violence does not pay, that those who resorted to violence ultimately came to the conclusion that it is within the constitutional framework alone that their aspirations can be fulfilled, that it is only through democratic methods that people can be satisfied, not only in this part of the country or in that part of the country but even in that part which was being claimed to have been declared a sovereign State.

The realisation by Mr. Laldenga of the hard reality that it is within the Indian nation and that it is within the Indian Constitution that the Mizo people will have a life of peace, stability and prosperity, is the success of our national policy and is also the success of the ideals and programmes of the ruling party.

When the elections were held to the Union Territory of Mizoram with the present Chief Minister fighting on behalf of the Congress party, promise was given on behalf of the Indian National Congress by the present Chief Minister of Mizoram that as soon as he comes to power, efforts will be made to find out a settlement of this dispute and bring peace to the Union territory of Mizoram. It is in line with the Congress policy, it is in line with the national leadership thinking that the accord has come to be signed and I congratulate the Prime Minister and Mr. Arjun Singh for having undertaken

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

this step and the future of Mizoram seems to be bright.

Only people who have remained in the Union Territory can understand what it amounts to realise the dream of Statehood. We in Himachal Pradesh, know this fully well. When Dr. Parmar was asked to have his choice whether Himachal Pradesh would be made a part of the region of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, then a Union territory, should be merged into Punjab and Greater Punjab should be made, Dr. Parmar said "I am not willing to let down my people. You take away my Assembly. You take away my Chief Ministership. But I will not let down my own people." Dr. Parmar was right. He continued the struggle for a peaceful and constitutional struggle for the people of Himachal Pradesh. Himachal Pradesh had to pay the price. Assembly was dissolved. It was made into a territorial Council. Dr. Parmar no longer remained the Chief Minister. He became a Member of Parliament. His election was set aside. Then he was only an ordinary Congress worker. But as an ordinary worker of Indian National Congress, fired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, he continued the struggle for raising the Union territory of Himachal Pradesh to the fullfledged status. We, in Punjab, had to join and we, from a State, went to Union Territory but ultimately a day came when on 25th January, 1971 the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi raised Himachal Pradesh to the fullfledged status of a State of the Indian Union and Himachal Pradesh emerged as the 18th State of Indian Union. During his own life time, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, realised the concept of regional diversity by giving the people the scope of fulfilling their aspirations, within the region they were there, no matter what their number.

Nagaland, as the 16th State of Indian Union, was born on 1st December, 1963 six months before Jawaharlalji died. Indiraji made this concept even stronger by giving Statehood to Meghalaya to Tripura and to Manipur and Himachal Pradesh and I am happy that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has furthered this prospect and brought Statehood to the people of Mizoram because it is in the reali-

sation by Mizo people, within the Indian Constitution, within the Indian sovereignty through the democratic way of life, that we are promising them peace and prosperity.

So, on behalf of the people of hill States all over the country, I offer my good wishes to the people of Mizoram and congratulate the Home Minister for undertaking the necessary steps to institute the a constitution process.

I want to make one or two points. Mizoram would be a special category State. There should be no fear on this score that a special status has been given to Mizoram. The Hill people demand a special status. The tribals demand a special status. You cannot trample them under the feet of the business magnates from the plains to commercialise the situation in those areas. They exploit the wealth. They denude the mineral wealth. They take away the forests and they take away everything and ultimately the hill people are reduced to paupers. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that the Union Government has come to the rescue of the people and to provide necessary statutory safeguards. Even in Mizoram to-day the tribal land cannot be transferred to non-tribals. Similarly it is so in many other areas. There is nothing wrong in Art 371C. I fully support this article and I wish that the entire country should lend support to it because it is in line with the thinking for the development of the Indian Union in its various regions and also in drawing the various regions into the main stream of the Indian life.

I have also noticed with satisfaction and the Home Minister may kindly see that the people who are not Mizos in Mizoram like the Chakma Buddhist tribes of the Lungle district are not put to any discomfort or inconvenience, that the Autonomous District Councils shall continue to flourish and that their way of life shall also not be affected by the Mizoram Assembly whenever it comes into being.

Much hue and cry has been made about the transfer of power. The transfer of power is a temporary measure. We are not trans-

ferring power to Laldenga. We are transferring power to the people of Mizoram. We are enabling them to elect their own Assembly. With 40 members in their House till to-day Mizoram does have representation in the Upper House, the Rajya Sabha. With the commencement of this Bill, with the passage of this Bill and with the Mizoram becoming a full-fledged State, Mizoram will continue to have a voice in the Upper House, that is, the Rajya Sabha. So let the voice of Mizoram be reflected in the Lok Sabha. Let the voice of Mizoram be heard in the Rajya Sabha. Let the voice of Mizoram be ultimately the voice of India. We hope that Mr. Laldenga will come upto our expectations which have been kept in view while signing this accord and with his coming forward and fulfilling the expectations of the accord, the people of Mizoram will come to have an era of peace and prosperity which the stains of blood have so far been denying them and now era of happiness will dawn and the rays of hope will come for Mizoram and peace will come and the Indian National Congress and Rajiv Gandhi will have the credit for this achievement.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): I support the Fifty-third Constitution Amendment Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill 1986. I support this Bill because this Bill has brought an end to an issue in Mizoram.

I must also congratulate the Prime Minister and the Home Minister for being so magnanimous to have an accord with the MNF leader and a person like Mr. Laldenga.

As it has been given in the Bill, a special status has been given to Mizoram and it is very appropriate. As I was saying the Government of India under the leadership of our Prime Minister has shown the magnanimity. I visited myself several times Mizoram when there were sporadic violences by the MNF. But it was not so serious when the Congress Government took the reins in Mizoram. Even then, though the MNF had no much hold there the Government entered into an accord. Even without an accord, it was not uncontrollable or chaos there. Despite the situation being so, the Prime Minister, the Government of India, has entered into an Accord

just to clinch the issue which was lingering on in the minds of the Mizo people.

I support this Bill, as I said, because a special status has been given to Mizoram. Because of this special status, because of the grant of Statehood, a new era will usher in the development of Mizoram. As Chief Minister in a Union Territory, I have had this experience: many things are required to be cleared by the Centre, particularly in administrative and development matters. The problems of far-flung areas like Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh are dealt with by the various Ministries in Delhi and quite often it happens that in the ocean of the problems of the nation, some of the problems which are very important for those areas get submerged. This used to affect very adversely the interest of the area; it used to delay the development work; and, therefore, the committed people, the committed public representatives had to suffer and people had to suffer for want of rapid development. Some Hon. Members have spoken, particularly Shri Shahabuddin, about administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law. We have the experience. So far as tribal areas are concerned, I can assure you that in tribal areas even criminal cases are tried according to tribal customary law and the cases are disposed of faster. You are aware, in all the courts in the country, there are crores of cases pending. But if you look into the cases of north-eastern region, particularly in the tribal areas where this special provision is given, you will see that there are very few cases pending. It is not simply disposing of the cases in those areas. It has also a deeper meaning and deeper sense. If people have to be integrated, if the tribal people have to be brought into the mainstream, it must be made known that their customary laws will be respected, that their customary laws are as good as any other law in the country. Thus, their laws have to be integrated into the mainstream of the country. That is why I want to say that the apprehension expressed by Shri Shahabuddin is baseless and, if I may say so, arises out of ignorance so far as tribals in those areas are concerned.

I am very happy and I must congratulate the Hon. Home Minister that he has made a special provision for ownership and transfer

[Shri P. K. Thungon]

of land. This is also very important in tribal areas because there are people from very affluent sections, from very clever sections, from that so-called civilized sections, who can find out ways and occupy the land; and later on, the owners of the land are rendered landless; thus, those who come from outside become owners of the land there. I am very grateful, as a person belonging to a tribal state, to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for making this particular provision. I would like, at this stage, to express that this particular provision is also important for the integrity and unity of the country. Because if you are not able to protect the land of the tribal people, a stage will come—as in some parts of the country where we are facing the situation like in Tripura.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I want a little more time Sir, as I have to say many more things.

In places like Tripura insurgency has started. If you go into the roots of that, I think the main crux of the problem is that tribals are being rooted out from their moorings not only from their land, but also from their cultural moorings. Therefore, this provision by way of an Act of Parliament in respect of religious and social practice of Mizoram is also very important insofar as national integration is concerned and for the unity and integrity of the country, if you do not give this protection we may not feel the pinch now, we may not feel the effect now; but later on when people get fed up, when tribal people become a sort of inflamed, naturally, instead of sparing this much of sympathy, we may have to share much more sympathy which can be detrimental for the nation in future.

When I talk of Mizoram, I must say that I cannot dissociate Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh was inaugurated as a Union Territory by Smt Indira Gandhi on 9th January 1972 and Mizoram was inaugurated on 21st January 1972. Therefore, I say that Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram cannot be dissociated. The people of Arunachal Pradesh were expecting that the

Hon. Home Minister will bring a Bill simultaneously granting Statehood to both Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. But I must say today because of this Mizoram Bill, I am aggrieved that Arunachal Pradesh has not been given the status of Statehood and that Bill has not been introduced.

I would like to argue that Arunachal Pradesh is five times bigger in size than Mizoram. Arunachal Pradesh has more than twice the population as that of Mizoram. Arunachal Pradesh never resorted to violence. Arunachal Pradesh has always followed the path of peace and always cooperated with nationalist forces. But now if Arunachal Pradesh is not given Statehood simultaneously, I am of the strong feeling that it will be a premium to violence.

Right from north-western region upto north-eastern region the terrorist syndrome is going on. At this point of time, at this stage, if there is a feeling among the youth of Arunachal Pradesh that violence is rewarded and peace is not rewarded, I think it will be a dangerous situation, a dangerous precedent and a dangerous condition. I therefore, like to know from the Home Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : I want a little more time Sir. I have not even completed eight minutes.

I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister whether such a specific Bill is being brought for Arunachal Pradesh within this session. In case such a Bill is not brought in favour of Arunachal Pradesh in this Session, if I have any political ethics and moral responsibility for our people over there I must say that we may have to take certain political steps. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister not to bring the people of Arunachal Pradesh to the brink of such a situation and a Bill be brought and passed in this very Session. The inauguration of the Statehood over there be done a day before Mizoram because there is a precedent that Arunachal Pradesh was inaugurated one day earlier than Mizoram.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Sir, I have not spoken for a long time. Arunachal Pradesh has not taken much time of this House. You must appreciate that Arunachal Pradesh is as important a part of India as Mizoram.

Sir, the last point I would like to make is that there is Chinese intrusion inside Arunachal Pradesh. So, why don't you give importance to this place? At this crucial stage when there is intrusion and my people are in panic if this good news that Arunachal Pradesh is also granted Statehood goes there then it will have a healing effect. Therefore, through you I once again like to request the Hon. Minister to bring forward this Bill immediately.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, I am happy that you have given me some time to express my views of Mizo accord and the Bill. I request that I may be given sufficient time to complete my speech.

It is a happy occasion for us that with these two Bills we end an unhappy chapter in one part of our country and begin another. It is but appropriate that we recall on this occasion that with the Mizo accord our young Prime Minister has achieved a hat trick—a triple accord within a period of 18 months of being in power, namely, Punjab, Assam and Mizoram. The fact of the accord is most important as it provides an opportunity. It requires statesmanship and vision to rise above the immediate concern of conflict and weave the future into our present. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru did this in the early 60s when he extended the hand of friendship to the Nagas. He gave the Nagas a future thereby and showed us a way out of our immediate conflicts. In 1975 in Kashmir, Smt. Indira Gandhi did the same bringing Sheikh Abdullah back into the picture and even agreeing that the ruling party there, the Congress, would give up power to help Sheikh Saheb to assume leadership. Subsequent events showed that it was an act of statesmanship. She also initiated the dialogue in Mizoram with Mizo National Front leader Laldenga. She was also trying to reach settlement in Punjab and Assam when the cruel

hand of destiny took her away. What I am emphasising here is that such accords are in the tradition of the Congress, in the traditions of Nehru and Indira and it is a tribute to our Prime Minister that in so short a period he has brought that trend to a culmination.

