

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 26, 1985/Chaitra 5,
1907 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Violation of Guarantee by Manufacturers of Consumer Products

[*English*]

*181. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether manufacturers' guarantee on their consumer products has any legal status;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about large scale violation of such guarantees ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held by MRTP Commission into such cases; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have not received any complaints for the purpose of making any reference to the MRTP Commission under the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969. However, the MRTP Commission during the calendar year 1984 have received and enquired into 14 complaints against the manufacturers involving guarantee.

(d) The present position of these cases is given in the Statement laid on the Table.

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SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: It appears from the statement furnished that in some cases the complainants would not get redress of their grievance on very technical matters. For instance, I refer to case no. 5 where "the informant failed despite reminders to send a copy of the service contract entered into by it with M/s. Fedders Llyod and also a copy of any Warranty or guarantee etc. given by the Company". My submission would be that this Guarantee or warranty is given to every purchaser and it was for the complainant to provide that guarantee or warranty if the informant failed to supply a copy of the guarantee and on that basis alone this case should not have been dismissed against the complainant.

I want to know whether Government proposes to issue instructions to the manufacturers to have a guarantee, on a model basis, and issue it to all purchasers and a copy thereof kept in the manufacturers' office which could be produced to the MRTP Commission when there is any complaint of non-compliance with the guarantee conditions.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): The MRTP Commission is appointed under the MRTP Act. This is a Commission which is a judicial body and whenever any corrupt practices, or unfair trade practices are brought to the notice of the Commission, they will take action and judicial proceedings would be initiated. And *suo motu*, the Commission has got the powers to institute an inquiry and if such complaints are received by the Ministry or by the Department, or even the Company Law Ministry, then those cases *prima facie* are referred to the Commission.

I wanted to make it clear that each unfair practice that is being indulged by the manufacturers is brought to the Commission's notice and it is for the Commission to go

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Informant/ Complainant	Date of receipt of Information/ complaint	Details of the complaint	Nature of orders passed, if any, by the commission with grounds.	Present position of pending com- plaints
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Meecon Private Limited.	13.1.1984	The Complainant alleged that M/s Premier Automobiles Limited have treated the warranty given by them against the purchase of a new Premier Padmini Delux Car as invalid and refused to provide service though the warranty period had not expired because the complainant had got fitted an Airconditioner in the said Car by another firm.	It was held by the Commission by its order dated 30.8.84 that the buyer (Complainant) has failed to establish case of restrictive trade practise against the respondent. (The restrictions imposed in the warranty to get the Air-conditioner installed by a person approved or authorised by the respondent was considered reasonable)	Does not arise.
2.	M/s. Spraylac Paints Corporation, New Delhi	1.6.1983	The Complainant alleged that M/s. Delhi Automobiles Pvt. Limited, New Delhi refused to render first free service to the Car purchased by it as provided under the warranty on the ground that the air conditioner was got fitted in the vehicle by some-body other than the sole authorised agent of the seller.	No orders were passed by the Commission on merits as the complaint was withdrawn by the Complainant by letter dated 1.6.1984.	Does not arise.
3.	Shri P. B. Kudaisya, New Delhi	19.4.1984	It was alleged by the informant that M/s. General Equipment Merchants Limited had not taken appropriate action with regard to the complaint made by him relating to replacement of defective parts	The case was closed by the Commission on 21.8.84 on the receipt of comments of the Complainee that although under the guarantee it is not possible to replace the	Does not arise

of the GEM Refrigerator purchased by him and had failed to give a gift as advertised by the said company. Moreover, the Company had forced a stabilizer on him against his choice.

4. Mrs. Margret Francie, Baroda. 27.8.1984 It was alleged by the Informant that the Kelvinator Refrigerator sold to her by M/s. Refrigeration and Appliances, Baroda, on 25.7.84 turned out to be defective and neither the defect has been removed nor the Refrigerator has been replaced by the said seller. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Director, Research, on 28.2.1985 for investigation and the report of the Director, Research, is awaited. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Director, Research.

5. M/s. Padma Packages Limited New Delhi. 24.9.1984 It was alleged by the Informant that heavy amount was charged by M/s. Fedders Lloyd Limited for the Annual Service Contract entered into between them for the purchase of Air-conditioner but the contracted service has not been provided and the Airconditioner which was taken away for replacement of Compressor has not been returned on the plea that Compressor is not available. As the Informant failed despite reminders to send a copy of the Service Contract entered into by it with M/s. Fedders Lloyd and also a copy of any warranty or guarantee etc. given by the Company promising repair/replacement of defective parts of the Air-conditioner, the matter was closed by Order dated 22.2.85. Does not arise

6. M/s. Pfizer Limited, Bombay. 30.10.84 It was alleged that the car purchased by them from M/s. National Garage (P) Ltd, Bombay, contained defective parts which should be replaced by the Seller (the complaint was addressed to M/S. Hindustan Motors Ltd, Calcutta and taken. The complaint against guarantee related to a transaction which took place in 1983 and could not be treated as an unfair trade practice. Hence no action was taken. Does not arise.

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and only a copy was endorsed to the Commission).

7. M/S. Shri Ram Krishan, New Delhi. 14.9.84 It was alleged by the Informant that M/s. Kingston Electronics Pvt. Ltd, collected Rs. 800/- from him towards service charges for the second year of service at the time of sale of a TV set on 20.7.83. The Informant wants refund of these charges. The Commission has referred the matter on 26.2.85 to the Addl. Director General for investigation and the report is awaited. Addl. Director General. The matter will be considered further on receipt of report from Addl. Director General.
8. Shri Parasram of Port Blair. 22.8.84 It was alleged by the Informant that M/s. Expo Machinery Ltd, Delhi and M/s. Students Stores, Port Blair Avanti Scooter which was full of manufacturing defects. The Commission closed the Enquiry on intimation received from Students Stores, Port Blair that some minor defects were found which were subsequently removed. This was confirmed by the complainant. Does not arise.
9. Shri N.C. Malhotra, New Delhi. 13.8.84 It was alleged that Informant purchased a Refrigerator from M/s. Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd, New Delhi, having some manufacturing defects (Jammed sealed system) noticed during the warranty period. Enquiry was closed by order dated 19.12.84 as the Commission considered that since there was no unreasonable delay in replacement of the sealed system, no case of unfair trade practice was made out. Does not arise.
10. All India Bombay Tyres International Employees Federation, Bombay. 13.7.84 It was alleged that M/s. Bombay Tyres International Limited supplied original equipment tyres to M/s. TELCO under the brand name "Modi Stone" but these tyres were not manufactured by it; were manufactured by M/s Modi Rubber Limited and therefore, did not manufactured by M/s. Modi Limited categorically affirmed that the prescribed specification/standards for the tyres manufactured by M/s. Modi International by order dated 14.12.84. The Commission closed the enquiry by order dated 14.12.84. Does not arise.

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possess the quality of "Modi Stone Tyres". Rubber and marketed under the brand name "Modi Stone" were strictly adhered to.

11. M/s. Kanhayalal Hazarilal and Sons Gwalior.

13.9.84

The informant purchased a T.V. set manufactured by M/s. Televista Co. through a sub-distributor at Gwalior. It was alleged that the set developed defects but the complainee did not remove the defects and awaited for the guarantee period to expire.

Reply of informant to the Commission with the concerned distributor for its comments on the complaint within two weeks. letter dated 18.2.85 is awaited.

set has been replaced to the complete satisfaction of the informant. The informant has been asked on 18.2.85 to confirm the statement of the complainee.

12. M/s. Acme Shoes (P) Limited.

17.8.84

It was alleged by the informant that a poor quality engine has been supplied in the new car supplied to them by M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd, Calcutta and the said company has failed to replace or repair the same inspite of warranty given by the Complainee.

The informant has been asked by letter dated 11.3.85 to intimate whether the defects noticed by it in the car have been rectified by the complainee.

13. Mrs. Janak Sawheny Bombay.

18.5.84

It was alleged that the manufacturers Nirlep Fry Pan purchased by her (M/s. Silver Light Nirlepware Industries Pvt. Ltd, Bombay) have falsely represented in the Nirlep Literature and guarantee card issued by it that Nirlep Fry Pan has most modern fluon coated on it

Does not arise.

The enquiry was closed by Order dated 15.10.84, holding that the respondent cannot be proceeded against under section 36 A of the MRTP Act because there was no rebuttal to the averment of the respondent that scratches had de-

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and is marketed under IST licence, as developed on account of Pan being the coating of frypan purchased by her cleaned by sharp edged utensel and the alleged trade practices related to the period when it did not fall within the purview of the Act.

14. Mrs. L. R. Sinha,
Bombay.

26.6.84 The Complainant alleged unsatisfactory service of Television Set purchased by her from M/s. Weston Electronics Ltd, New Delhi.

The enquiry was closed by the Commission as the complainee replaced the T.V. Set by a new one although smaller by two inches and the complainant accepted the same.

Does not arise

into these matters. They can go into these matters on receiving complaints or *suo moto* also, or when a reference is made by the Company Law Ministry. I will again say that there is nothing wrong in the attitude of the Commission and nothing has been heard about it in the past. I can only assure the hon. Member that if any such complaint is brought to the notice of the Ministry or to the Commission's notice, action will be taken and under this Act sufficient provisions are there to take action against the manufacturers. I do not want to deal with it in detail, but they can award punishments and under Section 12 (A) and 12 (B) of this Act they can order injunction and compensation and see that whatever action that is contemplated in the Act is taken, to see that the order is implemented, or otherwise the Complainants are liable for punishment. Several powers have been given to the Commission under this Act. If the Members or the customers, complain, then the Commission will certainly go into this matter and take necessary action.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: So far as the provisions of law are concerned, they are satisfactory, but unfortunately in no case has the Commission awarded any compensation to the complainants even where, it has been well-founded. The company has been made to replace the cylinder, engine, or spare parts-in such cases, but the purchaser does suffer harassment having to wait for months together and compensation should have been awarded. Unfortunately, in no case has compensation been awarded. Will the Government take any action for amending the provision to make it obligatory to award compensation in such cases ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member is of the view that the attitude of the Commission towards the manufacturers or towards the wholesale dealers or retail traders is lenient. As I said just now, it is a Judicial commission and I do not think that it is fair on my part to comment on the Judicial pronouncements made by the Commission. Whether they take lenient action or whether they take a strong view, it is entirely left to the discretion of the Commission because it is a Judicial commission. And so far as the hon. Member's suggestion that we should amend the provision in such a way that the Commission should take strong action against the defaulters is concerned, it is only a suggestion.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to Section 10 of the MRTP Act which says that when a complaint is referred to it, it can go into it ? No person can directly go to the Commission with a complaint. They have to report to the Government and the Government can refer it to the Commission. Nobody can go direct and file a complaint before the Commission. There has been a long standing demand for this in this House.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is not necessary that the aggrieved party should approach only the Government. They can either approach the Commission or the Company Law Ministry or the State Government. The Commission can also *suo moto* institute an enquiry. If the State Government feels that a particular manufacturer indulges in unfair practices, it can also make a reference to the Commission. If the Department of Company Affairs receives any complaint and on finding that it is a *prima facie* case, it can also make a reference.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : This question does not concern the Commission alone, but it is a general question of consumer protection, which is a very serious question. One of the saddest aspects of our economy is the way our consumers are being exploited and victimised by low quality products and adulteration. It is definitely for this reason that in the priorities of the Government as put in the 20 Point Programme, consumer's protection appears at Point No. 17. I would like to know as to what his Ministry is doing in furtherance and to implement the objective at Point No. 17 of the 20 Point Programme, which deals with consumer protection. Specifically does the Ministry have a Consumer Protection Council where these matters of protection to the consumer are being taken up ?

Since the consumers are quite lethargic, in what manner is it involving the mass media to create consciousness and awareness about the rights of the consumers and about the dangers not merely to the economy but to the physical health of our people by adulteration and low quality products ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as adulteration is concerned, there are several organisations which go into this matter. They inspect and then they take necessary action under different other provisions. But s

far as the corrupt or unfair practices are concerned, supposing a manufacturer is producing an item which is not according to the specification or below the standard, for such acts there is a sufficient provision under the MRTP Act wherein the Commission can take action. What action can be taken under this provision, it is all laid down in the Act itself. So far as the question of Consumer Council is concerned, it is not for my Ministry to consider it. But the appropriate Ministry to consider this suggestion is, I think, the Ministry of Civil Supplies.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The hon. Minister in his written reply has said that the Government have not received any complaints for the purpose of making any reference to the MRTP Commission. However, the MRTP Commission during the calendar year 1984 have received and enquired into 14 complaints against the manufacturers involving guarantee. According to Section 63 of the MRTP Act it is obligatory on the part of the Government that from the time the reports—either individual or administrative—are submitted by the Commission to the Government, they must be laid on the table of both the Houses. I would like to know whether in these 14 cases the reports which are submitted by the Commission, are laid on the Table along with the action taken report. If so, is there any indication in these reports that those questions which were raised by Mr. Sinha are dealt with there ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In that case I have to go through the 14 cases where the MRTP Commission has given its finding. Whatever is required under the provision that is being fulfilled. Wherever we are required to place anything on the Table, we are doing that. So far as these 14 cases are concerned, the details of all such cases have been furnished here in the reply itself. I do not think there are any reports in such cases which we are required to place the reports on the Table. If we are required to do so, certainly we will place it on the Table.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he does not know the reports which were laid on the Table, then his predecessor who laid those reports, may be called here so that he can tell us. There is no argument that he has not gone through them.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, that is why I made it clear that the hon. Member has put a general question. Now, I do not know which are the reports which are required to be placed on the Table of the House. That is why I said wherever it is necessary or wherever we are required to place them on the Table of the House, we are placing those reports on the Table. But so far as Section 62 is concerned, which the hon. Members has referred to, that deals with Annual and other Reports and not with individual complaints. These are the individual complaints about which I have furnished the details.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, since this is going on record for future generation, therefore, let me correct. Section 62 says that all the reports, individual as well as administrative, will be placed on the Table of the House. On one occasion one of his predecessors had failed to place these reports on the Table of the House and, therefore, a privilege motion was accepted and he tendered apologies to the House. So, let him not be under the impression that only particular reports are to be placed. Individual as well as all administrative reports are to be placed on the Table of the House. I have no complaint but anyway in the future he should bear in mind the importance of Section 62.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, the Government is planning to boost the production by giving various concessions to industrialists or big businessmen. This is a new policy which we have seen in this Budget. But considering the illiteracy and the backwardness in the country and the exploitation done by the big employers, will the Government seriously consider that the prices will not be put down by competition. This is a very important aspect of our economy because this is the major cause of exploitation of the masses here. Therefore, I ask the Minister whether the Government will consider to amend the MRTP Act to regularise the prices of the consumer items manufactured by the MRTP companies.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the MRTP companies are manufacturing so many items which are essential. They are manufacturing drugs which are life-saving, they are manufacturing other items like cement,

vanaspati and so many other items. Wherever it is necessary in the interest of the consumer to have a price control, there the Government is considering it and having a price control but where it is not necessary, I do not think this exercise is called for.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that diesel engines being produced by the companies for agricultural development are of sub-standard quality. The engines purchased by the people in our area are of sub-standard quality and the farmers have suffered loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees. Ajeet Company has produced this engine and they are in collusion with the bank officials who compel the farmers to purchase this particular brand of engine. It has resulted in loss to the tune of lakhs of rupees to the farmers. Therefore, I want to know whether Government would order an inquiry into it. The engines supplied by Ajeet company to the farmers are quite sub-standard and the company does not undertake repairs even during the guarantee period. It does not honour its guarantee. I would like to know whether government would order a special inquiry against Ajeet company?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when any company produces sub-standard goods, certainly, the buyer will not purchase them and will go in for a quality product as he pays money for it. If a company produces sub-standard goods, it will have no market and there is a commission of judicial officers to take action against those who produce sub-standard goods. They take action against them. There are provisions in the Act for this purpose. For essential commodities, provision exists in the Essential Commodities Act. In addition to this, action against companies producing sub-standard goods can be taken under the Industrial Development Act also. Such things happen when the consumer is not alerted. We are prepared to do as much as possible but such things should be brought to the notice of the Government:

[English]

Repolling due to booth capturing in Assembly Elections

*183. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether repoll had to be ordered in many booths for one or the other reasons when polling for Assembly elections was disrupted on the 2nd March, 1985 : and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and number of booths State-wise where repolling was necessitated ?