I am not unaware that there are critics. Just because there are many hurdles we see in the working of the Punjab accord, it is not logical to conclude that the accord itself was wrong. Complex situations have no simple remedies. To work out solutions to these complex problems one requires patience, persistence and a lot of faith. It took nearly 20 years for that Naga Accord to work but are we not convinced that our brother Nagas are working out their future within the constitutional framework? The congress party and its leaders showed that forbearance. It was Pandit Jawaharlal's statesmanship which won us the willing cooperation of the majority of our North eastern tribal brethren. He understood their fears, particularly their fears about land alienation, fears that they might be swamped by the more cunning and crafty plains people, fears that their culture would be forcibly broken up by the others and fears that their traditional system of community living, customs etc. would be endangered. It is there that the Naga Accord gave certain guarantees. The Mizo Accord more or less faithfully follows that trend. It is the assurance that there would be no interference in the Mizo way of life, that has removed most of these fears. Mizoram is being given no special position other than what has been given to Nagaland, though there may be doubts regarding certain minor interpretations like whether mineral resources also would be outside the purview of the Centre or not. In the beginning several Nagas opposed the Accord but it took time to realise that they were wrong. Nagas today have the same dignity that every other citizen of India has; besides as part of this great country, they have many more opportunities. They are in the IAS, IPS and other Central Services. I am sure that soon Mizos would also benefit in similar manner. In this connection, I am heartened by what Shri Laldenga has said. He said :

"I feel no reason why we should not be accepted now among the folds of the nation."

[Smt. Kishori Sinha]

He has also fulfilled part of his side of the Accord like deleting from his organisation's constitution claims of free Mizoram and the so called declaration of independence. Unless we have reason to disbelieve what Shri Laldenga declares, what objection there can be to his statement that his first priority would be social reform. He also admits that in the disturbed areas, there would be still trends towards violence and he assured that as Chief Minister, he would have to curtail it. There may be those who question that all the MNF underground people have not come overground. But 600 of them have come into the open and that is certainly a matter of satisfaction. The arms given up are said to be around 250; it will not be difficult for the government to decide whether all the arms have been given up. Even if some have been retained or sold to others, it is no great reason to believe that the bottom has been knocked out of the accord. The accord can guarantee that some misguided people will not turn back to arms. One has to create conditions over a period when such a resort to violence would be futile and would be believed to be so. That can only be done by working out an accord and not by deriding it. To those who have been making all sorts of remarks about this accord, looking to what the proper working of the accord can do to bring peace and progress in this most sensitive area, let me say : Curse not the darkness friends, but light a candle.

I congratulate the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for lighting this candle. The flame of peace is always feeble; the thunder of invectives is invariably harsh and all-pervading. But blessed are the peace makers; the world of tomorrow belongs to those who sow the seeds of peace and not to those who broadcast the dragon's fangs of violence.

There are those who criticise us for having agreed to work with Laldenga in the interim government. They forget that the Prime Minister has only, thereby, fulfilled our pledge to the Mizo people given in 1967 that we would work for peace, even by sacrificing the chair. This was in the election manifesto of the Congress. The Prime Minister was thus only fulfilling that promise, work which Indiraji had begun but could not complete. Looking to Jawaharlalji's path

finding accord with the Nagas, what Shri Rajiv Gandhi has done is in accord with Congress tradition and statesmanship of the Nehrus. Only those who do not have a sense of history, would consider it as wrong. One also need not be too touchy about certain ambiguities in this Accord. Some say that the amnesty does not extend to those who are already in jail. Others, including Laldenga himself, claim otherwise. This is not a big hurdle. After all, there are only ten people from the MNF who are in jail. (*Interruptions*)

I have no doubt that looking with a sense of history, time will prove Rajiv Ji right and his critics wrong. Indira Ji always used to say that history rewards those who are brave and courageous. I want to congratulate Laldenga and also Lathanhawla for the latter's willing cooperation with the Government of India. I also congratulate Laldenga for agreeing to the Accord.

I think you, Sir, for giving this opportunity to speak.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati):
I take my stand here to welcome the Accord, and as a consequence, for the Constitution (Amendment) Bill as well as the State of Mizoram Bill. I welcome the Accord because of three reasons : firstly, I myself come from the north-eastern area, an area which has passed through stresses and strains right from the days of independence, an area which has remained economically backward. And if peace and tranquility comes back to that area, if there is an end of discord because of an Accord, I will be the first person, and my party will be the first party to welcome the Accord. And that is why we welcome this Accord.

We welcome this Accord, because we see that this area is getting some attention and importance after long years of independence. Mr. N. D. Tiwari led a very strong ministerial team to Mizoram. I remember those days when we in Assam we asked for an oil refinery, and asked for the economic development, and were called parochial and chauvinist. Our genuine demands for the economic development of the region were turned down. And I am happy that at last

the realization has come to this House and to the Government, that this area deserves greater attention, than it has been given up till now.

I welcome the Accord also for a third reason, viz. this has a message to the country, and the important message is that if in a territory like Mizoram which has a very difficult terrain, in which such people live who were not really in the Indian mainstream even during the freedom struggle, which is an area in which only a peripheral administrative exercise was maintained by the British regime, even in that area if the realization has come that one cannot act outside the Constitution of India, and cannot succeed through violent methods, I think the message should go all over the country, namely that whatever efforts may be made by individuals or groups of individuals, India nationhood is so strong, that any effort to destabilise the nation through violent methods and outside the Constitution, is bound to fail. The Mizoram Accord has this message inherent in it, and I hope the people of this country will welcome it, for this reason also.

Mizoram has got Statehood. Mizoram was a part of Assam. Assam was fragmented, and a number of States were created. We parted without any rancour and malice; and today we welcome the 23rd State. I assure them on behalf of Assam that whatever help and assistance we can give to the people of Mizoram for their development, we will not hesitate to give.

Comments have been made about Laldenga. I will not make any comment, because our party is the ruling party in Assam. I will not comment on a person who is going to be the Chief Minister of that State. But I believe that out of these three Accords which have been signed so far, the Mizoram Accord is the easiest to implement. My reason is that so far as Punjab Accord was concerned, there were other States with stakes on there issues involved but who were not signatories to the Punjab Accord. Haryana had stake in the Accord and, therefore, it has created difficulties. The Assam Accord has its own compulsions, but the success of Mizoram Accord squarely depends on the good intentions of Mr. Laldenga and

the Government of India. No third factor comes in the way of implementation of the Accord; and the ball is in the court of Mr. Laldenga to behave properly so that this Accord can be implemented fully.

I am going to put forward this point which I am sure will not be welcomed by my friends from the treasury benches. I believe a constitutional impropriety has been committed by the Prime Minister by making Mr. Laldenga the Chief Minister of Mizoram. I am not doubting his bonafides. I am not saying he has done it in order to achieve some political ends, because, after all, he has thrown out one of his own party's Chief Minister to make Mr. Laldenga the Chief Minister. But constitutionally if he wanted to have somebody from his own party by changing the Chief Minister, he can do so. But does the Constitution give powers to the Prime Minister to impose upon people of a State a Chief Minister without going through the legislative procedure? Suppose there is an agitation in Andhra Pradesh or in some other state tomorrow. Has the Prime Minister the power while coming to an agreement with the movement leaders to decide further that he was going to make somebody the Chief Minister? I believe that demand of Mr. Laldenga to become the Chief Minister ought to have been rejected on the ground that he should have been asked to face an election, and if in the election people would vote for him, well, he would be the Chief Minister. I have no doubt that if an election takes place, Mr. Laldenga will win by a thumping majority; he will become the Chief Minister. But I believe that Constitution does not permit the Prime Minister to impose somebody as Chief Minister. Therefore, a constitutional impropriety has been committed. But I am not casting any doubt on the bonafides of the Prime Minister. I give him the benefit of the doubt that he has done it with the best political intentions.

Some points have been made regarding granting special treatment or special provisions to the State. I believe no special provision has been made which is outside the constitutional framework. In fact, this type of special provisions are inherent in the Constitution itself. We have got part 21 which deals with the special provisions.

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

We have got Article 371(a) which deals with Nagaland. Infact, we have special provisions regarding Andhra Pradesh. Article 371(d). Therefore, nobody can take objection if special provisions are made. Special provisions have been made for Sikkim. Special provisions are there for Mizoram under clause 12(b) of the Sixth Schedule. Therefore, what has been done now is to transcribe clause 12(b) into act itself because Mizoram no longer remains Union territory; now it has become a fullfledged State.

Mr. Swell made a point that what happens to the Act of Parliament, if Mizoram wants to accept some of these Acts? In fact, that has been taken care of because clause 4 says that though Act of Parliament will not apply so far as Mizoram is concerned, but there is a qualifying proviso is that the Act shall not apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decide. Therefore, if the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram so decide that a particular act should also be made applicable in the case of Mizoram, well there is a provision. In fact, this is absolutely similar to Article 371(a), which we have got in Nagaland.

Syed Shahabuddin made a point regarding clause (a) and clause (c). Many of our friends may not know that acts like civil procedure code and criminal procedure code are not applicable in Meghalaya, it is applicable only to the limited area of the municipal jurisdiction of Shillong; outside the Municipal jurisdiction of Shillong civil procedure code and criminal procedure code do not apply; the spirit of the civil procedure code and the criminal procedure code applies. Now what has been done in this is that by clause (a) religious and social practices of the Mizos have been protected by clause (c) administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizos customary laws is protected. The Home Minister will clarify if I understood him correctly. The position is very interesting. If a case takes place between two Khasis, they are guided by one particular procedure; if a case is one of just outside the municipal jurisdiction of Shillong, but if a case is between a Khasi and a non-Khasi, then the ordinary

law or the procedural law applies. The ordinary court applies. Therefore, what has been here is that because a customary law cannot be applicable, if a party does not belong or does not go by the customary law, therefore, if a case takes place either civil or criminal, and both the parties will be Mizos, then the special provision of the jurisdiction under which these cases are tried will be invoked. And, therefore, this special provision that has been made, Sir, I welcome this provision.

In this context I must point out that Mr. Shahabuddin had made some very uncharitable remarks regarding our State of Assam. We are not in the habit of jumping or interrupting a speaker, but I will join issues with him on all these issues that he has raised at an appropriate time.

I am worried about one thing. That is, in this Accord. I would have liked that there ought not have been any mention about the unified Mizo territory. My reason is this: It may be that tomorrow because of all the inner conflicts and contradictions within Mizoram politics Laldenga might find that he is no longer as popular as Chief Minister as he was as a leader of insurgency. And in such a situation of compulsions and contradictions, I am sure, he will raise this issue of Greater Mizoram and will create instability there. And, this is a point which I feel, ought not to have been mentioned in the Accord that the Government of India was strongly of the view that the Greater Mizoram concept is not acceptable to the Government of India. I would have liked that the matter ought to have been mentioned or that it ought to have been a part of the accord. I have my own feelings and apprehensions that the Home Minister may find in not too remotely distant days that because of this paragraph, difficulties will be starring in the face.

I will only conclude by hoping that the accord because the accord after all is a piece of paper-will lead to peace and tranquillity in that region but what is of primary importance is economic development of that region. Ministerial teams have gone to the North Eastern regions in the past projects have been

drawn up, even foundation stones have been laid and later on one could not trace the foundation stones of many an important project. What I like is that a serious effort should be made for the economic development of that region and at the same time to project the cultural heritage of the tribal people because Mizoram is not only topographically but otherwise also a very beautiful area. It has the highest percentage of literacy and they have got a rhythm in their life, just as you must have seen the bamboo dance of Mizoram, it can easily be envisaged and I say that the rhythm should be protected, I hope, Sir, with the new realization that has come on this Government, the unity and integrity of the country will be reserved, and at least of the Eastern parts is to be given immediate attention for the economic development of that region as it is of prime importance. I hope that the Home Ministry in consultation with the economic Ministries will try to achieve this.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Amendment and while I support it I support it in a different context.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to the debate, the speeches of the Members from the opposition and from our benches. In fact, it will be unwise to compare the Mizo Accord with the Assam Accord and the Punjab Accord. The very merits, the purpose and the themes of these three Accords are altogether different—especially the Mizo Accord.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Dinesh Goswami in his usual eloquence tried to support the Mizo Accord in the light of the Assam Accord. It is not exactly the same. Having been the beneficiary of the Assam Accord, Mr. Goswami highlighted many things, cautioned the Government also on many things, but I want that some caution should be conveyed to his Chief Minister also, keeping in view the prevailing situation there. I only submit that the whole House today should not put many more questions about the very theme of Mizoram and the accord itself because the urgency and the compulsion of this treaty is not merely a political compulsion, but the things that are happening now inside

and outside the country, our Prime Minister has proved to the whole nation the wisdom, leadership and statesmanship as to how to meet the situation at this hour.

16.00 hrs.

I found only a few days back the Communist party of India welcoming this accord I think, they are also one in this matter to understand the problems which are now threatening the very security of this country.

From our student days we have been hearing the name of Mr. Laldenga. When we used to hear the name Laldenga, the leader of the MNF, naturally we had anger and annoyance in the very name. Similarly, Laldenga and his people had total defiance of the whole concept of the Indian Nation. It is not important for us to understand who wins today. It is important to evaluate whether the purpose of Indian freedom and objective of Indian Constitution is fulfilled or not I think, one has to give credit to everyone. When Nehru became the Prime Minister, his first task was to see that all the princely states were merged into the body of India and India became strong. In spite of that there were things which were happening in North-Eastern part of this country I consider the Indian National Congress as a political party whose responsibility was not to win the elections only but to keep the country together and to see that the people in the farthest corner of this part of India feel one with India and part of India. They achieved their objective. It is a fact that we have to face lot of troubles in the last 20 years. And today it is not important to see whether Congress is there or not. But the most important thing is that in the farthest village of North-Eastern India no national political party can fly their flag except the Indian National Congress because the Indian National Congress carry the message of India in the farthest village of North-Eastern India. That task should be implemented by the party.

It is a fact today that insurgency was not confined to Laldenga. When it started, it had international links and foreign support and they tried to hit India's unity from that part of the country. It is a fact that

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsli]

Laldenga's statement, as has been said by many leaders and other speakers based on newspaper reports, is most unfortunate. But I am confident enough that our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, and the Government and the entire Parliament will not object to take any steps if we find that someone is trying to take advantage of the accord, going beyond the purview of the accord and trying to convert and destroy the whole concept. That path we shall adopt whenever we choose. But we have to trust today Laldenga also. If we start doubting his bona fide from the very beginning of the accord, I think, things will not be helpful for us. If he really changes the path and thinks of Greater Mizoram which the entire House will condemn, the Government of India will not hesitate to take steps because they know how to keep the country together.

I only point out two more things and then I will conclude. The first thing is that when the customary laws and procedure, social or religious practices of the Mizos are codified, then they will become part of the law of the land. Certainly we appreciate it and we should not make any debate for it. But at the same time, we have to take caution that taking advantage of Mizoram, divisive and other forces should not take advantage of this thing and spread it to other parts of the country, among other pockets which are vulnerable till today.

Mr. Dinesh Goswami has found only one objection in the accord that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has accepted Laldenga as Chief Minister without sending him for election. Mr. Goswami should know that in our constitutional provision and democratic practice it is not compulsory that a man should get elected and then become the Chief Minister. If the legislature as a whole or the Government as a whole decides about someone to lead the Government, it can ask him to go in for the election afterwards. It had happened in the case of Sheikh Abdullah when Mir Kasim stepped down in Kashmir. It is not a Constitutional breakdown or it is not a breach of practice, it is a compulsion to meet the situation. I think the whole House today should unanimously adopt this amendment and should expect that our

dynamic Prime Minister should finally and further solve such pending problems, if any, in the country, with similar measures and similar vigour, to keep the country together.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Sir, Mr. Swell spoke about the rigours of living in a one-room apartment in London which Mr. Laldenga had been subjected to. I think the rigours of living for twenty years in the mosquito-infested jungles of Mizoram were much more severe test for his followers. In spite of all the reservations which some of us may have, in spite of all the ifs and buts which have been expressed here, I think at this moment the House should unanimously give its support to the move that has been taken and the accord which has been signed,

Mr. Laldenga's reliability or unreliability as a person I am not qualified to speak about. There is no doubt that he is a charismatic leader for his own people and I too have been impressed by the report which has come of the mass rejoicing which took place in Mizoram and in Aizwal. The Press reports say that thousands of Mizos who are very reserved people normally, they do not express their emotions so easily, poured into the streets rejoicing for the whole night when the news of this accord came. It may be that there is a sense of victory also. I do not know. May be there is a sense of relief as far as the MNF underground fighters are concerned that they can say good bye to the mosquitoes and snakes and come out. It is not a joke to remain in that situation for twenty years. But whatever it is, the positive things in this accord are firstly, that the demand for an independent Mizoram, that is to say, the secessionist demand, has been given up. Secondly, it has been stated that the help which was being given by the MNF to the Tripura National Volunteers and to the People's Liberation Army of Manipur will be stopped. If that can really be implemented, that would be a very beneficial move because these are all neighbouring, adjacent insurgent movements which have been closely inter-linked with each other. The third thing is that these young men are all supposed to come out from underground and to deposit their weapons and their arms,

which process, I believe, is now going on though, as other Members have also said, we would like to know from the Government how exactly they are going to check up all these things, whether they are really being carried out in full. There may be some dissidents there also. In all these movements we are seeing that there is always a dissident group which does not agree with the majority. We see it in Punjab, maybe we see it in Assam also. So, it is not improbable. After all, I think in the last elections in Mizoram, the Congress Party would not have won but for the help of Laldenga. They would not have been able to defeat Brig. Sailo's party but for the fact that they got the support of Laldenga, and his cassettes were played all over the area during the election campaign. Everybody knows that played a very decisive part because—whether we like it or not—he has been the unquestioned and charismatic leader of the Mizos. So, these dissident groups and Brig. Sailo's party too will no doubt create some problems for Laldenga in the coming elections. That has been referred to here, specially the question of the slogan of Greater Mizoram. Here I am a bit worried because Mr. Laldenga has said that we are not giving up our dream of Greater Mizoram. That is on record. At the same time I must admit he has also said about the merger of those areas in the adjacent States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura which are inhabited by Mizos. This cannot be done without the consent of those Governments. That he has also said. So, on this question of Greater Mizoram, perhaps, the coming elections will be fought and Brig. Sailo and other dissident groups will push Laldenga very hard on this point and I hope under the compulsions of this he may also not take a hard line. The Government may discuss with him on this question.

The main thing is, as far as my Party understands it, after so many years these people of Mizoram, numerically a small number, but they are situated on our North Eastern border. They are part of our country, a part of our nation. But they are a minority in a sense they have their own ethnic, origin their own language and their own culture. And they are the people who are neglected. This has to be admitted. The central power at Delhi has always

tended to neglect all these backward people on the borders, never properly trying to understand and sympathise with their aspirations, their desire for development, their desire to be allowed to be given facilities to develop their culture and not to be submergerd and not to be subjected to some kind of bureaucratic regime and order originating from Delhi. These are the factors which drove these young people on the border to take up this path of insurgency. We know very well the result has been something which has been very harmful to our country's interests because they inevitably got linked with foreign power who were very keen to have them.

If we are able through this accord to say that now it is a question of farewell to arms and the Mizo people with or without Laldenga—I do not know in future if the Mizo people are committed to follow the peaceful and democratic path and to commit themselves unswervingly to national unity and national integration, it will be a big victory for us. It is not a question of magnanimity.

Mr. Tung Jang congratulated the Government for being magnanimous. I do not think there is anything to do with magnanimity. It is something that we owe to them. It is something we owe to all these people who are living in similar conditions. I hope the Minister will say something about this. It is not as though big brother is being generous to a younger brother. If we take that kind of attitude, we will never be able to assimilate and integrate those people in the country.

We talk about unity in diversity but it has to have some meaning and this family of people who constitute the Indian Republic, who are multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi ethnic people, I do not describe them as a different nationality because we are a part of one Indian nationality. But virtually speaking we feel alienated from each other for various reasons. This is the biggest challenge that our country has got to face. We have to see what is happening in different parts of the country. Therefore, on behalf of my party I welcome this accord and hope

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that you will be able really to get it implemented properly.

The question of protection of minority rights has been mentioned in the Memorandum of settlement. This is very important, because there are District Councils already of the Chakmas, of the Lakhers of the Pawis. These are the minorities living within Mizoram and if the future Government of Mizoram respect the rights of these minorities, that will be a good thing. But there are apprehensions which are being expressed by some of these minorities already that these District Councils may be abolished. If that is done, that will be fatal. But I suppose that is not within the competence of Government of India. It is the newly elected Assembly of Mizoram and the Government which will have to decide these things. The question of development and employment has been mentioned here. The Memorandum speaks about rehabilitation of these boys who are coming out of underground. But has any discussion taken place? I don't know what type of rehabilitation the Government is thinking about. If these boys cannot gainfully employed and occupied,—and that can only be done on the basis of some positive development plan, a scheme in that area, with proper funding and financial assistance from the Centre. If they feel again after some time a sense of frustration and if they are sitting around unemployed then one never knows what kind of replace may take place again. So, this is of the utmost importance and this I think is one of the key tasks which Centre has to think about.

The question of border trade relations has come up. It is not clear from the memorandum what exactly Government has agreed to here. The Memorandum signed by Laldenga and Home Secretary, of course, says this—

“Border trade in locally produced or grown agricultural commodities could be allowed under a scheme to be formulated by the Central Government, subject to international arrangements with neighbouring countries.”

I don't know if that is what Laldenga wants or he wants something more.

And finally Sir, I would also like to add my voice to some doubts about Clause II (C) —Administration of Civil and Criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law. This will prevail and no Act of Parliament will apply to that. I am saying this because under the heading ‘other matters’ in the Memorandum of Settlement it says :

“Steps will be taken by the Government of Mizoram at the earliest to review and codify the existing customs, practices, laws or other usages relating to the matters specified in clauses (a) to (d) of para 4.3 (II) of the Memorandum, keeping in view that an individual Mizo may prefer to be governed by Acts of Parliament dealing with such matters and which are of general application.”

Am I to take it there will be two systems prevailing side by side? There is going to be a High Court. Where there is a High Court I presume there must be subordinate court under the High Court. So, that system will prevail; that structure will be there. And I think with it—side by side with it—there will be the customary procedures of the Mizos, according to their customs of administering civil and criminal justice. This may create some difficulties; I don't know, because the individual Mizo is being given an option. Mr. Goswami referred to disputes between two people belonging to the same community subject to the same personal law, being treated in one way; if there is dispute between two people, one who is subject to the customary law and local law, and the other is not, then, they have to be treated in a different way. Here it says that any individual Mizo who would be expected to be subject to the Mizo customary law can also opt out and say; No, I prefer to be dealt with under the General Act of Parliament which is applicable to the whole country.

So, with such a situation, would it not create some conflicts and troubles? I don't know how it is visualised to have two parallel systems for administering Civil and Criminal Justice. Because, I am all in favour of there

being protection given to all customary laws and social practices and all that of the Mizo as of any tribal people. There is no doubt it. If they feel there is any encroachment made on these, then, they will never be reconciled to coming into, what is called, the national mainstream. I think, Sir, this should be clarified because a separate High Court is being promised here for Mizoram. A separate High Court does not exist in many of those States. The High Court is at Gauhati with benches in the different areas. For example, in Mainpur, they have a Bench of the Gauhati High Court.

And then they complain that it functions very irregularly and slowly and meets very seldom and so on. But I take it that what is being promised here to Mizoram is not a Bench of the Gauhati High Court, but a separate High Court altogether.

AN HON. MEMBER : Common High Court.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDERJIT GUPTA : I do not know. I want to know. If it is a separate independent High Court, then he should also be prepared to meet the demand now from Mainpur and other States. That is, if Mizoram has a separate High Court, why should we not have a separate High Court? If it is a common High Court *(Interruptions)*. Then he should clarify that position. But in any case I think the question about the civil and criminal justice procedure should be clarified here; how the Government has understood it and how Laldenga has understood it, I do not know, but now the whole thing will have to be codified of course by the new Mizoram Government and approved by the Assembly which will be elected, but the individual Mizo is being given an option so that I take it that there will be two parallel systems functioning. It seems to be a bit unusual, I do not know if it will be very convenient to implement.

Subject to these few points, I once again reiterate our full support for this constitutional amendment as well as the Bill and we do hope very sincerely that we can do something to help in seeing that this accord is

properly implemented, and the whole chapter of Mizo insurgency passes over for ever and really we welcome them, they are all our tribal brothers and sisters, we should welcome them with our open arms and assure them that they will have the full support and sympathy and fraternal assistance of all.

SHRI HAROQBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Sir, I rise to welcome the two Bills which are being placed before the House upon the solution of one of the most thorny problems of the North-east.

Sir, Mizoram is an enchanting land. As the very name suggests, it is a land of the people who are high high landers. I was privileged to visit Mizoram in connection with my party work. I saw that the land is one with which one could at once fall in love. But though the land has the bounty of nature it has been suffering a lot with problems affecting to peace on account of insurgency in the last 25 years. But before also, the sweet people of Mizoram had been subjugated by the British. About a century ago, that is, about 1882, the Britishers started annexing hills after hills from Mizoram and now after about a century the Mizo people are getting full Statehood. I, therefore, take this opportunity to congratulate the Mizo people on acquiring Statehood as a result of this Bill, which I am sure the House will pass unanimously.