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

(b) Repoll was necessitated at 146 polling stations in Bihar and 25 in Uttar Pradesh. Broadly, the reasons were :- destruction of poll, looting of polled ballot boxes, attack on polling authorities, snatching of signed ballot papers and inserting them into ballot boxes, group clashes, non-conformity with established poll procedure, etc.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Whatever reasons have been given here are bad enough and it is a very sad commentary on the situation prevailing during the Assembly elections. It naturally goes without saying that the Government have not at all gone into the reasons and fixed responsibility on the persons concerned, because they knew the principal persons or party behind it. So, I would like to put to specific questions. Part (a) of my first supplementary deals with the reply of the Minister that repoll was necessitated at 146 polling stations in Bihar and 25 in UP. The general directive of the Election Commission is that wherever there is more than 90 per cent voting, repoll should take place. Do I take it that only in these constituencies 90 per cent or more voting took place? or, would the Government give us the figures of the actual number of booths where more than 90 per cent voting was there and yet no repoll was ordered.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At one place it was 102 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is the achievement of the ruling party.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That goes without saying, even though you may say 'No'. Now I ask another specific question. Out of the 146 booths in Bihar, where repoll was ordered, 60 booths happen to be in one particular constituency, the Islampur constituency under the Nalanda parliamentary constituency, whose representative is here. I understand that in these 60 booths what happened was in addition to

what is mentioned by the hon. Minister in his reply, the police and the patrolling magistrates, who were in charge of patrolling these areas, themselves captured at least 20 to 25 booths, drove away the normal voters, they themselves arranged for stamping of the ballot papers and put them inside the ballot box.

AN HON. MEMBER : They should have been given Gallantry Awards :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Naturally, the police officials and the magistrates did not act on their own, it was done at the instance of the ruling party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the question ? Be specific.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Out of these 60 booths, in 30 to 35 booths this is what has happened. Even then, the CPI candidate who was winning could not be defeated. So, an unusual procedure was adopted of cancelling the winning certificate issued to the CPI candidate and issuing it to the congress candidate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the supplementary be confined to this particular question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Is the hon. Minister aware of these malpractices and, if so, what are his reactions ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : The hon. Member has not asked any specific question.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My God !

SHRI A.K. SEN : She has not. It was more or less a dissertation of what should be done, what was not done and all the rest of it and which parties were responsible.

Now, so far as Nalanda is concerned, her specific question was.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I asked about Islampur.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I find that in the entire Nalanda district, Constituency No. II, in three booths only repolling was ordered.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. Then you can put supplementary.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If the Hon. Member knows the answer, she should not have put it. I am giving the facts.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I wanted to know what is the reaction of the Government to this fact ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : I am coming to the reaction in a moment.

The reasons are very clear and the insinuation that a particular party alone is responsible is not accepted by the Government. The Hon. Member herself knows that the Congress candidate was beaten, injured and was in hospital in the very constituency of Midnapore from where the CPI candidate has been elected in December, 1984.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. SEN. : His photographs have to be seen. He was very badly injured and the CPI candidate was the opponent.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What is he replying to ? I wanted information about Islampur. I put a very specific question. He should reply to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him finish. You can put supplementary. I am allowing you.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I know the excitement is naturally an expression of guilt.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What ? It is on your part.

SHRI A. K. SEN : But what I am saying is that the Hon. Member did make an insinuation that all over the country a particular party was responsible for this. It was not confined to Islampur alone.

So far as Islampur is concerned, I have no information here that in Islampur repoll was ordered. Of the 16 districts which are mentioned, in which the repolling was ordered, I find that in the Nalanda District in only three booths repolling was ordered and Islampur is not mentioned here. If any specific question is asked, I shall certainly gather the information and put it before the House.

Now, so far as the reaction of the Government is concerned, it is a reaction which should be felt by all the parties, because free and fair poll is the concern of all the

parties. It is a national concern and not the concern of the ruling party alone. And in this matter it is a matter of regret that various parties took part in formulating the guidelines laid down by the Election Commission for ordering repoll and these guidelines have been approved by all the Opposition parties and the ruling parties. Well, the ruling party had changed in the meantime, because the Janata Party was there in 1977.

Now, I am coming to guidelines. These are : that repoll should be ordered if there is 90 per cent or more polling or it is felt that 90 per cent polling cannot be possible unless certain unfair methods are resorted to. The guidelines further stipulate that when ballot boxes are taken away by force, or when people are prevented from voting or when ballot papers are put forcibly and on a large-scale, repolling should be ordered. These are the guidelines given by the Election Commission and these have been followed. The repolling orders have been made in respect of the various polling stations where such practices have taken place.

Now, so far as 90 per cent polling is concerned, if a specific question is put, I may answer which is the particular polling station where 90 per cent voting or in excess of it was experienced and repolling was ordered on that ground. These guidelines have been followed faithfully and I have not got any complaint that the guidelines have not been followed.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I would like to ask the Minister on the question of privilege. Is he prepared to face my privilege motion on the answer that he gave me about the number of booths being ordered to be repolled in the Islampur constituency. I said repolling was ordered in 60 polling stations and he says no. I want to move a privilege motion on this. Would he be prepared to face my privilege motion or he would look into it ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : Sir, I have made it quite clear.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have to look into it. If she has prevailed upon you, you have to decide.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I am very sure on my facts.

SHRI A. K. SEN : If the Hon. Member is sure, I shall be very obliged if a specific question is put. I made it very clear that if a specific question is put, all the facts will be given. I am not one who says that every question that is answered in the course of a general query will be answered in faithful details. And I am not prepared to accept the challenge about a privilege motion because I said that I am prepared to put all the facts before the House if a specific question is put.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In view of the fact that it is only a tip of the iceberg and there is widespread increase in booth-capturing, rigging and impersonation, will the Government take necessary steps for providing identification cards, that is, every voter should have one photo with the Election Commission also to enable a free and fair franchise given to the people and fair poll takes place and the people's will prevails ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : This is a good suggestion and the Election Commission has been considering it for quite some time and in consultation with all the parties concerned. It is a very good suggestion, but I do not agree with the Hon. Member that it is only a tip of the iceberg because our election machinery and our elections have evoked admiration from the entire world. For a population of 700 millions of which the electorate today consists of nearly 200 millions, spread out among so hundreds of polling stations, repolling has been ordered only in 146 stations in Bihar and 25 in Uttar Pradesh. What about the rest of the country ? I think it will be unfair to make any accusation against the Election Commission which has been functioning in the most admirable way.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Not the Election Commission. Many people did not resort to complaint.

[Translation]

SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether a particular party captured booths during the recent Assembly Elections in Uttar Pradesh and consequently, repoll was ordered at 25 places. This is a criminal act. I want to know what action has been taken by Government so far in this matter and if not,

the reasons therefor.

SHRI A. K. SEN : It is the responsibility of the court to identify the culprits. If an election petition is filed in the event of a candidate's winning or losing the election, verdict thereon will come. It is not within the purview of the Election Commission to decide who is guilty and who is innocent. The Commission takes cognisance of complaints of coercive voting. When such complaints were considered, it was found that 146 Polling stations in Bihar and 25 in Uttar Pradesh came within their scope. That was why re-polling was ordered. Of course, in the complaints all are involved. You know, such complaints were received from the constituencies of big leaders in Uttar Pradesh. After giving consideration to these complaints, re-poll was ordered. I think, it is not appropriate to make an issue of this in the House at this moment.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. This is a separate question. You can put the question separately. No second Supplementary for you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This House is aware of the role of money power and muscle power in the elections. In view of this, I would like to know from the Government whether the Government proposes to have an electoral reform in the near future to minimise the role of money power and muscle power and to minimise the election expenses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ : We will be dealing with this supplementary question about money power in the next Question which is coming.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Shivendra Bahadur Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already gone to the next Question.

H P.C.L. Unit At Vizag

*184. **SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR**

SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vizag unit of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, has come on stream; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The Vizag Refinery Expansion Project for increasing the Capacity of the existing refinery from 1.5 MTPA to 4.5 MTPA, envisages setting up of a crude distillation unit and a Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU). The Crude distillation unit has been commissioned in January, 1985. The FCC unit is expected to be commissioned by June, 1985.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that after F.C.C. Unit has been commissioned by June, 1985, hopefully how many new LPG connections will be available and what are the bye-products available in the market ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : After the commissioning of the F.C.C. Unit by June, 1985, the LPG availability would go from 43,000 MTs. to 1,80,000 MTs. That way, the availability of LPG would increase.

So far as the by-products are concerned, in the down-stream unit, propylene production would be there and that can be used. Otherwise also, the Naptha production would increase which can be used for setting up of fertiliser plants. Propylene will also be used for production of high alcohols which can be used for other things. This is what is likely to happen when this unit goes into production.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : How much foreign exchange will the country be saving, if the project has been in full swing ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I think, the net saving in foreign exchange would be nearly Rs. 100 crores.

Oil Prospecting in Thar Desert

* 185. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to begin oil prospecting in Thar desert : and

(b) if so, the expectations of oil finding in that area on the basis of seismic survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Oil exploration in Thar desert has been continuing since 1954.

(b) On the basis of seismic surveys and exploratory drilling carried out, 2 small gas fields namely Manhera Tibba and Ghotaru have been discovered. Further seismic surveys and exploratory drilling are in progress.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, whether it is not a fact that Oil India has entered into an agreement with the French company for setting up a Computer Centre to help in finding drillable sites. If so, has the Computer Centre given any indication about the sites to be drilled for oil ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Sir, this is a fact that in order to expedite and also to get better results, an agreement has been entered into with the C.G.G. of France for conducting seismic surveys, processing of data and preliminary interpretation of data. In order to have these things the company has also installed a computer centre to process these data which are available.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Sir, while thanking the Hon. Minister for giving this satisfactory reply, I would like to put my second supplementary. Is it a fact that the ONGC is currently carrying out drilling operations in Jaisalmar district and it has drilled up to a depth of 3,482 metres but no oil has been struck ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is a fact that the ONGC has been drilling and some wells have also been drilled. But in spite of all this drilling, still we could not find any oil. We are trying and we hope that something would come out of it.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The pace of seismic survey work and exploratory drilling operations being undertaken by the O.N.G.C. is very slow. Six months are being taken in digging a single well and only

one drilling machine has been pressed into service. Will the pace of this work be accelerated by increasing the number of machines and by drilling more wells ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The question asked by the Hon. Member is that the pace of work being done by O.N.G.C. is very slow and only one well is being drilled in six months and whether the pace of work would be accelerated in future. I would like to inform the Hon. Member that Government are determined to accelerate the tempo of work and it is in this light that in addition O.N.G.C., this work has also been entrusted to Oil India and both of them have been allocated separate areas so that they may start working intensively.

With a view to ensure better results, efforts have been made to secure know-how and assistance in the matter of drilling by concluding agreements with foreign countries.

We propose to speed up work in this area during the Seventh Plan and according to our scheme, during 1985—1990 O.N.G.C. will do 15 party years and Oil India 10. Exploratory drilling for 13 Rig years will be undertaken by O.N.G.C. and Oil India will take up seven. The total number of wells proposed to be drilled is 20 each by O.N.G.C. and Oil India. Total metreage fixed for drilling is 73,000 by O.N.G.C. and 75,000 by Oil India.

We have also formulated a programme for 1985-86 under which two seismic surveys in party years will be undertaken by O.N.G.C. and two by Oil India. Exploratory drilling for 2.0 Rig years will be taken up by O.N.G.C. whereas Oil India will undertake for 0.5. The numbers of wells to be drilled by O.N.G.C. and Oil India are three and one respectively. Metreage of drilling by O.N.G.C. and Oil India will be 8,200 and 4,500 respectively.

[English]

SHRI R.P. DAS : A number of exploratory drillings have been taken up and carried out in West Bengal in the last 20 years or so and it was also said that Calcutta was floating on oil.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Question is relating to Thar.

SHRI R.P. DAS : According to the seismic survey and other surveys, the oil is to be found in West Bengal....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I want to remind you that this is relating to Thar. If you want to put a supplementary on that, you can put it. About West Bengal, you can write to the Minister separately.

SHRI R.P. DAS : I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any constraint in regard to the supply of rigs in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would not allow your question. Please sit down. I told you specifically. Nothing will go on record.

Now we will take up Shri C. Janga Reddy's question.

[Translations]

Use of Black Money in Elections

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

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

(a) the effective steps Government propose to take to get the elections freed from the influence of black money : and

(b) the time by which these will be implemented ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The use of black money for any purpose, including elections, can be curbed only by preventing the generation and proliferation of black money itself. The phenomenon of black money is quite complex and a sustained multi-pronged attack from various directions is necessary for dealing with it. It is difficult to estimate the time by which the evil of black money can be curbed. A number of measures, both administrative and legislative, have already been initiated and some more have been announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech on the 16th March, 1985 for dealing with the evil of black money. The measures include amendment of the tax laws for checking, tax evasion and generation of black money, streamlining the machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of information,

intensification of searches and seizures, more vigorous enforcement of the penal provisions against tax evaders, and setting up of special courts, etc.

The question is in two parts (a) and (b) parts (a) relates to as to how we can remove the influence of black money during elections and how the steps so decided will be implemented. At the very outset, I may assure this House that Government is fully determined to curb the influence of black money in all spheres of our life, be it elections or any other walk of life. So far as election is concerned, it is the backbone of democracy and the law does not permit even white money to be used in excess of the ceiling fixed under Section 77. I need not tell the Hon. Member that a candidate who spends more than the ceiling suffers the disqualification, under Section 123(6) of the Representation of Peoples Act. If a particular candidate spends more money than what is prescribed, he has to suffer the disqualification. The question is what Government can do. Government has suggested in the recent Finance Bill some measures by which it is determined to curb the generation of black money as a whole. So far as elections are concerned, every party uses black money. You must do that also.

(Interruptions)

They are not permitting me to make my point. Let me complete my answer. I seek your protection.

Every party uses the black money. According to the question put by my learned friend. The question is how we can liberate the process of election by removing the influence of black money.

(Interruptions)

This is a charge which I vehemently deny and I am not in a position being on the Treasury Benches to say that the boot is on the other leg. This type of insinuation is not parliamentary. We are discussing a very vital and national issue namely, as to how we should not allow black money to infiltrate the election process. If you say that my party has done it, my Members will report that your party has done it. We use a khadi flag and you use a silken flag. This is the difference. We do not want to go into it.

(Interruptions)

Kindly permit me to say what is relevant. They do not want to listen. The difficulty is this that they start with the presupposition that they are only the honest party. If the candidate does not spend the money in excess of what is prescribed by law, then there is no difficulty.

Now, coming to the political parties....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister may answer to the specific question. We do not want any further discussion.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : So far as Government is concerned, we are applying our mind. We have announced certain measures to curb black money in the Finance Bill and we are also getting into a dialogue with the Opposition to come and sit with us and discuss...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have asked him to be specific.

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : There is nothing specific in the question. It was an insinuation which I am not prepared to accept.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy, you put your supplementary.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY. The Hon. Minister has delivered a long speech instead of giving an answer.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Has his confession gone on record, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Which one ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : ...that all parties are using black money. He can make that confession in a Sunday church. Why does he make it in the Lok Sabha ?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Wanchoo Committee, which was constituted in 1971 for eradication of black money, had recommended that with a view to eradicate black money, some grant should be given to political parties. I want to know, what Government propose to do in this regard ?

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : There is absolutely no suggestion with the Government of this nature, and whenever it comes, we will consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Wanchoo Committee was set up in 1971. In its report, the committee had recommended that the influence of black money on elections can be checked by giving grants to political parties. The committee had made this recommendation. This Committee was formed in 1971 by the Government whereas he says that there was no such recommendation.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : This clause has been added in the Finance Bill and the donation have been legalised.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : May I know whether the Government is in receipt of a recommendation from the Election Commission to the effect that the candidates must be financed by the State itself and, secondly, whether the Government is also considering an amendment to the People's Representation Act which does not put any ceiling on the expenses to be incurred by parties ? The Minister has merely referred to the ceiling in regard to the expenses incurred by the candidates. The black money, the Minister has rightly admitted, is being used by the political parties. I do not want to go into the question which political party and all that. Will the Hon. Minister consider an amendment to the People's Representation Act by which the political parties are prohibited from spending ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : if the Election Commission makes a recommendation on these lines, the tradition has always been to put it before all the parties because elections are treated not as a matter pertaining to a particular political party. It will be decided by all the political parties and then the necessary legislation, if necessary, will be brought before the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Government ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is considering your suggestion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Government take the initiative to consult all the political parties...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me correct the Minister. Already the Chief Election Commissioner had convened a meeting in which all of us were present including his colleague sitting next to him, and there was a consensus, rather total unanimity, that there should be State funding of elections, that a hundred crore-rupee fund should be created.

SHRI A.K. SEN : The recommendation as a result of that consensus has not yet come. When it does come, it will be for the Government then to sit with all the opposition parties and decide accordingly. It has not yet come.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : My question has not been answered, that part about amendment to the People's Representation Act in regard to the licence given to the political parties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has said : if it comes from the Election Commission...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This was not recommended by the Election Commission. During Emergency the People's Representation Act was amended to exempt the expenses incurred by the political parties. Will the Government come forward to undo that amendment which has been largely responsible for generation of black money in elections ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have ended the Emergency. Why don't you remove the remnants of the Emergency ?

SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ : On a point of explanation. I was also present when Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others were there. We discussed it and I will remind him that we discussed this issue but no consensus emerged out of it and, therefore, it was not followed up. Now, we are prepared to discuss the same issue thread bare. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir I have some doubt about his memory.

(Interruptions)

Standard of Telephone Services

*187. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone services in the country are in total disarray ;

(b) whether Government have made any study regarding the nature of degeneration in the telephone services to the subscribers ; and

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to improve the telephone services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS (MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Telephone services in the country are not in total disarray. But there is scope for improvement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details regarding the improvement measures are laid on the Table of the House.

Statements

1. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges.
2. Scrapping of life expired equipment.
3. Installation of electronic trunk auto-exchanges to improve the STD services.
4. Laying of new junction, primary, and secondary cables in ducts.
5. Pressurisation of primary, secondary and junction cables.
6. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network.
7. Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings and the D.P. boxes.
8. Provision of high grade junction circuits on Pulse Code Modulation, coaxial, and microwave media.
9. Laying of cables in PVC pipes to avoid damages.
10. Use of improved telephone instruments coded '677'.
11. Replacement of aluminium wires in the fittings at the subscribers' premises by copper wires.
12. Replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDRY : Sir, what the Minister has said is totally devoid of reality. It is difficult to tell what is the ailment of our telephone system. It is taking away our economic peace and also mental

peace. At night about 1.30 a.m. the telephone call comes in our place and they say : Is it hotel Maurya Sheraton ? On the other hand when we try to get any number we do not get it. Further, this is the complaint of many subscribers and my own experience also that we get excess bills. It is a very serious problem. When we write to the Ministry about it they say that they have checked the meter and the bill is right. Where lies the mischief. The line is diverted in the exchange and given to the clandestine people who use it and even if we get STD dis-connected we are not free from this excess billing. I am reminded of the words of Tagore : What I want, I want wrongly ; what I get I do not want. So, my pointed question is whether you are going to introduce a system to have a meter at the subscriber's end which can tally with the meter in the exchange so that we can have something to understand what is going on with the meter ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of the telephone services in the country being in dis-array. There is a long waiting list. We are doing everything to meet the demand. About having meters at the subscriber's end, this matter has been gone into on a number of occasions but it is not technically feasible. We have approved certain metering devices which can be attached by the subscribers to their instruments so that they can at least see to what extent the telephone is running when they make a STD call. So far as the department is concerned we have not found it technically feasible or economically viable to instal a meter which is fool-proof at the subscriber's end. The subscribers have been advised and if they so choose there are certain devices available in the country which they can instal on their telephones so that on their own they can go on seeing as to how the telephone is working.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Sir, they have to devise a system. It may be uneconomical but I have got a bill of Rs, 16,000/- .

Sir, the Prime Minister other day chose to say that Calcutta is a dying city. But what is really dead in Calcutta is the telephone system which is under your jurisdiction. There are more 63,000 telephones which require immediate replacement. Are you going

to take some steps to improve the telephone system which is now in a paralysed condition?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The telephone exchange in Calcutta is not much more paralysed than lot of other things that are happening there. I can assure the hon. Member that we are keen to improve the system in Calcutta.

Sir, there are 67,000 lines which are 25 years old. Out of these, we are undertaking to change 50,000 lines in the next two or three years. There is already a programme which has been drawn up for this purpose. I myself was in Calcutta last week. We inaugurated 10,000 line latest electronic exchange in Bidhan Nagar. The problem of Calcutta is very much before us and we are doing the best that we can. But the trouble is this. The thefts of wires are tremendous there. The State Government is not able to check these things. We requested them to have a special squad for this job. But nothing has happened. The hon. Member made the complaint that calls are diverted. One of the reasons is that the junctions are disrupted, the cable thefts are there and lot of wire thefts are there.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the hon. Minister clarify or enlighten the House on the question of converting the older exchanges into new exchanges and the new exchanges not functioning properly ? I have one personal incident about which I wish to point out to you in Madras in Nungambakkam. A new electronic exchange was put up in November, 1984. Till date, even the little load that has been put of the exchange, which is less than 50 per cent of the capacity is not being handled properly by the exchange; there is utter malfunctioning of the exchange. My telephone connection in that area is there from 1942 onwards. However, after this new exchange was put up, it has stopped working for nearly a month and a half.

Will the hon. Minister explain to the House as to what steps are being taken to ensure that the new exchanges function properly and identify the problems and sort them out ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply afterwards to the hon. Member. Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Low Refining Capacity

*182. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's production capacity of LPG cylinders is 120 lakhs whereas refining capacity is only 50 lakhs cylinders;

(b) if so, the reasons for low refining capacity;

(c) the steps taken to increase refining capacity; and

(d) whether this low refining capacity is due to lack of coordination between the Directorate General of Technical Development and refineries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The total installed cylinder manufacturing capacity in the country for the year 1984-85 is over 120 lakhs per annum as against the Oil Industry's estimated requirement of approximately 50 lakhs cylinder per year.

(b) The maximum possible LPG is being produced presently, within the overall refining capacity in the country.

(c) The availability of indigenous LPG is expected to increase from the present level of 862,000 tonnes per annum to 1.8 million-tonnes per annum by 1987-88 through increase in the refining capacity and extraction from natural gas.

(d) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in Natural Gas

*188. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the places where natural gas has been located in the country during the last two years;

(b) the estimated quantity of gas likely to be available therefrom;

(c) the extent to which it will meet the requirements of the country; and

(d) the time by which the country will be self-sufficient in regard to natural gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Natural gas (Non-associated) has been located at the following places in the country during the last two years (April 1983 onwards) :-

ONSHORE	Name of Place	Name of State
1.	Gotaru	Rajasthan
2.	Razola	
3.	Bhimanapalli	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Kaikalur	
5.	Borsilla	Assam
6.	South Mewad	Gujarat
7.	Rokhia	Tripura
8.	Kharaang	Arunachal Pradesh

OFFSHORE

1.	North Tapti	West Coast
2.	B-48	West Coast

(b) 134.25 million cubic metres of recoverable reserves of gas have so far been established from the above discoveries as on 1.1.84.

(c) and (d). The production of natural gas in the country exceeds consumption at present.

H. M. T. Watches

*189. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the location of Hindustan Machine Tools factories which are manufacturing watches ;

(b) the total number of watches manufactured in each unit during the calendar year 1984;

(c) the number of watches exported during the year 1984 and the names of the countries;

(d) the names of brands which are most popular in foreign countries;

(e) whether the parts used in HMT Watches are 100 per cent Indian or imported; and-

(f) if imported, the percentage of impor-

ted parts used in HMT Watches ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) HMT's factories for manufacture of watches are located at Bangalore, Srinagar and Tumkur, in addition to a factory under construction at Ranibagh (District Nainital).

(b) The total number of HMT watches manufactured in 1984 was 43.75 lakhs as detailed below :

	(Nos. in lakhs)
Bangalore	7.81
Srinagar	5.05
Tumkur	19.98
Assembly ancillaries including Quartz Analogue Watches	10.91
Total	43.75

(c) In the year 1984 HMT exported 48,246 watches to the following countries : Bhutan, UAE, Oman, Ghana, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Portugal, Yeman and Bahrain.

(d) HMT brands popular in foreign countries are : Sona, Janata, Nutan, Rajat, Kajal, Priya, Aravind, Asha, Dipti, Tareeq, Quartz Analogue watches.

(e) The parts used in watches produced at HMT manufacturing units are fully indigenous.

(f) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

***190. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestions have been made with regard to the entrepreneurs who applied for setting up industries in developed districts and States that they should be persuaded to establish units in the backward areas; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). One of the important objectives of Government's Industrial Policy is to correct regional imbalances and to

secure the industrialisation of backward areas. With this end in view, Government have, from time to time, provided several incentives under various schemes like, the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, Transport Subsidy Scheme and Concessional Finance Scheme etc. to enable entrepreneurs to establish industrial undertakings in backward areas. It has also been decided that applications for industrial licences for locations in backward areas will be given preference over applications for other locations.

Reconstitution of Law Commission

***191. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the Law Commission since the term of the Tenth Law Commission is due to expire by the end of March 1985; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The extended term of the Tenth Law Commission expires on 30th April, 1985 and not by the end of March, 1985. The reconstitution of the commission is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion and Modernisation of Catalyst Plant for Ammonia Fertilizer Plant

***192. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Projects and Development India Limited (POIL) have submitted a proposal for expansion and modernisation of their catalyst plant for ammonia fertilizer plant costing Rs. 15 crores;

(b) whether a decision has been kept pending for more than two years;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in approving this expansion and modernisation; and

(b) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) to (d). A proposal estimated to cost Rs. 13.78 crores was, no doubt, submitted originally in July, 1983. However, it was neither vetted by any independent agency, nor did it cover the problem of surplus manpower, estimated at about 450 persons, which was to be rendered idle on implementation of the proposed modernisation project. Accordingly, PDIL were asked :

(i) to get the estimates and technical parameters vetted by an independent Expert Committee; and

(ii) to supplement the proposal in respect of the problem of manpower, estimated to be rendered idle on the implementation of the proposed modernisation project.

PDIL submitted the revised proposal, duly vetted by an Expert Committee, as also an additional expansion rehabilitation scheme, in September, 1984. The total scheme is now estimated to cost Rs. 22.58 crores, at September 1984 price levels. It is not correct that the proposal has been kept pending for a decision for two years. However, the case is now being processed further for taking a final decision.

Loans outstanding against Undertakings assisted by NSIC

*193. SHRI K.RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise total outstanding loans as on 31st December, 1985 from the industrial undertakings which have been financially assisted by the National Small Industries Corporation under the Hire Purchase Scheme;

(b) how much of it is possible of being recovered by the NSIC; and

(c) the steps taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House (Annexure I).

(b) and (c). By and large the outstanding loans are recoverable. Machines are supplied on hire-purchase with recovery period of 7½ years. Before the instalments fall due, an advance notice is sent to the hirer. In case of default normal reminders are followed up by registered reminders, and

visits by the field staff for collection.

In every Regional Office there is a Joint Manager (Recovery) to look after collection work. Besides, intensive collection drives are organised from time to time to step up collections and tackle difficult cases of default.

There is a Default Review Committee consisting of Senior Officers of NSIC and a representative from the Ministry of Industry, who periodically visits Regional Offices of the Corporation, and review the cases of chronic default, and give decisions to arrive at speedy and out of Court settlements.