Sir, I have seen the eyes of young Mizos scientillating with hope. I hope Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi would be able to solve the problem. Having been promised by Mrs. Indira Gandhi that the problem of Mizoram will be solved peacefully, they are now realising the dream and account of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's political sagacity in solving the Mizoram problem that comes in the wake of Assam and Punjab. Sir, I join in the expression of my friend, Mr. Das Muni that Assam accord need not be compared with Mizoram accord for the reason is that in Mizoram the Mizo people were never instigated to resort to violence against any section of people speaking any other language or following any other religion than that of the leaders of the agitation. The Mizo people were struggling for Mizo identity and by and large their struggle was not accompanied by violence against any section of the people.

[Shri Harobhai Mehta]

Sir, the contribution of our late Prime Minister Sbrimati Indira Gandhi to the solution of Mizoram problem cannot be forgotten. Even Mr. Laldenga, in the course of a TV interview said, while paying tributes to Indiraji. : "I would like to recall all that she has done for us". Sir, this marks a hatrnick of Shri Rajiv Gandhi in that after Assam and Punjab, now the problem of Mizoram is being solved. Tributes are also due to the present Chief Minister of Mizoram, who considered national interest and the interest of Mizoram above the interest of his own self, and expressed his readiness to abdicate his power as the Chief Minister. The main pre-condition being the cessation of violence by MNF and acceptance of the framework of the Constitution have been fulfilled. This is a major achievement of the Government of India. By this Accord, the Government of India has brought the entire Mizoram people within the fold of our Constitution and now no one from Mizoram would think anything to gain outside the parameters of our Constitution. This is also a national gain because, as it is very clear to all of us, behind the Mizo insurgency, there were several imperialist forces abroad and oversease. This Accord defeats one of the major planks of the Western imperialists, who wanted to disturb the security and sovereignty of India.

The Central Government having satisfied about the fulfilment of the pre-conditions that the MNF will abjure violence and Mizo people including MNF people will work for their own development within the fold of our Constitution have come to the House with these Bills. An important thing is, MNF has also taken steps to amend its own constitution, its articles of association so as to remove the reference—implied or expressed—to all activities which can be considered as secessionist. Now, it will work within the Indian Constitution. Sir, ultimately this is recognition of the fact that unless the aspiration of all people, ethnic people are met, people having common language, common mental set up and common culture are not allowed to administer in a way so as to suit their genius, within our Constitutional framework, it is not possible to ensure even development. What is more important is that the Mizo people have been brought into

the mainstream of nation. There is nothing wrong in allowing them to practise their own customary laws as far as their personal matters are concerned.

There is one apprehension expressed in this regard. I am trying to explain how I see clause 2 of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It says :

*371 G. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution :—

- (a) no Act of Parliament in respect of—
 - (i) religious or social practices of the Mizos,
 - (ii) Mizo customary law and procedure,
 - (iii) administration of Civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Mizo customary law,
 - (iv) ownership and transfer of land, shall apply to the State of Mizoram unless the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram by a resolution so decides :

But there is also a proviso. It says :

“Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any Central Act in force in the Union Territory of Mizoram immediately before the commence of the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Act, 1986;

That means, this main provision regarding the requirement of the State Legislative Assembly to adopt any law is only applicable to the future laws. So far as the existing laws are concerned, all Central Acts which are applicable to Mizoram as of today, will be applicable to Mizoram, even after the passing of this Bill. This is very clear from the bare reading of this clause. Therefore, there need not be any apprehension about this. I only want to conclude by appealing to the patriotic sense of the Mizoram and of the rest of the people of India by quoting Edmund Burke who said :

"Next to the love of parents for their children, the strongest instinct, both natural and moral that exists in men, is the love of his country."

I submit that this instinct must be fed and nourished so that it glows into a passion captured in the expression that the natal soil has a sweetness in it, beyond the harmony of verse.

I submit that the Mizo people also will contribute to strengthening the patriotic urge of the people of India and all of us will dedicate to the all-round development of Mizoram. Ultimately, the patriotism also will be returned, in the shape of equal share of development. Even development of all regions is the best guarantee for national unity of India.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the chair]

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barpeta) : Assamese people are not parochial because we have in Assam, people from other States who have their schools in Assam and learning their own language.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You reserve it for yourself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : In Ahmedabad also, some people misbehaved.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No people can be condemned in complete terms. Any section of people cannot be called parochial. A particular party could be referred to but not the whole people. It is not in the tradition.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : We have maximum number of people from outside the State.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I referred to the parochial instigate and not to the people.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : The State of Mizoram has been the centre of violent insurgent activities for the last two decades. Under the circumstances, an accord was signed and as one who has always wanted the restoration of peace and harmony in whichever part of the country it may be, I rise to support both the Constitution Amendment Bill as also the Mizoram State Bill. But I must hasten to add that I must caution this Government regarding certain apprehensions that are weighing heavily on my mind.

This House will recall that some years ago when the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister, negotiations with Mr. Laldenga were held by the Central Government at that time.

At that particular time, Mrs. Gandhi did not come into agreement with Lal Denga on this issue only because Laldenga insisted on the pre-condition that he should be made Chief Minister prior to the signing of the accord. Again when the Janata Government was in power and when Shri Morarji Desai was Prime Minister and when Shri Charan Singh was the Home Minister, I may recall that it was on this very ground that they did not sign the agreement with Mr. Laldenga because he always insisted that he must be made the Chief Minister. It may not be mentioned in this Accord but it is implied. I do not want to go into technicalities or constitutional legalities like my friend Dr. Das Munsi said... (*Interruptions*) that according to the constitution, it does not require one to be elected first as a Chief Minister. But certainly this is one instance where this particular Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has departed from what his predecessor has done. May be he is wiser than his predecessor. Time will only tell us how wise he was in letting Mr. Laldenga become Chief Minister even before elections could be held. Statehood is granted to Mizoram. In any case, elections are going to be held. Now it is going to be held under the supervision of Mr. Laldenga. He could have been elected as Chief Minister by the elected representatives of that Assembly once the Statehood was granted. But somehow this has been bypassed and only time will answer this question.

[Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo]

Clause 3.1 of the accord says that the MNF party will take immediate steps to amend the Articles of Association so as to make them conform to the provisions of law.

Earlier, talks were held with Shri Laldenga on this particular issue. He wanted one or two months time. He said he had to consult his people who were hiding in the Arakan hills. He said that MNF at Headquarters will have to be consulted and meetings will have to be held and only then can he confirm this. But this time Mr. Laldenga took only two days to say that his party has agreed to amend this Article of Association. I would like to know whether this has the approval of other members of his party. Others can always turn round and say that Laldenga has done this only to become Chief Minister especially when he said last time that he needs at least four weeks time or six weeks to get assent from his MNF colleagues. But it is the same man who said that he needs a minimum of 4 weeks or 6 weeks. The same man now took only 2 days. I do not know whether he had any wireless connection with his colleagues connecting his headquarters with his units in the field. But obviously it was done. So at least I hope the Central Government and the Home Minister were convinced that this was done before the accord was actually signed.

Coming to para 4.3, I would also again refer to 371 (3) which says regarding the administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to the Mizo customary law. This is a provision which was granted only to Nagaland earlier under Art 371A of the Constitution. Now Art 371B, 371C, 371D, 371E, 371F etc. guaranteed other things to other States but not this provision. This was guaranteed to Nagaland under Art 371A of the Constitution in that particular situation. I remember there was a lot of criticism at the Government conceding this in a sensitive area like this and when you have trouble in many the States and in various parts of the country I really wonder how wise it was to grant this similar kind of amnesty to the State of Mizoram. When you talk of customary law, it is not only the Mizos who have customary laws. Tribals in other parts of

the country also have the their own customary laws. Are you prepared to accept their demand to codify the customary laws of tribals in all other parts of the country or not or is this going to be given only to the Mizos ?

We just heard Hon. Members Shri Thungen speaking. Earlier he was Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh. What did he say ? He said that let this feeling also not creep into the minds of the people that unless you take to arms or insurgency and create trouble, the Central Government is not going to care for you. This is not a good trend I am afraid to-day a feeling is gaining ground among various sections of the people that if they want to get something from this Government in the Centre they have to take to arms or violent means or methods. This is a very undesirable and unfortunate situation and I hope that the Central Government, while going into these various accords, have kept this aspect in mind.

As others in this House have mentioned, the basic problem out of which the entire problem in Mizoram arose was the bad and poor economic condition prevailing in the State. I think it is absolutely imperative and necessary for the Government to chalk out a programme not only for Mizoram but for all these other States to see that the economic conditions of the people over there improve. As my senior colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, you sign the accord but tomorrow if the youth have no means to a livelihood and if they cannot earn a living, this again will recur in some form or the other. Basically the economic conditions and the poor conditions of employment for the youth will have to be improved. The economic conditions will have to be improved and unless this is taken on a war footing, we will expose ourselves to the danger of having this kind of a movement recurring in these parts of the country.

I do not want to take more time of the House. While I support both these Bills, I would again like to caution the Hon. Minister that he should keep in mind these various aspects I have mentioned, not only now but also in future, and have a careful watch on

the activities of the people of the Mizo National Front, who have promised to surrender the arms and come overground, because no sooner had the accord been signed, than Mr. Lai Denga lost no time in making a call for greater Mizoram. However he said 'subject to the agreement of other Chief Ministers.' Nevertheless he did make the call. Hence my appeal to you is that you should keep a watchful eye and take care see that necessary steps and measures are taken so that the root of the problem is struck and that such things do not recur.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Hon. Minister will reply at 5.15 pm. I request the Hon. Members not to take more than 6 to 7 minutes.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : I rise to join the stream of speakers who have welcomed the Accord. I also lend my support to both the Bills under discussion. I represent a State sandwiched by Nagaland on the north and Mizoram on the south. When I say that I support this Bill and I am happy that Mizoram is getting Statehood, it is not a mere formality. I am speaking with the background of my 40 years of public life as a Congressman having made some humble contributions for the integration of the north-eastern areas comprising so many tribes and communities having different traditions into the vast national mainstream. This Bill should be considered a great milestone in the strenuous process of the consolidation and integration of the north-eastern areas within the national mainstream. 15 years ago, during the Fifth Lok Sabha, on 16th December, 1971, when the North-Eastern Areas Bill was discussed, and the Bill conferred Statehood on my land, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya and the status of Union Territory on Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh, I said—if my memory serves me correctly; I hope I am correct—that the day was not far off when Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh would also be upgraded to the full status of Statehood. And today we see Mizoram coming up as a State. We welcome the Accord and we also appreciate the leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who has been following in the footsteps of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the maker of modern India and also the statesman who contribu-

ted to the maximum for the consolidation of the north-eastern parts of the country.

Mizoram has its own importance. It has tremendously rich human potential and it could be developed with the necessary support and attention given by the Centre through the North-Eastern Council. Mizoram can be developed and made a viable State in due course. Small States like Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura continue to be supported from the Central exchequer. But for how long will this support from the Central exchequer continue? The only remedy is that the small States should be developed so that they are able to stand on their own legs. At the moment they get funds for administrative expenditure and also funds for other development purposes. We do not know for how long this state of non-viability will continue. I would like to suggest that, through the North-Eastern Council, measures should be taken so that the small States with their own potential and resources can stand on their own legs.

About 'Greater Mizoram', much has been said. Every speaker has approved it 'Greater Mizoram', I think, is the greatest folly that Mr. Laldenga or any of his supporters will commit. Therefore, wisdom demands that Mr. Laldenga and those who support him stop talking about it ..

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Is the fully on the part of the Government of India or on the part of Mr. Laldenga ?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : So far as the Accord is concerned, the Government of India says that it has no commitment. But that is not enough. I would request the Hon Home Minister that he should make a firm commitment that there will be no consideration of this demand for 'Greater Mizoram', because if Mizoram can claim Greater Mizoram, Manipur also can claim Greater Manipur and Assam also can make a similar claim. I would like to submit, since I represent the neighbouring State, I am supposed to know a little more about the problem. We do not have any area which is known as Mizo area in Manipur. Only a few groups of people are just there as mobile community. They are going

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

from village to village and from hill peak to hill peak. Whenever some ambitious people want to become Chiefs they move to hill tops with their families, they move with a few people and cover all the area and establish their Chief shop. Over the last three decades some Mizo families moved to Manipur areas and in similar manner they moved to Meghalaya and covered even some parts of Shillong. I think they may be claiming Shillong also as their part because there are some Mizos there.