Statement

State-wise amount due as on 31.12.1984

	Value in Rs. lakhs
Madras Region :	
Tamil Nadu	223.90
Andhra Pradesh	70.03
Kerala	65.05
Karnataka	69.66
Pondicherry	7.23
Total :	435.87
Bombay Region :	
Maharashtra	132.43
Gujarat	80.07
Madhya Pradesh	54.32
Goa	9.35
Total	276.17
Calcutta Region :	
West Bengal	175.00
Bihar	93.00
Orissa	48.00
N. E. States	61.64
Total :	377.64
Delhi Region :	
Delhi	160.47
Uttar Pradesh	317.00
Punjab	80.00
Jammu and Kashmir	20.42
Rajasthan	50.74
Himachal Pradesh	6.05
Haryana	193.00
Total	827.68
Grand Total :	1917.36

New Telephone Connections Given to Bangalore Development Authority

*194. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether very few new telephone connections have been given to newly formed Bangalore Development Authority layouts and extensions;

(b) whether, in view of increasing thefts and other problems, Government will ensure that telephone facilities are provided to newly formed Bangalore Development layouts/extensions in Bangalore on priority basis; and

(c) the number of applications pending for new telephone connections under General Scheme relating to J. P. Nagar Layout, Banashankari second stage and Vijayanagar Layout ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telephone connections have been given in newly formed Bangalore Development Authority layouts and extensions as per the waiting list and the telephone allotment rules subject to availability of capacity in the concerned exchanges.

(b) Priority is not normally given for individual telephones. However, public telephones can be provided on merits for needs of the residents of such areas.

(c) The number of applications pending for new telephone connections under General Category is given as under :

Locality	Waiting List
1. J.P. Nagar	409
2. Banashankari 2nd Stage.	107
3. Vijayanagar	1912

Taking over of M/s. Containers and Closures Limited (W.B.)

*195. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Government of West Bengal to reconsider the proposal for taking over M/s. Containers and Closures Limited in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to take over this unit; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products from Soviet Union

*196. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import 5.5 million tonnes of crude oil and petroleum products from Soviet Union during the current year;

(b) if so, whether any agreements in this regard were signed recently;

(c) if so, the main features of agreements; and

(d) the extent to which the import of crude oil and petroleum products will help India in meeting the demand that has increased over the years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISORE SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The agreements are concluded in pursuance of the Trade Protocol between India and USSR to provide for the import of the requisite quality and quantity of crude oil and the products to meet our demands.

(d) The import will help in partly meeting the gap between the demand and the production in the country.

Allotment of Kerosene for West Bengal

*197. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any communication from West Bengal Government regarding allotment of kerosene for the State;

(b) if so, when and the salient features of the said communication;

(c) whether Government have responded favourably to the said communication;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

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

(b) Since July, 1984, Government of West Bengal have been requesting for increasing their monthly kerosene allocation by 5000 to 7500 tonnes per month to meet the increased demand mainly due to short supply of soft coke.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following additional releases on ad-hoc basis over and above the normal allocations have been made to West Bengal since July, 1984 :—

Month	Additional ad-hoc releases.
July, 1984	2500 Tonnes
August, 1984	3500 Tonnes
September, 1984	3500 Tonnes
October, 1984	3500 Tonnes
November, 1984	2350 Tonnes
December, 1984	4850 Tonnes
January, 1985	2350 Tonnes
February, 1985	2850 Tonnes
March, 1985	2110 Tonnes

(e) Does not arise.

Quality and Production of Newsprint

***198. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of newsprint manufactured in India is inferior to the imported one;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to ascertain the causes;

(c) if so, the main causes identified;

(d) the steps being taken to improve the quality and also to increase the production of newsprint within the country to avoid the import;

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish more newsprint plants in the country in the Seventh Plan period or expanding the production capacity of the existing plants; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The quality of newsprint produced by Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., and Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., is generally comparable with that of imported newsprint. The newsprint produced by Nepa Mills is darker in shade and the grammage is also generally higher as compared to imported newsprint.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The raw material is of unconventional type and has very short fibre length and poor strength characteristics as compared to coniferous soft wood being used in other countries, which is long fibred and naturally bright, thus requiring no bleaching or only marginal bleaching.

(d) Continuous efforts are being made to improve the quality of Nepa newsprint as indicated below :—

(i) The mills have introduced Bamboo Cold Soda Pulp instead of Salai Cold Soda Pulp to increase the strength properties resulting in good runnability, reduction in grammage and higher production.

(ii) Paper Machines are being renovated to get better quality newsprint and more yardage per tonne of newsprint.

(iii) Imported soft wood pulps are being used to improve the longer fibre fraction in furnish to help in production of better quality newsprint.

(iv) Large scale plantation of Subabul has been taken up to produce newsprint of acceptable shade and strength characteristics with better printability, opacity and smoothness.

With regard to increase in the production of newsprint within the country, continuous efforts are being made to improve the capacity utilisation of the existing mills.

(e) and (f). An additional capacity of 5.83 lakh tonnes have been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent, which are under various stages of implementation. The details of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent given to the various parties are as follows :—

S. No.	Name of the Party	Location	Annual Capacity (M.T)
<i>Industrial Licences</i>			
1.	Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers	Tamil Nadu	50,000
2.	Century Pulp and Paper	Nainital (UP)	20,000
3.	Nepa Mills	Nepanagar (MP)	9,000(Substantial expansion)
<i>Letters of Intent</i>			
4.	Tirupati Newsprint	Bilaspur (MP)	79,000
5.	Karnataka Newsprint Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Karnataka	30,000
6.	Shri M.P. Jatia	Goa	85,000
7.	State Industrial and Investment Corporation	Maharashtra	50,000
8.	Solar Paper Mills Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	30,000
9.	Dr. D.K. Misra	Orissa	50,000
10.	Shri B. Hanumanta Rao	Andhra Pradesh	40,000
11.	M/s Baroda Rayon Corporation Ltd.	Maharashtra	50,000
12.	Acme Paper Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	60,000
13.	M/s Cleetus Vincent	Andhra Pradesh	30,000

Investment in oil sector by Oil-Exporting Developing Countries

* 199. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have allowed oil-exporting developing countries to invest in the area of oil sector; and

(b) if so, the conditions laid down for such investment ?

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

(b) The investment is allowed subject to the following :

(a) Such investment should not exceed 40% in the equity;

(b) the new companies should be export-oriented or should undertake priority manufacturing activities covered under Appendix I of the Industrial Policy of 1973;

(c) such investment could be in new companies even if it is in the nature of portfolio investment, and

(d) loans would also be allowed to be raised for such joint ventures provided the terms are reasonable.

[Translation]

Revival of Sick and Closed Industries

*200. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to re-open the closed industries and revitalise the sick industries;

(b) whether any State Government has given a suggestion for the take-over of sick industries; and

(c) If so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Industrial sickness is a concomitant phenomenon of the very process of industrialisation, in which vigorous and well managed units grow while poorly conceived inefficient and marginal ones languish and gradually disappear

from the industrial scene. Government do not consider it either feasible or necessary to prevent every sick unit from being closed down or to revive every closed unit. Need for revival of any sick unit is considered in the light of existing policy guidelines, in terms of which banks and financial institutions prepare rehabilitation schemes providing various concessions, reliefs and other forms of financial and other assistance where any industrial unit is considered potentially viable. Government also provide such fiscal and other reliefs as may be considered necessary in specific cases as a part of the rehabilitation package formulated by banks and financial institutions. The following specific schemes have been announced by the Government for assisting sick units :

1. Grant of tax benefits on merger of non viable companies with the healthy once under Section 72A of the Income Tax Act.
2. Margin money scheme for sick small scale industrial units.
3. Relaxation of levy quota for sick cement units. Re-exemption from Paper Control Order for sick paper units.

(b) and (c). Government have been receiving suggestions from various State Governments for take over of sick units. All such requests are examined in the light of Governments policy.

[English]

Scarcity of Soda Ash

1019. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received a telegram from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce, West Bengal about the serious crisis facing the small scale detergent and glass industries due to scarcity of soda ash which is the main raw material for these industries; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to supply soda ash to these small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the existing Import Policy, import of Soda Ash under Open General Licence (OGL) is allowed to the actual users. Government have recently substantially reduced duty on import of Soda Ash to enable the actual users to import the same at a reasonable price. Soda Ash manufacturing units have also been advised to give priority to meeting the requirements of actual users, including those in the small scale sector.

Nationalised Units

1020. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units that have been nationalized by the States and the Union Government separately; and

(b) the fate of the remaining units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There were 55 undertakings as on 31.12.1981 whose managements had been taken over under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Subsequently, one undertaking was taken over under the Act in 1982. No new undertaking has been taken over since then. Of these, 8 units have been nationalised by the Central Government and 14 by the State Government.

(b) 33 industrial undertakings are still being managed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. Final disposition of these units will be decided in the light of the policy guidelines issued by the Government in October, 1981.

Sale of Food Units by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

1021. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had held that the deal proposed by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited relating to the transfer by sale of its vanaspati, dairy and animal feed units to Lipton India Limited required clearance under the MRTP Act;

(b) whether M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited refused to comply with the aforesaid requirement on the ground that the com-

pany differed with the view of Government; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Initially, the view taken by the Department of Company Affairs was that the acquisition of the Vanaspati, Dairy and Animal-feed undertakings by M/s. Lipton India Limited would amount to their substantial expansion and would thus require approval of the Central Government under Section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. This finding was duly conveyed to M/s. Lipton India Ltd. on 22.8.1983 and, again, on 8.3.1984. The company, however, represented in this matter and the entire position was examined further in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs. The view ultimately taken was that the above proposal would not call for any approval under the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. This final conclusion was conveyed to M/s. Lipton India Limited on 15.10.1984.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Poor Service of Public Utility Services Telephones

1022. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor standard of service available at the public utility services telephones including those for complaints, which are either found "engaged" or do not respond for long;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the response from supervisors including senior officers at all levels is generally zero despite their having more than one telephone each at their offices and residences;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to discontinue all the service number telephones and also telephones provided to the concerned staff at their residences and in offices;

(d) whether Government propose to

conduct a survey to locate the faults in the systems; and

(e) whether Government propose to consider telephones being transferred to private companies as in USA with subscribers as shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However there are some cases of engaged tone during busy hours.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. However, constant monitoring is carried out and remedial action is taken wherever required.

(e) No, Sir.

Post Offices in Villages

1023 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country which did not have a post office upto the end of December, 1984;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide these villages with a post office;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Number of census villages in the country which do not have any post office as at the end of December 1984 is 463317.

(b) to (d). Opening of post offices is a continuing process. More post offices are being opened every year subject to their being justified as per existing norms and availability of financial resources.

Complaint of Harassments from Modern Engineering Corporation, Lucknow

1024. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum No. MEC/5590/84 dated the 13th December, 1984 from Modern Engineering Corporation, Lucknow about the harass-

ment meted out to them by the Monopoly company M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited, Bangalore :

(b) if so, what are their complaints ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking on their complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The sum and substance of the main allegations made in the complaint is as under :

- (1) Non-supply of the products of M/s. Motor Industries Company Limited (MICO) to the complainant.
- (2) Filing of suits by MICO against the complainant.
- (3) Appointment of a stockist of bad reputation of MICO's products in Lucknow.
- (4) Misappropriation of funds of MICO by its executives in connivance with some of their trusted and favoured distributors, including the stockist in Lucknow.
- (5) Black marketing by MICO in the sale of their products.

No action can possibly be taken on the above allegations under the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, as the M.R.T.P. Commission, after examining similar allegations contained in earlier complaints, expressed the view that none of the allegations by the complainant constituted any restrictive trade practice within the meaning of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969.

"Koolex" Lubricant

1025. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Technicians have developed a lubricant "Koolex" which can be used in the automobile industry ;

(b) the production capacity of this "Koolex" in its Shapur factory ;

(c) how does it help the growth of automobile industry ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Ministry of Petroleum, who are administratively concerned with the production of lubricants, have reported that they are not aware of any petroleum lubricant by the brand name of "Koolex".

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

[Translation]

Sale of Drugs at Fair Price in Rural Adivasi and Backward Areas

1026. **SHRI C.D. GAMIT :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out some programmes under which timely supply of drugs at fair prices would be assured to the people living in rural areas, especially in far-flung places, adivasi and backward areas ;

(b) if so, the policy of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The prices of price controlled drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. This ensures their availability at fair prices. The drugs are distributed in the rural and urban areas through retail trade outlets. In addition health needs in the rural areas are also met through primary health centres and other institutional arrangements evolved by the Ministry of Health and the State Governments.

[English]

New Telephone Connections in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras

1027. **SHRI ANIL BASU :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for new telephone connections in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras respectively ;

(b) the extent to which the said demand is being met; details in that order ; and

(c) the time by which the demand for new telephones will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The present demand for new telephone connection as on 1-2-1985 in Metro. Cities is as under :-

Metro city	Waiting List on 1-2-1985
Bombay	1,60,582
Calcutta	29,736
Delhi	1,34,129
Madras	37,686

(b) from February, 1985 to March, 86 it is proposed to meet the demand to the following extent :

1. Bombay	50,000
2. Calcutta	10,000
3. Delhi	35,000
4. Madras	12,000

(c) Every effort is being made to meet the above demand as early as possible, subject to availability of resources.

Opening of Post Offices during Seventh Five Year Plan Period

1028. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of post offices to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan, with year-wise and State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) for the Postal Department is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

Proposals from West Bengal Government for setting up projects

1029. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have sent proposals for the setting up of 2145 projects in the last seven years, out of which 769 projects have been approved ;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ;

(c) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of West Bengal :

(d) the total number of persons those proposed projects would have provided employment ; and

(e) the amount of finance needed for those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). During the period 1978 to 1984, 53 applications for the grant of industrial licences under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, were received from the Government of West Bengal for setting up of projects in that State in the fields of Electrical, Electronics and Petroleum etc. Of the above 53 applications, 26 Letters of intent have been issued and 24 were rejected while the remaining three are under consideration. Applications for industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are approved/rejected as per policy and also after taking into account the various techno-economic and locational factors.

(d) and (e). The figures of investment and employment are not being maintained centrally in the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

Decline in capacity utilization in Paper Industry

1030. **SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the economic viability of the paper industry is still uncertain despite a phenomenal growth in installed capacity of the domestic paper industry for the last few years ;

(b) whether the capacity utilisation has declined steadily from 79.5 per cent in 1978 to about 62 per cent at present ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Side by side with the growth of installed capacity, the overall production of paper and paper board in the country has shown considerable improvement. The fall in capacity utilisation is, however, mainly due to the rapid capacity build up in

recent years which is yet to be stabilised. Some of the large paper mills have also not been able to produce to optimum level on account of a variety of problems, including financial constraints, raw material shortages, etc. Various fiscal reliefs have been extended to assist the industry in general, and infrastructural support improved to enable the industry to achieve higher capacity utilisation.

Setting up of Complaints Cells in Telephone Districts

1031. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up Complaints Cells in the Area Manager's offices in Metropolitan Telephone Districts and in the office of the General Manager, Telephones in the case of major telephone districts ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Complaints Cells in the Major and Metropolitan Telephone Districts have been functioning for some years past.

At present in the Metropolitan Telephone Districts these are controlled by officers of Group 'A' in the Headquarters and each Area Manager's office alongwith other supporting staff and by an officer of Group 'A' or 'B' as per requirements alongwith other supporting staff in each Major Telephone District.

Construction of Post Offices, RMS and Administrative Buildings and Postal Stock Depots During Seventh Five Year Plan

1032. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices buildings, RMS Buildings, administrative buildings and postal stock depots proposed to be constructed during the Seventh Five Year Plan in different States ; and

(b) the year-wise and State-wise details thereof ?

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

(b). The Seventh Five-Year Plan is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission. As such building programme yearwise and state-wise has not been finalised so far.

Oil Exploration in Kerala

1033. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for oil exploration in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any attempts in this direction were made in the past ; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in offshore Kerala Konkan basin, about, 10,000 line kilometres of seismic lines are proposed to be shot. Depending on the results of survey, exploratory drilling would be undertaken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Eased on the surveys conducted so far, the onland Kerala is not considered prospective for hydrocarbons.

Opening of post offices in Aland Talukas, Gulbarga

1034. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have received any request dated the 31ST May, 1984 from President, BCCI, Aland, District Gulbarga regarding opening of Post Offices in Aland talukas ;

(b) if so, whether post offices have been opened there ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). Opening of new post offices and ungradation of existing post offices has been found not justified according to the departmental norms.

Telephone Facilities in Villages

1035. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the country which are presently covered by telephone facilities ;

(b) the time by which Government propose to cover the entire rural area with telephone net work ;

(c) whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out by his Ministry in that direction ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 21,310 villages in the country are having telephone facility i.e. Long Distance Public Telephone as on 15.1.85.

(b) The telephone facility is likely to become accessible within five kilometres to most of the habitations in the country progressively by 1990.

(c) Yes, Sir. A tentative programme has been formulated. This however will be subject to availability of financial and material resources.

(d) The telephone facility is planned to be extended progressively to principle villages in 23,000 Hexagons of 5 KMs side each during the 7th Five Year Plan period 1985-90, subject to availability of financial resources and material.

Opening of branch Post Offices in the village of Jaisalmer Barmer, Joohpur and Nagaur Districts of Rajasthan

1036. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to open branch post offices in villages having a population of one thousand or more in Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and Nagaur Districts, the most backward areas in Rajasthan, on the basis of the 1981 census so as to provide direct communication link between the rural masses of the area and the rest of the country; and

(b) if so, whether this will be done during the current year and 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Shiv Pachpaha and Chohtan Tehsil of Barmer District, Jaisalmer and Pokharan Tehsils of Jaisalmer district, Phalodi, Oslanm, Shergarh and Jodhpur Tehsils of Jodhpur district are considered as backward areas for the purpose of postal development where the relaxed norms of opening of post office in a cluster of villages having a population of 1000 or more within a radius of 1.5 kms apply.

(b) Post Offices are opened progressively in a phased manner subject to availability of funds. During 1985-86 opening of requisite number of post offices in these areas will be considered subject to the availability of fund and lifting of economy ban on creation of new post.

Safety of Ammonia Storage Installation of fact at Ernakulam

1037. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Will Bhopal be repeated in Cochin" appeared in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi on the 9th March, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to dispel the widespread apprehension on the safety of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd's (FACT) ammonia storage installation at the Wellington Island, Ernakulam ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To dispel the widespread apprehension on the safety of Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd's Ammonia storage installation at the Wellington Island, Ernakulam, the Press was taken around the installation on 1st March, 1985. After seeing the installation and the safety and monitoring arrangements, the press were satisfied that the fears of the general public about the safety of the tank were unfounded.

Representations of extra Departmental Employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department

1038. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the representations of extra departmental employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department have long been pending;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter ; and

(c) whether Government propose to call a meeting of the concerned staff and settle the matter and end the present frustrations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Representations from ED Agents in respect of matters relating to their service conditions are generally received.

The Government has already appointed a One-Man ED Enquiry Committee which will generally examine the working of the ED system in the Department of Posts and suggest such modifications and improvements as may be necessary to make the system efficient consistent with economy. In particular, the Committee will examine the existing basis for remunerating the services of the ED agents and the procedure for periodical review of their allowances and the facilities to be provided to the ED Agents in connection with Post Office work.

In view of the existence of this Committee, which will give opportunity to ED Agents also to give evidence and is already looking into the problems of ED agents, there is no need of calling a meeting of the concerned staff in this regard.

Production of N.P.K. Fertilizer

1039. SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage utilization, plant-wise in 1983-84 in regard to the Fertilizer Plants in India ; and

(b) the total quantity of N.P.K. Fertilizers to be produced as per the targets and the actual production ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Plant-wise capacity utilisation of fertilizer plants during 1983-84 is indicated in the attached statement.

(b) Target and actual production of Nitrogenous (N) and Phosphatic (P) fertilizers during the year 1983-84 were as follows:

	Target	Production
	(In lakh tonnes)	
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	38.0	34.85
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P)	11.0	10.48

There is no indigenous production of Potash (K) and its entire requirements are met from imports.

Statement

Percentage (%) Capacity Utilisation of Fertilizer Plants during 1983-84

Name of the Plant	Capacity Utilisation (%)
A. Nitrogen	
Sindri Modernisation	55.4
Gorakhpur	62.1
Ramagundam	35.3
Talcher	16.4
Nangal-I	73.9
Nangal-II	88.2
Bhatinda	60.8
Panipat	66.8
Namrup-I	45.3
Namrup-II	40.3
Durgapur	46.9
Barauni	38.6
Udyogamandal	40.0
Cochin-I	62.0
Cochin-II	105.0
Trombay	93.8
Trombay-IV	73.9
Trombay-V	92.2
Madras	52.7
Rourkela	18.7
Neyveli	82.0
Baroda	93.3
Vizag	87.7
Kota	93.2
Kanpur	79.8
Goa	81.6
Tuticorin	84.6
Mangalore	57.7
Ennore	56.9
Varanasi	37.0
Bharuch	77.4
Kalol/Kandla	100.2

Name of the Plant	Capacity Utilisation (%)
Phulpur	76.0
By-products	63.9

Total	67.2

B. P ₂ O ₅	
Sindri	6.3
Udyogamandal	57.3
Cochin-II	43.2
Trombay	90.0
Trombay-IV	73.9
Madras	80.4
Khetri	8.4
Baroda	104.2
Vizag	72.4
Goa	80.9
Tuticorin	83.6
Ennore	115.0
Kandla	103.5
SSP Units	83.2

Total	70.4

New Model of Maruti Car and its price etc.

1040. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether new Maruti model is proposed to be launched by the Maruti Udyog Limited ;

(b) if so, the details about its price model and capacity ; and

(c) by what time it will be available in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The company proposes to introduce, in 1986, a new model of the car based on the existing engine and transmission.

(b) and (c). The details have not yet been finalised by the company.

Pending cases in Supreme Court/High Court and revision of Policy of Transfer/Appointment/Retirement of Judges.

1041. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court and various High Courts for the last more than 5-10 years ;

(b) whether Government propose to overhaul their policy on judges' retirement age, appointment of more ad hoc judges to clear the mounting arrears, transfer of judges, etc ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Information as furnished by the Registrars of High Courts and Supreme Court is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to raise the present retirement age of Supreme Court and High Court Judges. Ad hoc Judges are appointed as and when felt necessary. There is no revision in the policy announced in the Press Note dated 28.1.83 regarding transfer of Chief Justices of High Courts.

Statement

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending for more than	
	Five years	Ten years
Supreme Court (Regular hearing matters only)	(As on 1.2.1985)	
	11385	2911

Name of the High Court	Number of cases pending for more than	
	Five years	Ten years
	(As on 31.12.1984)	
Andhra Pradesh	4349	...
Bombay	18428	1944
Gujrat	4867	47
Himachal Pradesh	2311	297

Kerala	922	1
Madhya Pradesh	5054	909
Orissa	2898	156
Patna	9539	1575
Punjab and Haryana	5807	65
Rajasthan	9013	1040
Sikkim	...	...

(As on 30.6. 1984)

Allahabad	45845	5019
Calcutta *	45069	11342
Delhi	12561	3418
Jammu and Kashmir	2771	236
Karnataka	16642	64
Madras	4471	3

(As on 30.6.1983)

Gauhati	2629	243
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* Main cases only.

Sale of Bombay High crude in international crude market

1042. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation is losing heavily on the sale of Bombay High Crude in the falling International crude market without a corresponding saving in the crude import bill ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The processing of Bombay High Crude in our refineries is maximised on the basis of its yield pattern and product demand and only the balance is exported against best competitive bids.

Enforcement of Section 30 of Advocates Act

1043. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Advocates Act, 1961 came into force in 1962 but section 30 thereof regarding the right of Advocates to practise has not yet been given effect to ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when Government propose to give effect to the provisions of section 30 of the Advocates Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961 has not yet been brought into force as there has been diversity in the views expressed in several quarters with regard to its provisions.

(d) No date has been fixed.

Transfer of Technology of U.S.A. to India in the sphere of Medicines and Drugs

1044. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to transfer some technology of U.S.A. to India ;

(b) if so, the spheres in which transfer of technology has taken place and the terms and conditions thereof ; and

(c) whether technology has been transferred in the sphere of medicine and drugs also ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). During the last 3 years six foreign collaborations of Indian Drug Companies with U.S.A. collaborators were approved. These were mainly for manufacture of drugs like Aspirin, Nalidixic Acid, Pentazocine, Phenylpherine, Benorylate, DL-Aminobutanol and Timed Release Pharmaceutical formulations. These were approved

in accordance with the policy parameters in this regard.

Increase in prices of Scooters and Motor Cycles

1045. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of two-wheeler scooters and motor cycles of popular brands have increased enormously over the past six years;

(b) if so, how the prices of popular brands scooters and motor cycles like Bajaj-150, Bajaj-Chetak, Vijay-Deluxe, Lambretta, Priya, Yezdi, Rajdoot etc. have risen since 1978 onwards (year to year) ;

(c) whether the low-consumption vehicles with high fuel efficiency like the Lohia-XE and VESPA-170 etc. intended to bring down the prices of scooters within the reach of the common man have themselves come out at prices much higher than earlier estimated; and

(d) if so, the extent of escalation and the reasons for the hike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The increase in prices of two wheelers over the past six years has not been excessive in comparison to increase in the general price index. The factual position in respect of a few models is indicated in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). The ex-factory prices of Lohia-XE and Vespa-170 scooters were Rs. 9600/- and Rs. 7400/- respectively in 1984 and their current ex-factory prices are Rs. 11355/- and 8 200/-. This increase in price has been mainly due to :

- (i) escalation in the cost of imported components on account of fluctuation in currency rates ;
- (ii) increase in the price of steel and aluminium.

Statement

Ex-factory prices (in Rs.)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Bajaj 150/Super	2975	3560	4550	4750	5280	5280	5540	6000
	3460	3885		5100			6000	
		4385						
Bajaj Chetak	3493	3700	4700	4900	5430	5430	5740	6180
	3600	4025		5250			6180	
		4525						
Priya	3353	3600	4475	4635	5145	5145	5345	5885
	3548	3550		4985			5885	
		3875						
		4375						
Lambretta/Lamby	3688	4066	4926	5211	5726	5726	5826	6226
	3750	4241		5461			5926	
	3850	4426					6226	
		4926						
Rajdoot	4550	5480	5730	6600	6600	6600	7600	8500
			6000				8000	
			6275					
Yezdi	4550	5000	5730	6600	6600	6600	7600	8500
	4850	5250	6000				8000	
		5480	6275					
Vijay Deluxe/Super	3920	4081	5231	5531	6075	6075	6260	6660
		4376		6075			6660	
		4551						
		5051						

Applications Pending and Show Cause Notices Issued to M/s. I. T. C. Ltd.

1046. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of each application of M/s. I. T. C. Ltd. pending finalisation under the Companies Act and MRTP Act ; and

(b) the details of each show cause notice for violation of the Companies Act and MRTP Act issued during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Only one application of M/s. I. T. C. Ltd. is pending under the Companies Act and no application is pending under the MRTP Act. The details of the application pending under the Companies Act are given in the attached statement.

(b) The details regarding each show-cause notice issued for the violation of the Companies Act and the MRTP Act during the last 3 years are given in the attached statement.

Statement

(a) Details of the pending application

M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. have sought the Government's approval under section 297(1) of the Companies Act for entering into a contract with Smt. C. Basu, wife of Shri A. Basu their Deputy Managing Director for writing a book provisionally titled 'ITC- The First 75 years'. The proposed contract envisages that M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. will pay the author—

- (i) Rs.10,000 simultaneously with the execution of the agreement;
- (ii) Rs.20,000 on delivery of the work by the author;
- (iii) Rs.15,000 upon acceptance of the work by the company; and
- (iv) Rs.5,000 immediately upon completion of proof-reading and checking by the author.

In addition, Rs.5 per each copy of the work printed and published in the first edition and 12½% of the printed price for subsequent editions will also be paid. Apart from these, payments of all out of pocket expenses connected with the collection of

documents, data, materials, information, photographs, illustrations including travel expenses incurred by the author will be reimbursed by the company. The company will also pay economy class air fare when travelling abroad and all expenses for first class hotel accommodation will be paid by the company. Out of pocket expenses as far as possible will be jointly agreed between the parties in advance.

(b) Details of show cause notice :

(i) A show cause notice was issued to M/s. I. T. C. Ltd. and its directors in June, 1984 for violation of Section 372(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 for investing in other companies in excess of 10% of the subscribed capital of the investee companies. M/s. I. T. C. Limited had invested in the year 1980 more than 50% of the subscribed capital of the following companies, namely :-

- a) M/s. Sumit Investments Ltd.
- b) M/s. Pinnacle Investments Ltd.
- c) M/s. Sage Investments Ltd.

A prosecution has been launched by the Registrar of Companies in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta for violation of Section 372(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 and the matter is still pending before the Court.

(ii) Another show cause notice was issued to M/s. I.T.C. Limited and its directors in June, 1984 for violation of Sections 294(2)/294-AA of the Companies Act, 1956 regarding the appointment of M/s. Raisina Publications Ltd., Delhi as Sole Selling Agents for export of cigarettes to USSR without obtaining the prior approval of the Central Government.

A prosecution in this case has been launched by the Registrar of Companies in the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta and is presently pending before the Court.

(iii) A show cause notice dated 8.3.1982 was issued to M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. calling upon the company to show cause as to why penal action under Section 53 read with Section 46 of the MRTP Act, 1969 should not be taken against it as well as against its concerned officers etc., as the company had allegedly established a new undertaking at Puri in the name of M/s. B.K. Singh & Co, for processing of marine products without obtaining

approval of the Central Government under section 22 of the Act.