This is very unfortunate for a person like Mr. Laldenga to talk like a modern Napoleon. He is bound to be defeated, he is bound to meet his waterloo in this regard before he starts. He should be satisfied that he has brought to his land peace. But by bringing peace to his land, he should not spill violence to other neighbouring States.

In Nagaland the Naga revolutionaries also talked of Greater Nagaland. They have stopped talking it because they have realised that if they know how to fight, others also know how to fight. They should realise it. They are not in an island. They are living with neighbours who also know, how to protect themselves against onslaughts.

The reorganisation of these north eastern areas has not come just by accident. It has come because we have struggled for it inch by inch. The State of Manipur started with the integration with the mainstream of India in 1949. Although the king did not sign the instrument of accession we, the people under the banner of Congress led by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, moved against the king who subsequently signed the instrument. So, we started from that.

When Nagaland was given statehood in 1963 we were very happy. But we felt that a unit Manipur which has never been a part of any province of India was denied that. Naturally we talked to Punditji and afterwards to Indiraji. This family has a distinction of having a thorough knowledge and the capacity to appreciate the backwardness

and unique, rich cultural tradition of the north eastern region, their culture and traditions. We are grateful to the Nehru family and that way to the Congress leadership which has been instrumental in the historic reorganisation. It was belated but in 1972, Manipur became a full state along with Meghalaya and Tripura.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I would like to take three minutes more because I am speaking not merely from academic interest, but I am expressing the sentiment and emotion of the people of this region.

Mizoram and the rest of the states like Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland should be considered together for a package development programme. I do not like to agree with those who say that these are seven sisters. Somehow some people who wanted the whole area as one unit and got frustrated by the separation for a consolation, say that these are seven sisters. If at all they are sisters, they are only quarrelsome sisters ! They had fallen out with each other and they had agreed not to stay with each other. In the best interest of them, the solution should be that they should be given whatever is due to them and allow them to live with self-respect as good neighbours.

If any attempt would be made through the backdoor or the front-door or through the window or to impose another kind of merger to make it one unit, it will be very unfortunate and will meet with serious opposition.

I would say once again that Mizoram should prosper as a full state. Similarly Arunachal Pradesh and other union territories should also receive this status as early as possible. It should not appear to them that they would have to rise in violent revolution for statehood. In the early sixties when we were told even by our leaders, some of our leaders, I do not say everybody because Panditji and others were for a special treatment for the North-eastern areas but even among our leaders and particularly the brand led by Morarjibhai, who later on became the Prime Minister of Janata regime, they said

no small units as full States. This feeling was there. We were told in the 1960s that Nagas are killing and are being killed. Naturally they should receive special status. We said it was unfortunate. You are paying premium on violence. If we want to convince the people of Union Territories like Goa, Andamans, Arunachal Pradesh, etc. about one basic policy in this regard, then we have to take steps before their demand comes up with violence and destructive agitations. We have to go ahead of their anticipation. Only then we will prove that ours is a welfare State and ours is a State which lives for the backward and difficult areas.

With these few words I lend my full support to the two Bills and wish the new State—twenty-third—the best

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the two Bills introduced by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs in the House. If there are disturbances in an area for 23 years out of the 36 years of independence of the country, then one can imagine as to what extent the development of that area would be hampered. For the last 20 to 23 years, there has been emergency in Mizoram and on 30th June this atmosphere of disturbances ended. The Mizo Accord took place between the Central Government and Lal Denga.

Some of the Hon. Members raised this point that Laldenga had been playing the role of a villain for the last twenty years and now the Government is making him a hero. I would like to say that for the last 20 years, efforts were being made to make an agreement but Laldenga always put forth his conditions. He used to talk of independent Mizoram, did not have any faith in the Indian Constitution and did not accept the Indian sovereignty. But, I feel happy that the Indian Government made him accept these three conditions. Only after accepting these three conditions did Laldenga sign the Accord. The whole of the country knows about the integrity of Mr. Laldenga but the coming future will be the acid test of his loyalty and integrity. Time will only tell to which direction he takes Mizoram. If he takes it to

right direction, he will get the support of the people of Mizoram, which he enjoys presently but if he takes it to wrong direction, then to my mind, the people of Mizoram would not fail to teach him a lesson. There is a special provision in Constitution Amendment Bill about customs duty and religion. To my mind, these provisions are also applicable in case of Nagaland and Meghalaya. There are number of provisions in the Fifth and the Sixth Schedules of the Constitution for tribal areas and tribal community. One of them is codification of customary-law, which is very good. I do not talk of Mizoram alone. There should be codification in case of the areas of the whole country mentioned in the Fifth Schedule. This will at least reduce litigation in the courts. For safeguarding the interests of these areas also a special provision is needed. Some of why land, the Hon. Members asked protection is essential? This is essential as the people from other areas go to tribal areas and by enticing them they purchase their lands. This law has been implemented by many State Governments. To my mind, the Central Government has made a special provision which is commendable and there is no confusion whatsoever about it. Mizoram or North Eastern area is cut off from our main land. Off and on, it is said that it should be linked with the main stream. But how is it going to be done? For the last twenty years, there has been disturbances in Mizoram and no development work could be taken up there. What is their feelings towards the rest of the country, I want to mention the Chief Minister's interview published in the Indian Express of 6th, in this regard :

[*English*]

“*Question* : How do Mizos look upon the rest of India and their future as a part of this country ?

Chief Minister : Unless the general people of this country accept that India is populated by three major races, Aryan, Dravidian and Mongolian, besides some original tribes, the feeling of alienation amongst the groups like Mizos will remain. Very few people care to know where Mizoram is including Indian journalists. The latter are only interested in highlighting the disturbed condi-

[Shri Arvind Netam]

tions, not the traditions and customs of our people. The problems of telephoning or sending a telegram to Aizwal are very annoying, for most operators said : Where is Mizoram ? When I seek hotel accommodation in Bombay or Delhi, I had a tough time trying to convince people that I am an Indian. The forces of alienation are very much there".

16.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

This is the feeling of the Chief Minister of Mizoram. Efforts should be made to remove the differences with the new Government. By sending a delegation under the leadership of Shri Tiwari there, the Hon. Prime Minister has done a commendable work. I will conclude, after suggesting two things in this regard. Firstly, exchange of cultural programmes between North Eastern areas and other parts of the country should conti-

17.00 hrs.

nue. Secondly, a team of the Members of the Parliament should visit Mizoram and North Eastern States every year, so that they may get a chance to tour, those areas and know those people. These visits should be arranged by the Central Government.

With these two suggestions, I conclude.

17.01 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA CHOU-DHURY (Kocrajhar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am taking my stand to support this Bill. The Mizo Accord is another shining example of appreciation of the peculiar circumstances of the North Eastern Region by the Central Government. North East is, in many ways, very different from the rest of the country. It is different not only geogra-

phically, but it is different historically too. So, to appreciate the problems of the North Eastern Region, one must know the geography of that region and also study the history of that region deeply.

I, on behalf of the plains tribals of Assam and on behalf of my party, Plains Tribal Council of Assam, congratulate the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the people of Mizoram for their historic achievement.

While appreciating the pragmatic approach of the Central Government, I would like to point out that the Central Government have failed to evolve a general policy to solve the problems of the Scheduled Tribes of India. A study of the policy of the Government of India regarding the Scheduled Tribes reveals that its approach towards tribal problems may be what is called a fire-brigade approach. The Government rushes to solve the problem only when fire breaks out. This is neither healthy nor creditable to the people who are at the helm of affairs.

The tribal problem is essentially a problem of ethnic identity. The tribals want to maintain their language, culture, traditions and the land vis-a-vis the territorial area to which they belong traditionally through ages. The tribals' quest for ethnic identity, the tribal insistence for preservation of their territorial integrity must be properly understood by the national leaders of all shades of opinion.

The problems of the plains tribals of Assam, the problems of the tribals belonging to the Chhota Nagpur area and the problems of the Baster tribals are yet to get proper cognisance of the Central Government. The Hill tribals of Assam and also the Tripura tribals have some problems. There is no denying the fact that there are conflicts between tribals and vested anti-tribal interests in those areas. If the Central Government do not come forward with a pragmatic approach to solve these problems, I am afraid that the conflict will lead to conflagration which will disturb the peace and tranquility in those areas. I do not want to

prolong my speech; but many Hon. Members have spoken about insurgency in the north-eastern region. A few months back, a report appeared in a daily, a language paper in Bengali by name *Aajkaal*. There, it was mentioned that there was a conspiracy to convert the eastern region into an area of insurgency. The headline of the news item was 'Operation Seven Sisters.' Keeping this prospect as also the insurgency prevailing in the eastern region in mind, I implore the Central Government to come forward to solve the other tribal problems in the north-east, so that before it is too late, or before it assumes greater dimensions, the problem can be tackled and solved.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Home Minister for bringing this Bill. A number of Members in this House have expressed some apprehensions about the Mizo Accord. I would like to mention some of the points which will indicate that in the Mizo Accord, nothing extraordinary has been given out, or accepted by Central Government.

The point is that this Accord has benefited Mr. Laldenga in two ways : first, he will be getting Statehood for Mizoram, which is presently a Union Territory, having a legislature. Secondly, without contesting elections, he is going to become the Chief Minister of Mizoram.

If we analyze these two points, we find that the first point relates to Statehood. Mizoram is already a Union Territory with a legislature. There are about eight Union Territories of different categories : some have legislatures, and others not. But the point is that even if there is no Accord with Laldenga, and no insurgency or any other activity, the people of Mizoram still have the right to become a State. When we believe in democratic norms and principles, the people of every Union Territory, be it Arunachal Pradesh, Goa-Daman-Diu, Andaman-Nicobars, Pondicherry or any other Union Territory, people have got aspirations

and hopes, and expect that they will be fulfilled by the Central Government.

There is another point : It is the Congress party which has got the majority in Mizoram; and we have an elected Chief Minister in that State. And for the sake of unity and integrity of the country, and in the best interests of the country, the Congress party is laying down office in favour of Laldenga and is making him the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*) The point is that it is the Indian National Congress which has got the heritage, which has got that much of wisdom. That party stood with the people of this country and for the betterment of the people and their development.

Now, I will put forward a few suggestions to the Hon. Home Minister for his consideration. While replying, he should specifically spell out what is the policy of the Central Government for the Union Territories, whether they want to discriminate one against the other or whether they are going to frame a uniform policy for the Union Territories for their development. The members of this august House who are living in the Union Territories know the bureaucratic rules and the way in which they run in those parts of the country. How developments are hampered and how the public is being harassed by them? I had been to Mizoram and I visited very remote areas of Demagiri and Chungle sub-divisions. For a long time, there was no road, nothing of the sort in those areas. There are Chakmas who are living there. They are suffering like anything. They are poor people. There even half of the year they are not getting food. May I request the Hon. Home Minister to ensure and tell us that these Chakmas will be fully protected.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : I rise to welcome this Bill. My colleague, Mr. Bhakta, has pointed out that the status of Union Territories which has been given under the Constitution is, of course, not a permanent status. I understand that the nine Union Territories which are there in the First Schedule of the Constitution and 22 States, these nine Union Territories are a sort of waiting list in the Indian Airlines and

[Shri Santaram Naik]

the Railway Booking Office. Their status must be considered one by one and each Union Territory must get its proper status.

It is a welcome sign that our Prime Minister had an Accord with the Mizo people and Mr. Laldenga, after 20 years, has acceded to the sovereignty of this country; the Constitution of India and has also undertaken this task to maintain peace and tranquillity in the State. I think this is a feather in the cap of our beloved Prime Minister that the thing which could not be done in the last 20 years, the Prime Minister has done it.

I tell you that, Mr. Laldenga or no Laldenga, the welcome the people of Mizoram have given to our Prime Minister, shows that people of Mizoram will be with the Government of India—Mr. Laldenga or no Laldenga.