In its reply to the show cause notice, the company, *inter-alia* stated that the arrangement between it and M/s. B.K. Singh & Co. was only a part of commercial transaction of a purely temporary nature and for purposes of exports only. The company had also indicated that this arrangement remained in existence only for a period of about three years and was discontinued thereafter.

In view of the mitigating circumstances of the case, as brought out by the company in its reply to the show cause notice and the nature of the arrangement, it was decided by the Government to treat the case as closed after administering them a warning to be more careful in future.

Introduction of Electronic Postal System

1047. SHRI G.G. SWELL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on account of the existing inadequacies in the postal system as well as the requirements of modern state and of commercial and industrial development and expansion, Government propose to introduce electronic mailing in the country on an experimental basis; and

(b) if so, whether the service will be more paying itself and ease the burden on the present postal system?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The present postal system is generally functioning quite efficiently. However, a proposal for introduction of Electronic Mail Service is under consideration in the Department of Posts.

(b) The financial implications of the proposal have not been fully worked out yet.

Mexican Assistance for Oil Drilling in Mahanadi Offshore in Bay of Bengal

1048. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil drilling is under operation in the Mahanadi offshore in the Bay of Bengal by Oil India and Mexico at present;

(b) if so, the extent of assistance supplied by Mexico so far to carry on oil drilling in the Mahanadi basin; and

(c) the details of the achievement made in the joint oil drilling so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Oil India Limited is carrying out drilling operations in Mahanadi Offshore in the Bay of Bengal.

(b) For the above project, O. I. L. have entered into service contracts with a Mexican firm for charter hire of a drilling rig, credit to the extent of US 26 million is to be provided by a nationalised Bank of Mexico to cover the cost of charter hire.

(c) O.I.L. have drilled 5 wells and the drilling of the 6th well is in progress. No commercially producible hydrocarbons have been discovered so far.

Setting up of Caprolactum Project by F.A.C.T.

1049. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited are waiting the final approval of the Union Government to go ahead with their caprolactum project; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Union Government propose to give their final approval ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of A Fertilizer Factory in Public Sector in Meghnagar, M.P.

1050. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the large deposits of rockphosphate in Dhanpura and Kelkuan in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh, it is proposed to set up any fertilizer factory in the Public Sector in Meghnagar; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal with the Government of India at present to set up any fertilizer factory in the Public Sector at Meghnagar, based on the deposits of rockphosphate in Dhanpura and Kelkuan in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh.

**Post Office Facility in the Rural/
Backward and Tribal Areas**

1051. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently liberalised the rules regarding the provision of Post Office facility in the rural/backward and tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details of this liberalised policy;

(c) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened in the backward areas of eastern Uttar Pradesh under this policy during 1985-86; and

(d) whether sanction has been given for opening these Post Offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A copy of the norms for opening rural Post Offices in the normal tribal and backward areas in force since 1978 is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Apportionment of the target for opening Post Offices in the backward areas of eastern U.P. during 85-86 has not yet been finalised.

Statement

Norms for Opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories :-

- (1) Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
- (2) Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) Opening of post offices in normal rural areas :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' Vil-

lages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

- (a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
- (b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.

- (a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;
- (b) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and
- (c) The Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) Opening of Post Offices in tribal and backward areas :

(i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :-

- (a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
- (b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :-

- (a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.
- (b) There should not be another Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office; and
- (c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Note. The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of :

(i) Normal rural areas; and (ii) Backward

and tribal. The Tribal areas have been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages of population/area served per Post Office or not.

(ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages provided with Post Offices, the area is given the status of "backward".

(iii) The all-India average per Post Office is 23.10 Sq. Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.

(iv) The concept of "Villy Areas" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

(3) Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urban Areas

Post Offices are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions :

(i) The Post Office should be financially self-supporting; and

(ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Kms. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Modification and Liberalisation of MRTP Act

[English]

1052. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for modification and liberalisation of the MRTP Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to raise the existing monetary limit of assets provided in section 20(a) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores.

[Translation]

Telephone Exchange of Bhikiyasen in Almora District (U.P.)

1053. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone exchange at Bhikiyasen in Almora District of Uttar Pradesh has been out of order for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to ensure smooth functioning of this exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Telephone exchange at Bhikiyasen is working satisfactorily.

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

[English]

Crisis in Engineering Industry

1054. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether engineering industry in the country is facing crisis ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the production of engineering industry during the last four years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on the latest data available on state-wise production of engineering industry, a statement is attached.

Statement		Value of output-State wise											(Rs. Lakhs)
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Manufacture of Machinery etc. except electrical			Manufacture of electrical Machinery, apparatus & supplies.			Manufacture of Transport equipment			1981-82	1981-82	
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1978-79			1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21558	12050	13463	18991	10994	28507	30996	35430	5863	7217	6372	8244
2.	Assam	496	442	242	242	356	555	NA	440	106	563	552	731
3.	Bihar	11451	11938	6462	19186	4101	7976	7578	6892	35205	33278	37809	52374
4.	Gujarat	22636	28610	35645	40150	12688	14922	18455	22435	3305	5025	5898	6474
5.	Haryana	21577	29249	32719	43146	6312	8384	12807	12957	9022	11190	12467	15688
6.	Himachal Pradesh	782	495	855	1512	271	337	326	557	...	...	...	...
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	52	100	102	106	110	132	241	265	24	43	87	63
8.	Karnataka	10426	13894	20617	18345	24817	31078	35082	24631	9603	11024	12580	16120
9.	Kerala	1303	1635	1281	2162	5815	8078	11300	11139	2081	2097	3233	4391
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1643	2139	2420	1730	19232	23210	29282	23148	1399	3708	3196	3390
11.	Maharashtra	74032	85994	112470	120562	54182	69328	86936	96110	54175	78372	99227	130654
12.	Manipur	NA	...	...	NA	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	Meghalaya	..	...	...	...	NA	NA	NA	NA	...	...	...	..
14.	Orissa	1459	2073	3220	3067	1244	1897	1915	3082	230	303	243	295
15.	Punjab	8235	9685	14893	16049	4016	4890	7108	7800	11925	16689	21155	27209
16.	Rajasthan	4286	5342	6595	7263	4289	5998	6599	8543	2246	4144	9362	6260
17.	Tamil Nadu	42102	50003	57901	74647	12795	16009	20772	26299	35397	47865	54875	73663

...	12*	...	...	...	...	...
28491	37872	48918	9364	14308	18941	19330
35262	41087	43636	27659	35403	43557	51643
...	...	...	54	54	61	71
208	285	386	448	633	791	942
12466	15870	18914	3239	4789	5119	5208
88	108	123	996	1111	1337	1304
149	122	117	35	39	30	15

Excess Telephone Bills

1055. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Fraud behind phone bills" appeared in the "Times of India" of 15th February, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to check the undesirable practices adopted by the Telephone Exchange staff in the metropolitan cities to save the helpless telephone subscribers from excess billing ?

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

(b) It is alleged that certain trunks calls have been put through after diversion of telephone lines in Bombay Telephone system in connivance with staff and bills were sent to wrong parties.

(c) Detailed investigations are in progress and appropriate action will be taken on the outcome of the report.

Some of the preventive steps in this regard taken are :-

1. Raising of Distribution points of telephones.
2. Locking of distribution points.
3. Restriction to entry into the main distribution frame room of Telephone Exchange.
4. Formation of Vigilance Squads for quick investigations.
5. Billing is being computerised at some places.
6. Whenever serious complaints of diversion of telephone lines are received, investigations through Vigilance Organisations are arranged.

Workers Participation in Management

1056. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in the implementation of Government's policy of workers' participation in the management

and appointing workers' representatives on the Boards of Management of chemical and pharmaceutical units under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether claims of any union have been rejected in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the names of the unions whose claims have been rejected and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The scheme for employees' participation in management contained in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, (Deptt. of Labour) Resolution dated 30th December, 1983 envisages representation of the workers at shop floor and plant levels through consensus to be arrived at in consultation with the concerned trade union leaders. As regards its implementation in the Central Government Undertakings in Chemical and Pharmaceutical industry, the Hindustan Organic Chemicals has reported that the scheme has already been implemented. The Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. (HIL) has reported that the scheme has been implemented in its Delhi unit. The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd (IDPL) has implemented the scheme in its units at Rishikesh, Gurgaon and Hyderabad. Action is on for implementation of the scheme in the other units of Hindustan Insecticides Limited and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited as well as in other public sector pharmaceuticals undertakings.

With regard to employees' participation at the Board level, certain preparatory steps have been initiated by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (I.D.P.L.) under this Ministry. The formal proposal from the Company is still awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply and Demand of LPG

1057. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases brought to the notice of Government that huge quantity of gases have been flared in the recent past and more are destined to be burnt with the progress of oil exploration by ONGC,

because of inadequate facility of tapping and separating LPG ;

(b) whether Government have yet to arrange separation of LPG from these gases and create refilling stations and retail outlets all over the country ;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the requirement of LPG in the country ; and

(d) the steps Government have been taken to meet its demand which is increasing day-by-day in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). A part of the gas produced by the ONGC in the Western offshore region is being flared for want of adequate compression facilities in the offshore at present. Facilities for separation, bottling and sale already exist for that part of the gas which is brought onshore. Additional facilities are also being created to take care of the gas that would be brought ashore after additional compression facilities are created.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To meet the continuously increasing demand of LPG, the oil industry is in the process of developing additional facilities under Phase III of LPG Marketing Programme.

Production of Oil

1058. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of oil being produced in the country other than the Bombay High, Centre-wise during the last three years (year-wise) ;

(b) whether some centres have been recording a steady decline in production ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) State-wise production of crude oil during the last three years has been as follows :—

	(Million tonnes)		
	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Gujarat
1981-82	0.002	4.795	3.422
1982-83	0.001	5.000	3.185
1983-84	0.031	5.009	3.588

(b) Yes, Sir. Some fields have shown a steady decline in production.

(c) As the field becomes old the production starts declining due to greater water/gas cut and decline in reservoir pressure.

Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals

1059. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited is suffering huge losses for the last few years ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve its functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The net loss of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited is progressively declining from Rs. 36 Lakhs in 1981-82 to Rs. 12 Lakhs in 1983-84.

(b) The losses are due to the reasons such as severe competition for the products of the company and huge outstandings particularly with the State Governments.

(c) The company is taking remedial measures such as modernisation in the factories, cost reduction, improvement in the management system, increase in the trade sales and diversification of commercial activities.

Drug Price Control

1061. SHRI SYED MASUDAL' HOS-SAIN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for drug price control ;

(b) whether the said price control is based upon therapeutic groups ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Prices of price controlled drugs

are controlled under the provisions of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1979, which was issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(b) and (c). Specified formulations are mentioned in the third schedule to the DPCO under Category I and Category II whereas the remaining price controlled formulations are listed by therapeutic groups under category III of the said schedule. Bulk drugs required for the production of Category I and II formulations are specified in the First Schedule whereas an illustrative list of bulk drugs required for the production of Category III formulations is given in the Second Schedule.

Proposal to set up more mini cement plants during Seventh Five Year Plan

1062. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up more number of mini cement plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the name of the States where more number of mini cement plants are expected to be set up ; and

(c) the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). In addition to the existing 23 mini cement plants, there are 241 approved schemes which are under various stages of implementation. Some of these approved schemes are likely to result in setting up mini cement plants during the Seventh Plan Period. States in respect of which there are more than 10 approved schemes are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(c) Applications for setting up mini cement plants based on Vertical Shaft Kiln (VSK) Technology are considered for grant of industrial licences provided the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations concerned certify to the effect that the proposed mini cement plants are located in areas where limestone deposits cannot sustain large cement plants but can support only mini cement plants.

Steps to meet requirement of Small cars

1063. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps envisaged to meet the requirement of small cars in the country to eliminate black market in cars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Maruti Udyog Limited will be producing over 20,000 cars during 1984-85 and shall endeavour to manufacture 36,000 cars during 1985-86 in addition to 12,000 vans. The production will be further stepped up in the subsequent years with a view to meeting demand.

[Translation]

Distribution of Kerosene to States

1064. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted in allotting the quota of kerosene to States, who fixes its rates and how they are fixed ; and

(b) the names of the States which have sought increase in their quota of kerosene and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM. (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The quota of kerosene of various States and Union Territories is determined on the basis of 5% growth over the allocation made for corresponding 4-month block of the previous year.

The Government fixes the basic ceiling selling price of kerosene and the competent authority in the State Government fixes the retail price by adding to the basic ceiling selling price the following elements as laid down in clause 3 of the kerosene (Fixation of ceiling prices) Order, 1970 :—

(i) Rail freight or freight by the cheapest mode of transport from the nearest refinery.

(ii) Sales tax, local taxes, dealer's commission, etc.

(b) Most States have been seeking increase in their allocation of Kerosene oil. In this context also a one-man Committee has been appointed to review the present system of

allocation and to advice Government about the rationale to be adopted for kerosene allocations to the States. This Committee is expected to submit its report by July, 1985.

[English]

Kalahandi as "No Industry" District

1065. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Orissa to declare Kalahandi District as "No Industry" District ; and

(b) whether Government propose to declare this District as "No Industry" District keeping in view the backwardness of the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) : As there is a medium scale industry existing, it is not eligible for inclusion in the list of 'No Industry Districts'.

Installation of 2000 Lines Containerised Exchange at Aizawl, Mizoram

1066. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal a 2000 line containerised Exchange at Aizawl in Mizoram ; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which it will be in operation ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

L.P.G. Supply in Kerala

1067. SHRI A. CHARLES :

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

(a) whether Government have come to know of great hardship being faced by people due to the acute scarcity of cooking gas in Kerala especially in Trivandrum City;

(b) whether Union Government are aware of the serious irregularities being committed by the distribution agencies in the distribution of gas ;

(c) whether Government propose to institute an inquiry into the whole matter ; and

(d) whether urgent steps are proposed to be taken for an uninterrupted supply of cooking gas in the aforesaid area ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Refill supplies of LPG in the Southern Region including Kerala were disrupted following closure of the Cochin Refinery after the fire accident in March, 1984. With the Refinery resuming production there is considerable improvement in the position and it is expected the normalcy would be achieved by the middle of April, 1985.

Setting up Circuit Benches of High Courts

1068. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals for establishment of Circuit High Courts in different States to ensure Justice at the door ; and

(b) if so, which are the places being considered for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) While the Government is not averse to the establishment of Circuit Benches of High Courts, a view in the matter could be taken after receipt of the report of the Jaswant Singh Commission on the establishment of permanent Benches of certain High Courts as well as on the general question of having Benches of High Courts and on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in this regard.

Projects Envisaged under Southern air Command, Trivandrum

1069. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the projects envisaged under the newly created Southern Air Command in Trivandrum ;

(b) the operational jurisdiction of this Command, when fully set up ;

(c) the total estimated outlay, projected time span of implementation ;

(d) the present stage of implementation ; and

(e) whether Government propose to accord the highest priority to the scheme which is vital to the defence needs of the country and for the development of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (e). Jurisdiction of the Southern Air Command covers the Southern Peninsula and the Island Territories of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. During the course of next few years, several air force units will be established in this area in accordance with operational plans and priorities. It will not be in public interest to disclose further details.

[Translation]

Production of Fertilizers

1070. **SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of each type of fertilizers produced in the country at present and the demand thereof ;

(b) the quantum of fertilizers needed to be produced in the country to meet the requirement to ensure good crop ; and

(c) Government's scheme to make up the shortage of fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Demand and production of fertilizers during the year 1984-85 are estimated to be as follow : —

	Demand (Estimated Consumption)	Production (Estimated)
	(In lakh tonnes)	
Nitrogen (N)	56.44	39.6
P ₂ O ₅ (P)	18.65	12.6
Potash (K)	8.65	There is no indigenous production of Potash (K)

(b) To the extent production of fertilizers falls short of the requirements, imports are arranged to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers to the farmers. Since the requirements of fertilizers vary from year to year, it is difficult to indicate a precise figure of production which can be considered adequate to meet the requirements.

(c) Indigenous production of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers is not yet adequate to meet their entire demand. Imports are, therefore, arranged to meet the gap between the demand and indigenous production every year. The demand for Potassic fertilizers is met entirely from imports because there is no indigenous production of Potash.

A major programme for augmentation of indigenous production capacity of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers has been undertaken in order to reduce considerably the gap between their demand and production within the country.

[English]

Decision regarding take over of Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited by Bharat Brakes and Valves Co. Limited

1071. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Bharat Brakes and Valves Company Limited recommending take over of Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited located at Dum Dum in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, when Government would take a final decision in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Management take-over period in respect of M/s Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Ltd. has been extended upto 30.4.85 to enable Government to take a view on the final disposition of the undertaking after examining various alternatives including the feasibility of M/s. Bharat Brakes and Valves Co. Ltd.'s taking over the undertaking.

Foreign collaboration agreements

1072. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND**

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise number of foreign collaboration agreements made during the last three years, giving details of (i) the names of the countries ; (ii) the field of collaboration ; and (iii) the names of the Indian partners ; and

(b) whether collaborations are in Public Sector or Private Sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Government has approved 590, 673 and 752 proposals for foreign collaboration during 1982, 1983 and

1984 respectively. Details i.e. name of the Indian Company, Foreign Collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration, of all approved foreign collaborations, whether in Public Sector or Private Sector, are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. Out of 752 proposals for foreign collaboration approved by Government, the details in respect of 740 proposals have already been published by Indian Investment Centre. The particulars of remaining 12 proposals for foreign collaboration are yet to be published. A statement showing the details is enclosed.

Statement

Supplementary List of foreign Technical/Financial Collaboration cases approved during, 1984.

Sl.No.	Name of the Indian Co.	Name of the Foreign Co.	Item of manufacture/Activity	Nature of collaboration
1.	M/s. Neptune Equipment Pvt. Ltd., 128 New Cloth Market, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad-380001. (Gujarat).	M/s. Alfred Karchar, GmbH and Co., West Germany.	High Pressure Cleaning Equipment	Technical
2.	M/s. Universal Eng. Corpn. E-2/77, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.	M/s. Kabag Karllsruher Bau-maschinen GmbH, West Ger-many.	Concrete Mixing and batching plants	Technical
3.	M/s. NCEF Limited, Post Bag 3876, Bangalore-560038.	M/s. AEC-Telefunken, West Germany.	Engaging the Services of foreign technicians	Technical
4.	Dr. Nagappa Chandrashekhara, Saket, 8/10, Bull Temple Rd. Basavangudi, Bangalore-560004.	M/s. Datalogic S.P.A. Italy.	Optic Electronic Switch	Financial
5.	M/s. Sunil Steel Industries Pvt. Ltd., 22, Baroda Street Bombay-400009.	M/s. Aliabdullatif Hassan Alsarraf, Kuwait.	Steel Cast Rolls and General Steel Castings	Financial
6.	M/s. Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., Construction House, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-400036.	Auto Wrappers (Norwich) U.K.	Biscuit wrapping M/s. 'WL' Type-Speed 32 packs per minute of about 13 rectangular Biscuit in double wrapped wax paper.	Technical
7.	M/s. Deccan Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., 5-2-175/1, Rashtrapathi Rd. Secunderabad-500003.	M/s. Harefield Rubber Co. Ltd.,	Rubber flooring tiles	Technical
8.	M/s. International Conveyor Ltd., 10 Middleton Row, Calcutta-700071	M/s. B.B.A. Group Ltd., England.	PVC Mining Conveyor Beltings.	Technical

Chemical Handling equipment for oil exploration	Technical
Technical Services and sales/arrangements	Technical
Filter Media Bags	Technical
High Speed Steel Alloy Metal Powder Etc.	Financial

Unlicensed Radio and T.V. sets

1073. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey was conducted to locate the unlicensed Radio and T.V. sets in the country during 1984;

(b) if so, the number of radio and T.V. sets found unlicensed ;

(c) the amount realised from the owners of unlicensed radio and T.V. sets during 1984 ; and

(d) the steps contemplated to un-earth the radio and T.V. sets working without proper licences during 1985 ?

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

(b) 2,59,321 (two lakh fifty nine thousand three hundred twenty-one) radio and 89,676 (Eighty-nine-thousand six hundred and seventy-six) TV sets.

(c) Rs. 66,74,424 (Sixty-six lakh seventy-four thousand four hundred twenty-four) for radios and Rs. 64,52,700 (Sixty-four lakh fifty-two thousand and seven hundred) for TV sets.

(d) Licensing of radio and television sets stands abolished from 17th March 1985.

Telephone Exchange in Delhi

1074. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges functioning in Delhi and their location ;

(b) the number of lines in each telephone exchange ;

(c) the number of persons on waiting list for getting new telephone connections in each exchange as on the 31st December, 1984 ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to establish more telephone exchanges in Delhi to cover the waiting list of those persons who have been registered till December, 1982; and

(e) if so, the time by which the new exchanges are likely to be established and start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 50 telephone exchanges functioning in Delhi telephones. The names and their locations are given in the statement-A.

(b) The capacity of existing telephone exchanges is given in the statement-A under Col. 4.

(c) The number of persons on the waiting list in various exchanges on 31st December, 1984 is as per statement-A under Col. 5.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. There are proposals to instal new telephone exchanges and expand the existing telephone exchanges to clear the pending waiting list. The proposed Year-wise commissioning programme for three years is as per statement-B. This will however depend upon the availability of cables and resources.

Statement A

Sr. No.	Exchange	Location	No. of lines equipped.	No. of persons on the W/List (31.12.84)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	North Area :			
1.	Tis Hazari II	Tis Hazari	10,000	7,373
2.	Tis Hazari III	Tis Hazari	20,000	
3.	Tis Hazari IV	Tis Hazari	10,000	
4.	Shakti Nagar I	Shakti Nagar	20,000	17,304
5.	Shakti Nagar-II	Shakti Nagar	3,600	
6.	Alipur	Alipur	200	21
7.	Badli	Badli	600	494
8.	Narela	Narela	600	223
2.	East Area :			
9.	Shahdara East	Shahadara	4,000	5,324

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Shahadara I	Shahdara	2,100	9,966
11.	Laxmi Nagar	Laxmi Nagar	1,200	
12.	Delhi Gate I	Delhi Gate	9,600	7,720
13.	Delhi Gate II	Delhi Gate	9,900	
14.	Idgah-I	Idgah	9,000	10,770
15.	Idgah-II	Idgah	10,000	
16.	Idgah-IV	Idgah	10,000	
17.	Ghaziabad-I	Ghaziabad	2,100	1,100
18.	Ghaziabad-II	Ghaziabad	4,000	821
19.	She East II	Shahadara	2,000	432
3.	South Area ;			
20.	Chanakyapuri	Chanakyapuri	10,000	3,005
21.	Chanakyapuri	Chanakyapuri	8,400	
22.	Okhla	Okhla	7,000	6,198
23.	Nehru Place-I	Nehru Place	2,400	7,010
24.	Nehru Place-II	Nehru Place	10,000	
25.	Hauz Khas-I	Hauz Khas	7,600	9,354
26.	Hauz Khas-II	Hauz Khas	10,000	
27.	Faridabad	Faridabad	5,100	3,009
28.	Badarpur	Badarpur	700	57
29.	Ballabgarh	Ballabgarh	1,500	407
4.	West Area:			
30.	Cantt.	Cantt.	3,000	333
31.	Rajouri Garden	Rajouri Garden	6,000	21,638
32.	Rajouri Garden-I	-do-	5,000	
33.	Rajouri Garden-III	-do-	10,000	
34.	Janakpuri	Janakpuri	2,700	3,468
35.	Karol Bagh-I	Karol Bagh	10,000	7,219
36.	Karol Bagh-II	Karol Bagh	9,000	
37.	Karol Bagh-III	Karol Bagh	10,000	
38.	Bahadurgarh Mandi	Bahadurgarh Mandi	400	253
39.	Najafgarh	Najafgarh	300	230
40.	Nangloi	Nangloi	500	644
5.	Central Area :			
41.	Janpath-I	Janpath	3,000	1,791
42.	Janpath-II	Janpath	5,000	
43.	Janpath-IV	Janpath	2,500	
44.	Janpath-V	Janpath	2,600	601
45.	Sena Bhawan	Sena Bhawan	10,000	
46.	Rajpath	Shastri Bhawan	8,900	1,916
47.	Connaught Place	C. Place	4,200	460
48.	Jorbagh-I	Jorbagh	12,600	4,988
49.	Jorbagh-II	Jorbagh	6,000	
50.	Pragati Maidan	Pragati Maidan	400	

Statement B*New Exchanges which are likely to be established and start function*

Name of the exchange	Type	Capacity
I. Exchange targeted to be commissioned during the balance period of 84-85		
1. Kidwai Bhawan	Electronic	10,000 lines (To replace the existing Level-4 exchange). of 4200 lines.
2. Janpath-II	Crossbar	1,000 lines.
II. Exchange to be commissioned during 1985-86 :		
1. Nehru Place-III	Electronic	10,000 lines. (To replace 2,400 lines).
2. Karol Bagh-IV	-do-	10,000 lines. (To replace 5,000 lines)
3. Nehru Place-III (EXPANSION).	-do-	10,000 lines.
4. Rajouri Garden-III	-do-	10,000 lines.
5. Tis-Hazari-IV (EXPANSION).	-do-	10,000 lines.
6. Idgah-III	Crossbar	10,000 lines.
7. Expansion of Strowger Exchanges.	Replacement Net	7,400 lines. addition 47,600 lines
III. Exchanges proposed to be commissioned during 1986-87 :		
1. Rajouri Garden	Digital Electronic	10,000 lines. (E 10 B)
2. Sahdara (South)	-do-	15,000 lines.
3. Shakti Nagar-III	-do-	10,000 lines.
4. Okhla-II	-do-	10,000 lines.
5. Nehru Place-IV	-do-	10,000 lines.
6. Shakti Nagar-III (EXPANSION)	-do-	10,000 lines.
7. Badli	-do-	1,000 lines.
8. Rajouri Garden	-do-	6,000 lines.
9. Bahadurgarh	-do-	2,000 lines.
10. Najafgarh	Electronic	1,000 lines.
11. Nangloi	-do-	1,000 lines.
12. Expansion of existing exchanges i.c. Gaziabad, Janakpuri and Ballabgarh exchanges	Replacement Net addition	4,500 lines. 4,000 lines. 76,500 lines.
IV. Exchange to be commissioned during 1987-88 :		
1. Sahdara (South) (EXPANSION)	Electronic	5,000 lines.
2. Shahdara	-do-	5,000 lines. (To replace the existing '21' Exchange).
3. Ghaziabad-III	-do-	8,000 lines (To replace the existing '85' Exchange).
4. Badarpur	-do-	2,000 lines.
	Replacement Net addition	4,900 lines. 15,100 lines.

The above commissioning programme will however depend on availability of cables and resources.

Nationalisation of M/s. Carter Pooler and Company (Pvt.) Ltd.

1075. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received repeated representations from the Government of West Bengal to nationalise M/s. Carter Pooler and Company (Private) Limited; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the proposal of State Government to nationalise the above unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The undertaking of M/s. Carter Pooler and Company (Pvt.) Limited had already been de-notified on 30.4.1983 and stands vested in the official liquidator appointed by the Calcutta High Court. The undertaking was denotified after careful consideration of its future viability and in accordance with Government policy. The question of nationalisation of this company, therefore, does not arise at this stage.

Delay in Transmission/Delivery of Postal Articles in Raniganj Coal Belt Area

1076. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated the 10th December, 1984 from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce, Raniganj (Burdwan District, West Bengal) about the inordinate delay in the transmission/delivery of postal articles in Raniganj Coal belt area;

(b) the details of their specific complaints and suggestions to improve the services; and

(c) the steps Government have been taken to avoid such inordinate delay in postal transmission/delivery system?

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

(b) It has been complained that letters between New Delhi-Calcutta-Raniganj and vice-versa and within the Raniganj area are getting unusually delayed in transit/delivery. Instances of 28 such cases have been furni-

shed. No suggestion for improvement of service has been cited.

(c) Similar complaints were also received in the past and investigated. Mail and delivery arrangements were revised where necessary for improving the service and a special watch was kept. PMG Calcutta is conducting enquiries into this particular complaint of the Raniganj chamber of Commerce also.

Opening of New Post Offices in the Hill and Backward Districts of Orissa

1077. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of new post offices opened in each district of Orissa during 1984;

(b) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in the hill and backward districts of Orissa during 1985; and

(c) the criteria adopted for opening of new post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) 3 new post offices could be opened in 1984 one each in the district of Keonjhar, Deonghar and Mayur Bhanj due to economy orders banning the creation of new posts.

(b) 42 new post offices are proposed to be opened in hilly and backward district of Orissa during 1985 subject to the availability of funds and lifting of economy orders banning the creation of new posts.

(c) The present norms for opening new post offices are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Norms for Opening of Post Offices in rural areas

(A) Criteria for opening of post offices in rural areas

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have been classified into two categories :-

- (1) Post Offices in normal rural areas; and
- (2) Post Offices in tribal or backward areas;

(I) Opening of post offices in normal rural areas:

- (i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the

following conditions.