Has this Accord got some provisions? Can this Accord at any stage be cancelled or not if certain things happen? For instance, if Mr. Laldenga goes for asking greater Mizoram, will you do something as far as cancellation of this Accord is concerned? Now, for instance, if all the arms do not come up over ground, will there be a provision of taking action to rescind this Accord or not? If violence continues in Mizoram, will this Accord still remain? These are the things which we have to consider; and at this very hour, when we are discussing this in this House, I would like to point out that in my territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which is listed as fourth in the First Schedule of the Constitution, at this very moment, in the Goa Assembly, a Government resolution is being discussed by the government asking for a fullfledged Statehood in Goa, Daman and Diu. If today Mizoram has got a Statehood not for any other consideration but because of certain delicate things, then, as my colleague has pointed out, Union Territories listed in the First Schedule should also get Statehood on the basis of merit; and by merit, I mean economically viable. If the Union Territories have fulfilled all the conditions for getting a

Statehood, if they are standing on their own legs economically, if they are economically viable, then they should get it as a matter of right.

In Goa, our development, projects have been there for the last 15 years, we have made progress in each and every field three- to four times, if we consider it taking into consideration the period of last 20 years. Therefore, on economic ground Goa, Daman and Diu should get a Statehood.

And lastly, I would say that the Home Ministry should chalk out a policy and prepare a programme as far as the Union Territories are concerned. The entire programme should be chalked out and the Union Territories should also feel that such a policy and programme are being chalked out; then the programmes can be implemented easily.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Home Minister.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Members of this House for.. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON MEMBER : More time may be allotted, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Sir, I have been waiting since morning and I have already given my name.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the time is exhausted. If I give time to you, you do not conclude within the time given. If I give you two minutes, you will go on talking.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I also want to speak on this important Constitution

Amendment Bill. I should also get a chance. You allow me two or three minutes time to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can only give you two minutes. Not more. Everybody is taking a lot of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an important Bill. We wish that you should give a chance to everybody to speak by enhancing the time by half an hour. Everybody should get some time to speak. (*Interruptions*) Why should you do like this... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I cannot do it. I cannot finish in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already the time is completely exhausted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I have already given my name and if you do not allot me time to speak, then I shall walk out in protest.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not go on speaking like that. I cannot allow. Anyway, please finish in three minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while discussing this Bill, I recall a story of Akbar and Birbal. Whatever Akbar said, Birbal used to support that. Once a discussion took place on Brinjal. Akbar said that one got iron by consuming Brinjal and Birbal supported it. Next, Akbar said that one got sick by consuming Brinjal. Birbal supported this also and said that was correct. The

same is the situation in this House. The way Shri Rajiv Gandhi speaks in the Parliament, everybody supports that and are in tune with him. You concluded Assam Accord but today they have given you another notice. You concluded Punjab Accord and the situation there is known to everybody. On the same lines, now you are making an agreement with Laldenga which will prove fatal for the unity of the country. Don't you know that for the last twenty years they have been fighting with us after getting arms from our enemies. They have killed a number of our people. Why is the Government bowing down before him? It clearly shows that Government only bows down to those who forces it to bow down with the help of our enemies. What does the Government actually want to do by accepting the demands of those who have got tired after fighting for 20 years. They, themselves were going to surrender to you. They thought that whatever demands the Government accepted were better and they could make further demands in future. You know the Kashmir situation. We have already made a blunder by accepting Article 370. What has been happening there during the last forty years. This accord is even worse than that. They are demanding a separate University whereas there is already a University for North Eastern Zone. They are also demanding a separate High Court. As you know that one has to obtain a permit for going to Mizoram. You claim that that is a State of India but if one is required to take the Government's permission for visiting that State and for entering Government service then how can you call it a part of the country. By considering it a State of this country and by considering yourself superior, you have been concluding more and more accords and accepting their wrong demands. Mrs. Indira Gandhi did not enter such accord in her time. She did not accept even a single demand during the last twenty years. Is this the way in which you want to integrate the country? The Rajiv Government is trying to disintegrate the country. In order to save himself Shri Rajiv Gandhi...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Three minutes are over. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : One minute more please..... Therefore, I want that the Government should think over it cool mindedly.**

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) : I support the Constitution (Fifty-third Amendment) Bill and the State of Mizoram Bill. At least, after so many years, wisdom has dawned on the Government to treat the tribals as citizens. Perhaps, the tribals are the first inhabitants of India. Those who want to develop themselves in their own customs, customary law, way of life and want to develop their own language and culture, they should be allowed to do so. This piecemeal treatment, perhaps, is not good. There are many tribal areas in India like Chhotanagpur, Santhal Parganas. In Madhya Pradesh and in Orissa also similar scheduled areas are demarcated. And the Indian Governments specially the President of India is looking after their interest. To have their own way of life, to develop their own customs and customary law, a good start has been made in Mizoram. This should be given to other tribal belts, because right from the independence, there is the Jharkhand Movement in which 40 million tribal and other people have joined. Geographically, this is quite viable to be a state. These people are struggling for it and their demand should be considered. Right from independence, crores of rupees have been spent for the development of tribal people, to bring them into the mainstream of Indian population. I am happy that a good sense has dawned on the Government that the tribals can develop their own customs and other things if they are given political power. I very much welcome this step of the Government and I think the entire tribal belt will be happy on this. But when the other tribals ask for a State of their own, then you must be very considerate in fulfilling their demand. You should not wait for insurgency. We believe in peace. If a peaceful movement is going on somewhere for statehood, and if it

is the right way, then you try to meet their demand.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I am grateful to the Hon. Members for having given their full support—I should say, full-throated support—to this very progressive and unifying action which the Government of India has taken in the interest of the people of Mizoram. As a matter of fact, I was myself wondering as to how to conclude the debate because all the participants in this debate today have spoken with one voice that it is a welcome step. I must congratulate not only the Hon. Members who participated in this debate but the people of Mizoram also, who are looking towards this Parliament House today to hear that this Parliament has acceded to their legitimate aspirations by granting the statehood to the State of Mizoram through this accord.

Only a limited task is left for me and that is to offer certain clarifications on the points made by the Hon. Members from both sides of the House. Much has been said. I thought I was going to miss something if Mr. Janga Reddy had not spoken. But as usual, after saying a few very unkind and unrelated words, totally irrelevant to the debate of the House, he immediately left the House. Perhaps he found out that he has been miserably singled out in the whole scheme of debate today, he has been miserably isolated because he has not been able to realise what this august House has been saying this afternoon about the development of Mizoram, about the people of Mizoram, about the unification of our country, about the assimilation of those people who have been left behind for past decades in the development process and unifying process of this country.

I should say that this accord is unique in more than one way. It is unique because this is a victory of the ideology given to the nation by the Father Babu Gandhi. It was he who said that it is not through violence that you can achieve anything. For the past two decades the people led by Mr. Laldenga had been trying to achieve their objective by using bullets, by using violent methods. After completely realising that they are not able to

get it, they chose the path of negotiation, they chose the path of non-violence, they chose the path of being one under the Constitution of India, and after that realisation they have been able to achieve what they could not achieve through violence and the use of guns.

Shri Indrajit Gupta and many other colleagues—Shri Bipin Pal Das, Syed Shahabuddin, Shri Dinesh Goswami—asked about the Greater Mizoram which has been led out of context in some of the interviews given by Mr. Laldenga. Let me tell you one thing that this accord is a sum total of the talks that have been going on since 1975 and it has been very clearly mentioned and also very clearly understood by Mr. Laldenga and the Government of India that not a word beyond this accord which has been signed by Mr. Laldenga and the Home Secretary of the Government of India can be changed. There is nothing more or less, nothing can be added, nothing can be subtracted. This accord is a one-piece document which will have to be implemented in the spirit in which it has been drafted, it has been signed. About the Greater Mizoram, there could not be a better and more appropriate authority than the Prime Minister of the country. When he spoke during his last visit to Aizwal, he said, and I am quoting—“I rule out the demand for Greater Mizoram in view of the objections raised by the States. The Chief Ministers held a meeting in Aizwal in which the Chief Ministers of Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura also conveyed their consent that there is no question of expanding the territories. And, Sir, that has been very clearly spelt out in the Memorandum, in the Bill itself that “It has been made clear that the territory of Mizoram shall consist of the territory comprised in the existing Union Territory of Mizoram”. Beyond this no commitment, beyond this no doubt should be left in the mind of anybody, either in this House or outside this House. It has been clearly mentioned in the Memorandum, it has been clearly provided in the Act that the present Union Territory of Mizoram is the territory of the State of Mizoram which will be carved out. Therefore, there is no question of having any Greater Mizoram. My friend Shri Tombi Singh also mentioned this and Prof. Swell also mentioned this. It is unders-

stood and Mr. Laldenga knows that there is no question of any Greater Mizoram other than the one which has been provided in the Act itself.

Now, Sir, about the border trade. Shri Indrajit Gupta again mentioned about the border trade. I should say that this criticism also is ill-informed. The provision has a very limited scope. The border trade is confined to locally produced or locally grown agricultural commodities. Further, the scheme in this regard has to be formulated by the Government of India. This also is subjected to the international arrangement with the neighbouring countries. Therefore, it is not correct to say that it will be an independent trade with the neighbouring countries. It has never been so and that has been specifically provided in the Memorandum. It has been mentioned in very clear terms that this will be under the overall commerce policy and the international trade schemes which the Government of India will provide and will monitor. Such arrangements in the past have also been made with Bangla Desh, West Bengal or Tripura Government. We have been having such arrangements. There is nothing new that is going to be introduced in this Bill. *(Interruptions)*

You do not know anything about what is being discussed in this House.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am a big farmer. I know it.

S. BUTA SINGH : Hon Shri Indrajit Gupta and many other Members wanted to know that are the details of the scheme for rehabilitation of those personnel of the MNF who will come over from underground. We have worked out that. With your permission I am going to read the details which are not very long.

The initial cash grant will be Rs. 2000 per head of the family.

The maintenance grant per head of the family will also be Rs. 2000/-. The Rehabilitation Scheme will amount to Rs. 20,000 per head of the family. The financial assistance for housing will be Rs. 5000/-.

[S. Buta Singh]

According to the Rural Development Scheme of the Government of India—under the Ministry of Agriculture we have schemes for rural development in which agriculture, land reclamation and the land development is on two hectares of plot for growing paddy and maize.

Horticulture—fruit growing on one hectare of land will enable their people to grow local fruit like banana, pine apple, oranges, etc.

Dairy Units—One unit of two cross breed cows will be provided.

Grocery shop, cost of building material, furniture, cash for purchase of material, etc. will be provided.

Bakery Units—the brick oven, the tools, equipment for baking, furniture, etc., raw material will be provided.

Weaving Industry—Complete sets of light shuttle loom, cotton yarn will be provided.

So, this is broadly the scheme which is otherwise also applicable in parts of Mizoram for rural development. These people will be provided for rehabilitation scheme.

I may mention about the rights and privileges of the minority communities. Most of the Hon Members wanted to know what specific provisions have been made.

MNF demand was that the special provision made in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution for these minorities should not be applicable to the State of Mizoram. It was not agreed to. We rejected the demand and also minority tribes like Lakhers, Pawis Palies and Chakmas, have been given a measure of autonomy and self—governance in their day-to-day affairs under the VIth Schedule to the Constitution. As I said this was a demand from the MNF that this Schedule should not be applied to these people in Mizoram. It has not been acceded to. The minorities were apprehensive of

non-protection of their interest knowing the stand of MNF on this issue. They had represented to the Government that their rights should be protected. In order to allay the fears of the minority tribes, not only the Government did not accept the demand of the MNF but included a specific provision in the Settlement that rights and privileges of the minority tribes as envisaged in the Constitution would be preserved and protected and their economic and social advancement would be ensured. The minorities in Mizoram have welcomed this step.

Without knowing much about the Inner Line Permit System Shri Janga Reddy mentioned about it. At least I should answer one of his points,

This is not a new system. The regulations are there already in force. It is not only in Mizoram, it is there in Arunachal Pradesh. It is there in Nagaland. Under these regulations a permit is required even for an Indian citizen to enter these areas. The restriction ensures that all the Hill tribes are free to enjoy all their right and will not be exploited by the outsiders. It is felt that there is need to exercise a measure of restraint and caution in throwing open these areas to outsiders and plunging the hill tribes into a whirlpool of culture different from their own. This was the background in which this provision is there for a couple of States in some parts of this North Eastern region and it has been kept there and there is nothing new that has been introduced. It is done to preserve the culture, to preserved the life-style of the people in that area. As is well-known, in the development of tourism, the Government of India is in touch with the North Eastern region States; there is a package for the development of tourism especially in the North Eastern region and the Government of India is seriously thinking of evolving certain schemes which will open up the North Eastern region in a systematic manner so as not to disturb the life-style of the people living in the North Eastern region. But at the same time we are providing more and more opportunities to allow them to assimilate with the rest of the country and coming to the mainstream of our national life...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur);
Keeping the security in view...

S. BUTA SINGH : Keeping the security in view. I agree with Shri Rangaji. Security is our topmost concern. Security is very, very essential. So, these were some of the important points.

Then, Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know about the High Court. Sir, at the moment, as is mentioned in the Bill itself, it has been laid down that there should be a common High Court for all the States which have been mentioned in the Bill. But there is a provision that in case the Assembly there, the people there, the Government there, want to have a separate High Court, this option is available to all the States and there is nothing new that we are doing. He asked about parallel legal system. There is nothing about it. It has been provided in the Act that the Assembly there, the Mizoram Assembly, will codify their own laws, which are not, at the moment, codified. But they have been in force for centuries at the village level, at the panchayat level and so on and decision is taken by the Panchayat itself or the elderman of the village. After that, if an aggrieved party wants to avail of the system in the country, he can go in appeal to the magistrate and the district magistrate or to the high court and so on and the doors are open according to the IPC. So there is nothing new about what Shri Indrajit Gupta has mentioned. Till that codification is done by the State Assembly, this system is in force and nothing new is introduced. It is being maintained. And we have an assurance from the Government of Mizoram that they will try to codify the local law and send it to Parliament for inclusion. These were some of the points by Hon. Members.

Then some Members wanted to know details of the overground MNF personnel. If Shri Indrajit Gupta and my friend Shri Swell are interested I will give the details. By and large I would say that it has come to our expectations. Our assessment of the number of MNF personnel was around 575. In his commitment, Laldenga mentioned it in the range of 650 to 700. The actual surrender is 688—534 MNF Members and 154 family members. Therefore, there is hardly any discrepancy. Rather, it is a little on the high side. We can understand the families coming overground...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why do you call it 'surrender' ? They don't like it.

S. BUTA SINGH : If I don't say 'surrender' my Hon. friends object to it. I would say, they came overground voluntarily, but under the Accord. About the arms also, there is not much discrepancy. Between what is disclosed and what information we had, there is a slight difference, but not very significant...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 Better call it self-deposit scheme...

S. BUTA SINGH : Fixed deposit. Sir, the type of weapons that have come overground is something about which I would like to share my information with the Hon. Members of the House. They include very very sophisticated arms and they have been taken over by the Government. Some Members wanted to know whether they will be kept by the Government or for good they will be with the Government, and, Sir, some of the Hon. Members expressed their apprehension about the implementation of the accord. Sir, this is fortunately an accord which goes hand in hand. There have to be one step from that side and one step from this side. The whole accord is like that, and so far it is going as per the stipulated time schedule given in the Memorandum itself. They fulfilled their conditions, they amended their Constitution, they brought the people overground, they deposited the arms and this was the logical step that as soon as this is done, we will move a Bill in this Parliament. We are before you, the Bill is about to be passed by this august House and after that there will be arrangements which are political. Sir, much has been said about political arrangements. I must say hats off to Shri Lalthenwalla who really sacrificed. He with his colleagues, the Congress Party in Mizoram — people say it is a weakness. No I should not say this because for the past two decades the Congress Party has been serving the people of Mizoram and we have been serving them with a distinction; we have been instrumental in bringing the development in the most difficult areas, in the rural areas, and it was through the development that these people who had crossed the border, who were living underground, felt jealous

[S. Buta Singh]

that people in Mizoram are enjoying life, they are given all kinds of facilities, they are enjoying full patronage of the Government of India and they are developing themselves in a wonderful way. Therefore, there was a pressure on Laldenga saying, 'Why are you keeping us away from the mainstream of India? Why don't you allow? And I should say that it is the pressure from the people that has brought this situation. If the credit has to go to anybody, it should go to the people of Mizoram who forced that there should be peace, there should be tranquillity and there should be development and Mizoram should not be left behind in the developmental aspect of our national life. Therefore, the people of Mizoram are so jubilant, they are so happy about it, they are so overwhelmed by the success of this.

Everywhere there is a mention about Laldenga's personality. I do not want to say anything on what Mr. Laldenga looks like, most of them will know when they know his past. But there is something called mutual trust, and we have tried to take a step forward and trust Mr. Laldenga and his party and it is that trust which will really open up the future of the people of Mizoram. Who-soever fails, he will be judged by the people of Mizoram. If Laldenga fails, he goes down; if we fail in implementing the accord, we will go down. Therefore, Sir, the concern of the people of Mizoram is that they should lead a peaceful life, their families should join. Those who sacrificed their lives to maintain peace, whether they are people in the Army, or BSF or CRP, those who died in protecting the life and property of the people of Mizoram really deserve our appreciation, and we place on record our appreciation to those bold jawans who went all the way from the Central parts of the country to protect the life and property of the people of Mizoram. Actually day to day we must remember them, who laid down their lives while discharging their duties towards the motherland.

As I said, this accord is a test of mutual confidence, trust between the people of Mizoram, the leadership that Laldenga is going to provide. Sir, this was an arrange-

ment through the local people, the Congress organisations, local leaders that they worked out this arrangement that Shri Laldenga should come in because this is opening a new era, opening a new chapter in the history of Mizoram. Sir, they wanted to give this opportunity to Mr. Laldenga and they worked with him, and they have decided to work as a team. Let there be no idea of winning over or getting somebody defeated or taking over or winning some points. It is a commitment for the development of the people of Mizoram, commitment to the service of the people of Mizoram that the Congress Party has taken this bold step. And I must say that we must congratulate Shri Lalthanwalla and his colleagues, who have accepted this proposition in the overall national interest, for the unity and integrity of the country. We hope to see that the people of Mizoram can also become proud Indian citizens in the race of development of our country.

With these words, I commend to this august House to pass this Bill without further recrimination. It will be taken in right earnest. The spirit that the whole Parliament is united behind this Bill itself shows that the whole country has welcomed this bold step taken by the Hon. Prime Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

[17.53 hrs. AYES Division No. 1]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.

Abdul Ghafoor, Shri

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
 Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Anjiah, Shri T.
 Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
 Ansari, Shri Z. R.
 Arunachalam, Shri M.
 Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri
 Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi
 Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
 Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
 Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
 Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
 Baitha, Shri D. L.
 Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
 Banatwalla, Shri G.M.
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
 Bhagat, Shri B. R.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
 Bharat Singh, Shri
 Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
 Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
 Bhoje, Shri R. M.
 Bhoje, Shri S. S.
 Birendra Singh, Rao
 Birinder Singh, Shri
 Budania, Shri Narendra
 Buta Singh, S.
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
 Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
 Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
 Charles, Shri A.
 Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
 Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
 Chidambaram, Shri P.
 Choubey, Shri Narayan
 Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
 Choudhary, Shri Nandlal

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
 Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalbir Singh Ch.
 Dalwai, Shri Hussain
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri Bipin Pal
 Das Munsj, Shri Priya Ranjan
 Datta, Shri Amal
 Deb, Shri Sarat
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhariwal, Shri Shaanti
 Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
 Digal, Shri Radhakanta
 Dighe, Shri Sharad
 Digvijay Singh, Shri
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dogra, Shri G. L.
 Engti, Shri Biren Singh
 Gadgil, Shri V. N.
 Gadhvi, Shri B. K.
 Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
 Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Ghosal, Shri Debi
 Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
 Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
 Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh
 Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
 Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
 Guraddi, Shri S. M.
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jain, Shri Dal Chander

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
Jhikram, Shri M. L.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khattri, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R. S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Kurup, Shri Suresh
Law, Shri Asutosh
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahata, Shri Chitta
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Manvendra Singh, Shri
Martand Singh, Shri
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas

Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Shripati
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Modi, Shri Vishnu
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M. V Chandrashekara
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Narayanan, Shri K. R.
Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
Netam, Shri Arvind
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Madan
Pandey, Shri Manoj
Panigrabi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panja, Shri A. K.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri U. H.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri H. B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao

Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
 Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
 Pilot, Shri Rajesh
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
 Pradhan, Shri K. N.
 Prakash Chandra, Shri
 Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
 Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
 Pushpa Devi, Kumari
 Qureshi, Shri Aziz
 Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
 Rai, Shri I. Rama
 Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
 Raj Karan Singh, Shri
 Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
 Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
 Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Prakash, Ch.
 Ram Samujhawan, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
 Ramaiah, Shri B. B.
 Ramulu, Shri H. G.
 Rana Vir Singh, Shri
 Ranganath, Shri K. H.
 Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
 Rao, Shri J. Chokka
 Rao, Shri K. S.
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
 Rao, Shri Srihari
 Rao, Shri V. Krishna
 Rath, Shri Somnath
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddy Shri Bezawada Papi
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
 Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
 Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
 Roy, Dr. Sudhir
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
 Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
 Salahuddin, Shri
 Sangma, Shri P. A.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shah, Shri Anoopchand
 Shahabuddin, Syed
 Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
 Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjil Lal
 Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Shingda, Shri D. B.
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi
 Singh, Shri S. D.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Sunder Singh, Ch.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
Swell, Shri G. G.
Tapeswar Singh, Shri
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
Thomas, Shri Thampan
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
Tiraky, Shri Piyus
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
Van, Shri Deep Narain
Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
Verma, Dr. C. S.
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
Vir Sen, Shri
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
Wasnik, Shri Mukul
Yadav, Shri Kailash
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
Yashpal Singh, Shri
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Reddy, Shri C. Janga.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes—296, Noes—1.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—(Insertion of new article 371G. Special provision with respect to the State of Mizoram)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. D. B. Patil, are you moving.

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I am moving my amendment. I beg to move :

Page 1, line 11—

add at the end—

“which is not repugnant to natural and social justice” (1)

Page 1, line 12—

add at the end—

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shrimati Sheila Dikshit, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, Shrimati Krishna Sahi, Shri Ram Ratan Ram, Shri Subhash Yadav, Shri S. G. Gholap, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Hardwari Lal, Shri Wangpha Lowang, Dr. P. Vallal Peruman, Shri Aja^y Mushran, Shri Simon Tigga, Shri G. S. Basavaraju, Dr. K.G. Adiyodi, Shri P. M. Sayeed, Shri K. R. Natarajan, Shri Ganga Ram, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao, Dr. T. Kalpana Devi, Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra, Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh and Kumari D. K. Thara Devi;

NOES : Dr. A. K. Patel.

"which is not repugnant to natural and social justice." (2)

Page 1, line 13—

Omit "and criminal". (3)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Syed Shahabuddin, are you moving your amendment.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishan-ganj) : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

Omit lines 13 and 14. (4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mool Chand Daga, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am not moving.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : The Amendment Bill provides that no Act of Parliament in respect of (i) religious or social practices of the Mizos; (ii) Mizo customary law and procedure etc., Certain customary and religious laws are being given the effect of law by these provisions. I would like to submit that all religious or social practices are not in the interest of natural and social justice. Some might be against natural and social justice.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether all the religious and social practices in Mizoram have been scrutinised. If they have not been scrutinised, how is it that the Government has come to the conclusion that all the social and customary practices should be adopted and should be given effect of law ? I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether all the laws have been scrutinised or not. I submitted an amendment that customs and religious laws which are not repugnant to social justice should be recognised.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I had referred to the proposed Article 371G, Section (a), sub-section (iii) and confessed my inability to comprehend it. I am sorry to note that the Hon'ble Minister did not

clarify what exactly was meant or covered by that clause while the first and the second sub-clauses are there. I would like to re-state the point. The 6th Schedule is going to be applied to the State of Mizoram. 6th Scheduled also protects the customary law and says that no Act of Parliament shall be ipso facto applicable or it may not be applicable, if the President so directs. In that case, I do not understand even now as to why sub-clause (iii) has been put in. The two explanations offered on the floor of the House about conflict of interest between Mizos and non-Mizos or the codification of Mizo laws in sub-clause (iii) It seems to me that if the clause carries no particular significance, why burden the Act with something redundant ? May be the Minister is doing so by way of abundant caution. But I would like him to clarify this because the same sub-clause also exists with regard to Nagaland but to the best of my knowledge so far this sub-clause has never been invoked in any legislation by Parliament. When that has been our experience, why should we again push in this redundant sub-clause in the article relating to Mizoram ?

S. BUTA SINGH : The learned Mr. Shahabuddin himself answered this question. It has been there in Nagaland but it has never been used. It means only it is there to allay the fears of the tribals that we are not going to disturb their cultural and social customs. It is for that very purpose. Therefore, not only by way of abundant caution but it is an assurance to the people of both Mizoram and Nagaland and other tribal people that the Government of India has no intention to disturb their cultural and social customs. It is for that purpose that we have kept this and there is no other object in this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put all the amendments to clause 2 together.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution amendment, the voting shall be by division. Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

[18.03 hrs. AYES Division No. 2]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiah, Shri T.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Basavaraju, Shri G. S.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoje, Shri R. M.
Bhoje, Shri S. S.
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birinder Singh, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Buta Singh, S.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. Y.

Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Charles, Shri A.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Das Munsri, Shri Priya Ranjan
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap, Shri S. G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Goswami, Shri Dinesh
 Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
 Guha, Dr. Phulreanu
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
 Guraddi, Shri S. M.
 Hardwari Lal, Shri
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
 Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
 Jhikram, Shri M. L.
 Jitendra Prasada, Shri
 Jujbar Singh, Shri
 Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
 Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
 Khattri, Shri Nirmal
 Khirhar, Shri R. S.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kinder Lal, Shri
 Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
 Krishna Singh, Shri
 Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesbarbai
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Law, Shri Asutosh
 Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Mahendra Singh, Shri
 Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
 Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
 Manvendra Singh, Shri
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
 Meira Kumar, Shrimati
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mishra, Shri Shripati
 Mishra, Shri Umakant
 Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Modi, Shri Vishnu
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
 Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
 Mushran, Shri Ajay
 Naik, Shri Shantaram
 Naikar, Shri D. K.
 Natarajan, Shri K. R.
 Natwar Singh, Shri K.
 Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
 Neekhra, Shri Ramesbwar
 Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
 Nctam, Shri Arvind
 Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
 Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
 Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Madan
 Pandey, Shri Manoj
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Panja, Shri A. K.
 Pant, Shri K. C.

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardbi, Shri Keshaorao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri U. H.
Pathuk, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri H. B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Prakash Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Purushotbaman, Shri Vakkom
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajbans, Dr. G. S.
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramaiah, Shri B. B.
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri
Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.

Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Rao, Shri J. Chokka
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Srihari
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Rath, Shri Somnath
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinb
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sakargayam, Shri Kalicharan
Salahuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahabuddin, Syed
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi
 Singh, Shri S. D.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Sunder Singh, Ch.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri G. G.
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
 Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tigga, Shri Simon
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Van, Shri Deep Narain
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
 Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
 Verma, Dr. C. S.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Vir Sen, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
 Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Kailash
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yadav, Shri Subhash
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
 Yashpal Singh, Shri
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

*Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
 Patel, Dr. A. K.
 Reddy, Shri Janga

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result** of the division is :

Ayes—305; Noes—3.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Clause 1. The Lobbies are already cleared.

The question is :

“That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

*Wrongly voted for NOES

**The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES : Shri K. R. Narayanan, Shri I. Rama Rao, Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Shri Martand Singh, Shri Tapeshwar Singh, Shri V. Krishna Rao, Shri Dal Chander Jain, and Shri Murlidhar Mane.

[18.07 hos. AYES Division No. 3]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiab, Shri T.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Basavaraju Shri G. S.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoje, Shri R. M.
Bhope, Shri S. S.
Birendra Singh, Rao
Biriorder Singh, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Buta Singh, S.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Charles, Shri A.
Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Singh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.
Geakwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap, Shri S. G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh, Shri Bijmal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Janak Raj

Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
Guraddi, Shri S. M.
Hardwari Lal, Shri
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Viridhi Chander
Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Jena, Shri Chintamani
Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
Jhikram, Shri M. L.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Jujhar Singh, Shri
Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
Kamat, Shri Gurudas
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Ken, Shri Lala Ram
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
Khattari, Shri Nirmal
Khirhar, Shri R. S.
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri Prithvi Chand
Krishna Singh, Shri
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
Kunwar Ram, Shri
Law, Shri Asutosh
Lowang, Shri Wangpha
Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahata, Shri Chitra
Manendra Singh, Shri
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Manvendra Singh, Shri

Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Meira Kumar, Shrimati
Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Shripati
Mishra, Shri Umakant
Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Modi, Shri Vishnu
Mohanty, Shri Brajmohan
Motilal Singh, Shri
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
Mushran, Shri Ajay
Naik, Shri Shantaram
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Narayanan, Shri K. R.
Natrajan, Shri K. R.
Natwar Singh, Shri K.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar
Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
Netam, Shri Arvind
Odedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Madan
Pandey, Shri Manoj
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panja, Shri A. K.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Fujan

Patel, Shri U. H.
Pathak Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
*Patil, Shri D. B.
Patil, Shri H. B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Prakash Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri
Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha
Rao, Shri Srihari

Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Rath, Shri Somnath
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Saba, Shri Gadadhar
Sabi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Salahuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahabuddin, Syed
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shaminder Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Singaravadeivel, Shri S.
Singh, Shri K. N.

*Wrongly voted for AYES

Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi
 Singh, Shri S. D.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Sunder Singh, Ch.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swell, Shri G. G.
 Tapeshwar Singh, Shri
 Tewary Prof. K. K.
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
 Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tigga, Shri Simon
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Van, Shri Deep Narain
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
 Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
 Verma, Dr. C. S.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Vir Sen, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yadav, Shri Subhash
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh

Yashpal Singh, Shri
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Patel, Dr. A. K.
 Reddy, Shri C. Janga

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is

Ayes—303; Noes—2.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill”

The Motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill

The Title was added to the Bill

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I put the motion that the Bill be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :—

Shrimati Sukhbuns Kaur, Shri J. Chokka Rao, Shri Swami Prasad Singh and Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi.

Abstained : Shri D. B. Patil.

The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided :

[18.09 hrs. AYES Division No. 4]

Abbasi, Shri K. J.
Abdul Ghafoor, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Adiyodi, Dr. K. G.
Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
Ahmed, Shrimati Abida
Anand Singh, Shri
Anjiah, Shri T.
Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Ansari, Shri Z. R.
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Ata-ur-Rahman, Shri
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinb
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baitha, Shri D. L.
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bharat Singh, Shri
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhosale, Shri Prataprao B.
Bhoye, Shri R. M.
Bhoye, Shri S. S.
Birendra Singh, Rao
Birinder Singh, Shri
Budania, Shri Narendra
Buta Singh, S.
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
Chandrashekharaappa, Shri T. V.
Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
Charles, Shri A.

Chaturvedi, Shrimati Vidyavati
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Chaudhry, Shri Kamal
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chidambaram, Shri P.
Choudhary, Shri Jagannath
Choudhary, Shri Nandlal
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Ch.
Dalwai, Shri Hussain
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri Bipin Pal
Das Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan
Datta, Shri Amal
Dennis, Shri N.
Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Monan
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Digal, Shri Radhakanta
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijay Sinh, Shri
Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Engti, Shri Biren Singh
Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Gadhvi, Shri B. K.
Gaekwad, Shri Ranjit Singh
Ganga Ram, Shri
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gholap, Shri S. G.
Ghosal, Shri Debi
Ghosh, Shri Bimal Kanti
Ghosh, Shri Tarun Kanti
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Goswami, Shri Dinesh
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
 Guraddi, Shri S. M.
 Hardwari Lai, Shri
 Hembrom, Shri Seth
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
 Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jhansi Lakshmi, Shrimati N. P.
 Jhikram, Shri M. L.
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Jujhar Singh, Shri
 Kalpana Devi, Dr. T.
 Kamat, Shri Gurudas
 Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
 Ken, Shri Lala Ram
 Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
 Khan, Shri Khurshid Alam
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali
 Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali
 Khattri, Shri Nirmal
 Khirhar, Shri R. S.
 Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
 Kinder Lai, Shri
 Kishu, Shri Prithvi Chand
 Krishna Singh Shri
 Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Law, Shri Asutosh
 Lowang, Shri Wangpha
 Madhuree Singh, Shrimati
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahata, Shri Chitta
 Mahendra Singh, Shri

Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
 Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
 Manvendra Singh, Shri
 Martand Singh, Shri
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
 Meira Kumar, Shrimati
 Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
 Mishra, Shri G. S.
 Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Mishra, Shri Shripati
 Mishra, Shri Umakant
 Mishra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Misra, Shri Satyagopal
 Modi, Shri Vishnu
 Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
 Motilal Singh, Shri
 Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
 Murty, Shri Bhattam Srirama
 Mushran, Shri Ajay
 Naik, Shri Shantaram
 Naikar, Shri D. K.
 Narayanan, Shri K. R.
 Natarajan, Shri K. R.
 Nawal Prabhakar Shrimati Sunderwati
 Neekhra, Shri Rameshwar
 Negi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Oedra, Shri Bharat Kumar
 Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
 Pande, Shri Raj Mangal
 Pandey, Shri Damodar
 Pandey, Shri Madan
 Pandey, Shri Manoj
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Panja, Shri A. K.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Pardhi, Shri Kesharao
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri C. D.

Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan
Patel, Shri U. H.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasabeb Vikhe
Patil, Shri H. B.
Patil, Shri Prakash V.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti
Pattnaik, Shri Jagannath
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Pilot, Shri Rajesh
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram
Pradhan, Shri K. N.
Prakash Chandra, Shri
Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Pushpa Devi, Kumari
Qureshi, Shri Aziz
Raghuraj Singh, Chaudhary
Rai, Shri I. Rama
Rai, Shri Raj Kumar
Raj Karan Singh, Shri
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ram, Shri Ram Ratan
Ram, Shri Ramswaroop
Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Ch.
Ram Samujhawan, Shri
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramaiah, Shri B. B.
Ramashray Prasad Singh, Shri
Ramulu, Shri H. G.
Rana Vir Singh, Shri
Ranga, Prof. N. G.
Ranganath, Shri K. H.
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara
Rao, Shri J. Chokka

Rao, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimba
Rao, Shri Srihari
Rao, Shri V. Krishna
Rao, Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara
Rath, Shri Somnath
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal
Reddy, Shri Bezawada Papi
Reddy, Shri K. Ramachandra
Reddy, Shri M. Raghuma
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Salahuddin, Shri
Sangma, Shri P. A.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Santosh Kumar Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Shah, Shri Anoopchand
Shahabuddin, Syed
Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar
Shailesh, Dr. B. L.
Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
Shaminder Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Shanmugam, Shri P.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shingda, Shri D. B.
Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri K. N.
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi
 Singh, Shri S. D.
 Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.
 Sukh Ram, Shri
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Sunder Lal, Shri
 Sunder Singh, Ch.
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swell, Shri G. G.
 Tapeswar Singh, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
 Thara Devi, Kumari D. K.
 Thungon, Shri P. K.
 Tigga, Shri Simon
 Tilakdhari Singh, Shri
 Tiraky, Shri Piyus
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
 Tytler, Shri Jagdish
 Van, Shri Deep Narain
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
 Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
 Verma, Dr. C. S.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Vir Sen, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta

Wasnik, Shri Mukul
 Yadav, Shri Kailash
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lai
 Yadav, Shri Subhash
 Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh
 Yashpal Singh, Shri
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam
 Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
 Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Patel, Dr. A. K.
 Reddy, Shri C. Janga

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is :

Ayes—308; Noes—2

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting.

The Bill is passed by the requisite majority in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Mizoram and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration”—

The motion was adopted

* The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :

Shri K. Natwar Singh, Shri Madhusudan Vairale, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh, Shri Manphool Singh Choudhary, Shri G. S. Basavaraju and Shri Dal Chander Jain.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 to 10 were added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Delimitation of constituencies)

SHRI D. B. PATIL (Kolaba) : I beg to move :

"Page 4, line 12,—

omit 'who desires publication thereof' (1)

Page 4, line 17,—

after 'suggestions' *insert*—
'after giving proper hearing' (2)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I put the amendments moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negated

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clauses 12 to 33 were added to the Bill

Clause 34—(other provisions as to services)

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move :

Page 10, lines 22 and 23,—

omit "except with the previous approval of the Central Government." (3)

Sir, Clause 34 says : "Provided that the conditions of service applicable immediately before the appointed day in the case of any person referred to in section 33 shall not be varied to his disadvantage except with the previous approval of the Central Government."

I have proposed that the words "except with the previous approval of the Central Government" should be deleted because no service conditions applicable to such cases should be altered to the disadvantage of the employees even with the previous approval of the Central Government.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, we are not in a position to accept the amendment because it is going against the spirit of the States Reorganisation Act. It will be detrimental to the people who are already serving there. So, it is not possible for the Government of India to accept this amendment and I request the Hon. Member to withdraw the amendment because it is not in the interest of the employees.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negated

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 35 to 48 were added to the Bill.

First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule was added to the Bill.

Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.

"That the Bill be passed."

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the

The motion was adopted

Title were added to the Bill.

S. BUTA SINGH : I beg to move : 18.13 hrs.

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday
August 6, 1986/Sravana 15, 1908
(Saka).*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The
question is :