- (a) There is no other post office within a distance of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
 - (b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.
- (ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.
- (a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;
 - (b) There is no other Post Office within a distance of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and
 - (c) The Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25% of its estimated cost.
- (2) **Opening of Post Offices in tribal and backward areas:**
- (i) Post Offices in 'gram-panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions
- (a) There is no other post office within a distance of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and
 - (b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.
- (ii) Post Offices in 'Non-gram panchayat' villages may be opened subject to the following conditions.
- (a) The village (or an integrated cluster of villages within a radius of 1.5 Kms.) should have a population of 1,000 or more.
 - (b) There should not be another Post Office within a distance of 3 Kms. from the proposed Post Office; and
 - (c) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10% of its estimated cost.

Note : The Rural Post Offices fall into the category of :

- (i) Normal rural areas; and (ii) Backward and tribal. The Tribal areas have

been defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Backward areas from the postal development point of view, are defined considering the state of development of a particular area is 100% behind the all-India averages of population/area served per Post Office or not.

- (ii) Secondly, when a particular area is worse off than the all-India average and also the Circle average on counts of population/area served, besides comparing unfavourably with the Circle as a whole in respect of percentage of villages provided with Post Offices, the area is given the status of "backward".
- (iii) The all-India average per Post Office is 23.10 Sq. Kms. and population 4,805. The backward areas and the tribal areas are subsidized more in order to bring them up at a faster pace.
- (iv) The concept of "Hilly Areas" has been dispensed with as hilly areas which are also tribal areas, are automatically covered in the category of 'Tribal Areas'.

(B) Criteria for opening Post Offices in Urban Areas

Post Office are opened in urban areas subject to the following conditions.

- (i) The Post Office should be financially self supporting; and
- (ii) The minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1 Km. in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two Post Offices should be 1.5 Kms.

Heads of Circles are competent to relax the distance condition in 10% of the cases every year.

Telephone System in Calcutta During Rainy seasons

1078. SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the telephone system in Calcutta is seriously affected during rainy season;

(b) the precautionary steps Government are taking to save the already crippled telephone system of Calcutta in the coming rainy seasons; and

(c) whether the previous experiences have been properly studied regarding massive faults in the system and whether corrective steps would be taken accordingly?

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

(b) Precautionary measures being taken are given below:-

- (i) Replacement of faulty and old cables.
- (ii) Pressurisation of primary, secondary and junction Cables.
- (iii) Use of jelly filled cables in distribution network.
- (v) Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed.
- (vi) Patrolling of cable routes to detect damages as and when caused.
- (vii) More extensive coordination with various authorities for preventing damages to cables.
- (viii) More vigilance over minimisation of repair time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Improvement in the Postal and Delivery Services

1079. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the postal and delivery services of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Department is constantly reviewing the working of the entire postal system and is examining ways and means to improve it.

(b) and (c). The method of monitoring mail has been tightened up and several suggestions for streamlining and improving the

working procedures are under examination.

Affected Employees of Sick Units in the Country

1080. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees affected in sick units; and

(b) whether any responsibility lies on the part of the Union Government to rehabilitate the working force through reviving the sick units or to provide alternative jobs to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Data on sick industrial units are collected by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of definition of "sickness" adopted by it. Information about the number of persons employed in these units is not collected by Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Government do not consider it either feasible or necessary to revive every sick industrial unit. According to the existing policy guidelines, banks and financial institutions prepare rehabilitation scheme on the basis of diagnostic studies providing, *inter alia*, for reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, management support, relief or rescheduling of debt-service liabilities etc. Government also provide such reliefs and concessions as may be feasible and necessary as part of the rehabilitation package prepared by banks and financial institutions. In addition; healthy units are also encouraged through Income Tax Relief to take over sick units. Assistance is also available under Technical Development Fund and the Import Policy for Import of capital goods for modernisation and replacement of obsolete plant and machinery. Properly administered, these measures are expected to revive a potentially viable sick industrial unit.

Deteriorating Telephone and Telegraph Service in Raniganj Coal-Belt Area

1081. **SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum dated the 8th December 1984 from Raniganj Chamber of Commerce, Rani-

ganj (West Bengal) complaining about deteriorating telephone and telegraph services in Raniganj Coal-belt area;

(b) the details of their complaints and suggestions; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the telephone/telegraph service in the important coal belt area of Raniganj?

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

(b) Details of the complaint are as under:

(i) Interrupted dial tone and inadequacy of group dialling circuits.

(ii) Telegraph services thrown out of gear on 27th Nov.84 and trouble continued for 5 consecutive days.

Suggestions :

(i) Requests for deputing a Central team of experts to survey and recommend remedy.

(ii) Functioning of all exchanges to be upgraded.

(c) The following steps are being taken to improve the telephone/ telegraph services in the important coal belt area of Raniganj :-

(i) Junction network of the group dialling exchanges is being augmented for improving the working of group dialling system.

(ii) Jamurahat MAX II has been expanded from 100 to 200 lines.

(iii) Bahula exchange is being expanded from 300 to 400 lines.

(iv) A 30 channel PCM system between Asansol and Barakar is under installation and STD circuits from Barakar will be routed over this PCM system for better service-ability and performance.

(v) Recommendation made by the Study Group for the improvement of Raniganj coal belt area are being implemented progressively.

(vi) Following programmes are planned for various exchanges in the group dialling network in 7th plan period.

1. Asansol-expansion from 2400 to 3000 lines

Barakar expansion from 600 to 900 lines

Burnpur expansion from 400 to 500 lines

2. Raniganj MAX II 1300 lines to be replaced by MAX I of 2000 line ICP Crossbar

3. Replacement of existing MAX III exchanges at Andal and Pandabeswar by MAXII exchanges and inclusion of these in the Group dialling network.

4. Opening of UNIT II MAX I at Kumarpur within the local area of Asansol Max I.

5. A departmental Telegraph Office at Raniganj replacing the existing combined office is under installation. This will help in better service and quick disposal of telegraph traffic of Raniganj coal-belt area.

Opening of A Post Office at Sripalli-Hill View, New Upper Chelidanga, Asansol

1082. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening a post office at Sripalli-Hill View, New UPPER Chelidanga which is one of the most populated areas of Asansol:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is already a Delivery Sub Post Office at Upper Chelidanga with 3 non-delivery sub offices at (1) Asansol Court (2) Hill View (3) Kumarpur under its delivery jurisdiction which are considered sufficient to render postal services for the area.

Allotment of Kerosene to Different States

1083. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) The demand of kerosene in different States, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the allotment, State-wise and month-wise during the last three years;

(c) actual supply to the States, State-wise and month-wise during the above mentioned period;

(d) whether there is any gap between demand and supply;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to remove the gap by increasing the supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). At present the requirement of kerosene of each State/Union Territory is assessed by allowing 5% growth over the allocations made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis.

A statement giving allocations and sales made to each State/Union Territory during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 is enclosed as Annexure-I. The time and labour involved in furnishing month-wise details for the three years may not be commensurate with the objective proposed to be achieved.

(d) to (f). As can be seen from the attached statement, the sales have been largely in keeping with the allocations.

To review the present system of allocation and to advise Govt. about the rationale to be adopted for kerosene allocations to the States, a one-man Committee has been appointed. This Committee is expected to submit its report by July, 1985.

Statement

State-wise kerosene allocation and sales made to States/Union Territories during 1982, 1983 and 1984.

(Figures in Tonnes)

S.No.	Name of State/ U. Territory.	1982 Allocation	1982 Sales	1983 Allocation	1983 Sales	1984 Allocation	1984 Sales (Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377,500	369,845	390,920	391,987	410,480	409,100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,700	4,960	6,050	4,483	6,340	6,432
3.	Andman & Nicobar	2,400	1,173	2,300	1,462	2,060	1,778
4.	Assam	141,450	41,129	163,500	152,665	171,270	171,777
5.	Bihar	265,900	263,208	278,410	272,277	298,250	296,328
6.	Chandigarh	12,600	12,370	13,360	13,210	14,228	14,530
7.	Dadra & N. Havell	2,400	2,839*	1,900	2,054*	2,060	4,321*
8.	Delhi	152,200	147,360	159,237	153,165	164,090	162,390
9.	Gujarat	481,800	488,868	506,900	499,507	538,880	537,200
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11,900	15,685†	20,100	11,147†	21,140	11,484
11.	Haryana	91,312	92,050	98,628	101,040	110,020	113,890
12.	Himachal Pradesh	20,600	25,510	22,100	21,271	24,390	23,493
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	39,100	37,590	42,180	44,129	46,690	46,980
14.	Karnataka	283,700	275,375	292,000	282,893	309,660	303,917
15.	Kerala	150,700	144,880	158,150	152,662	171,580	170,185
16.	Madhya Pradesh	216,200	218,867	236,320	229,503	255,120	252,168
17.	Maharashtra	928,397	920,819	979,786	950,347	10,24,680	10,22,820
18.	Manipur	11,800	11,665	14,150	13,046	14,840	14,906
19.	Meghalaya	9,100	9,047	10,490	9,953	10,380	10,794
20.	Mizoram	4,400	2,694	3,830	3,365	4,140	3,860

21. Nagaland	5,800	5,202	6,010	6,236	6,900	7,002
22. Orissa	96,046	85,498	91,670	90,868	100,900	99,004
23. Punjab	184,000	195,990	207,290	206,187	221,010	223,080
24. Pondicherry	8,900	8,278	9,240	9,139	10,200	9,710
25. Rajas than	151,900	151,130	159,570	157,704	172,380	172,458
26. Sikkim	5,700	2,783	4,540	3,489	5,060	2,938
27. Tamilnadu	416,500	108,348	437,010	425,007	460,085	460,786
28. Tripura	13,000	11,180	13,350	11,686	15,030	12,248
29. Uttar Pradesh	539,591	543,740	600,760	599,006	638,520	640,889
30. West Bengal	439,900	442,177	475,270	473,721	526,600	529,046
31. Lakshadweep	360	N.A.	360	N.A.	600	N.A.

Total	50,81,856	50,35,131	54,04,381	53,02,740	57,57,743	57,46,554
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* Including sales made in Daman & Diu.

† Excluding Sales made in Daman & Diu.

N.A. Stands for not available.

Intrusion by Shri Lanka Naval Boats into Indian Territorial Waters

1084. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has recently been any intrusion into Indian territorial waters by Sri Lanka naval boats; and

(b) if so, the action taken to prevent violation of the sanctity of Indian territorial waters ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Patrolling in Palk Bay area by the Indian Coast Guard and Naval Patrol vessels on the Indian side of the maritime boundary has been intensified. This has been supplemented also by aerial surveillance. Besides, the matter has also been taken up through diplomatic channels and a strong protest has been lodged.

Industrial units lying closed in West Bengal and steps to reopen/nationalize them

1085. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of large and small industrial units lying closed in West Bengal as on the 31 December, 1984;

(b) the number and names of units in the State under the management of the

Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India;

(c) whether any concrete steps are proposed to be taken to reopen/nationalise any of the closed units; and

(d) whether Union Government have stipulated that nationalisation by the State Government is conditional on the latter's undertaking all past liabilities of the concerned unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Information regarding the industrial units lying closed in the country and details pertaining to them are not centrally maintained in this Ministry. Information which is centrally collected by the Ministry of Labour on factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 which are lying closed for long or short duration, is given in standard tabulated forms published in the Indian Labour Journal which is a monthly publication of the Labour Bureau, Government of India. Copies of publication are available in Parliament house Library.

(b) The following undertakings taken over under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are presently being managed by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India :

(i) M/s. Bengal Potteries Ltd.

(ii) M/s. Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd.

(iii) M/s. India Machinery Company Ltd.

(c) Need for revival or nationalisation of sick industrial unit is considered by administrative Ministries, States Governments and banks and financial institutions in the light of the policy guidelines issued by the Government in October, 1981. The salient features of these guidelines have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.204 on 23.1.85. According to the existing policy, Govt. may consider revival/nationalisation of any sick unit provided the unit can be viable in the foreseeable future.

(d) No such general stipulation has been made. However, whether pre-takeover liabilities of any unit proposed to be nationalised by the State Government have to be protected by them would depend on the nature of such liabilities

Credit given to sick industries

1086. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of credit lent to the sick industries by the nationalised banks and other public financial institutions;

(b) whether there is any proposal to nationalise all sick industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Data on sick industrial units and bank credits outstanding from these units are collected by the RBI as per definition of 'sickness' adopted by it and as per latest data available from RBI, an amount of Rs. 3,101 crores was outstanding from the sick industrial units assisted by banks as on 31.12.1983.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Nationalisation of sick industrial units is considered on merits in the light of the policy guidelines for sick industries

issued by the Govt. in October, 1981. It is neither feasible nor necessary for Govt. to prevent every sick unit from being closed down or to revive every unit closed down due to sickness. However, considering the long term viability and criticality of goods produced in the national interest by individual undertakings, Government do consider nationalisation of some of these undertakings.

U. S. Military bases in Pakistan

1087. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan have bartered access to shore and inland bases to the U. S. Military in return for the ongoing 3.2 billion dollar mostly military aid programme;

(b) if so, whether close reading of the testimony by U. S. Defence Secretary on security assistance and national security before the House Foreign Affairs Committee has revealed this fact;

(c) if so, whether India has examined these reports ;

(d) if so, the places where US has been permitted to make the bases for their military by Pakistan; and

(e) the extent to which providing of bases to US by Pakistan has created a security risk to India and the steps being taken by India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a) Government have seen media reports about US seeking military base facilities in Pakistan. The U.S. Government have publicly stated that they are not seeking any base facilities in Pakistan.

(b) No such necessary inference follows.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government monitor all such development' which have a bearing on our security and take appropriate measures to meet them.

Freezing of Defence Agreements with U.K.

1088. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.K. has shown great dis-

pleasure to India in regard to the freezing of future defence contracts by the Union Government;

(b) whether the trade and defence negotiations between the two countries have been greatly affected;

(c) whether a number of agreements reached on the defence items have been delayed by the Union Governments;

(d) if so, the main reasons of the same;

(e) the details of the defence contracts reached between the two countries which were to be implemented by the end of the current financial year; and

(f) whether India has decided not to pursue further the contracts reached between the two countries on defence items ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Negotiations for purchase of defence items from U.K. are proceeding according to schedule.

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

(e) It will not be in the interest of national security to disclose details of the negotiations or of the contracts or agreements reached between the two countries.

(f) Does not arise.

Inroads of large sector units into small sector

1089. **SHRI B.V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been successful in disciplining the large sector units which are making inroads into the areas reserved for the small sector ;

(b) whether Government's legislation to protect the interest of the small scale industries has not been implemented effectively so far ;

(c) if so, the main reasons for the same ; and

(n) in how many areas the big units have gone into the reserved areas and the action Government propose to take against these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) With a view to save

the small scale units from competition from big units, Government have been reserving certain items for exclusive production in the small scale sector. As regards the arrangements for prevention of entry of big houses in the reserved sector, it may be mentioned that a small scale or ancillary industrial undertaking which is owned or controlled by or is a subsidiary of any other undertaking, is not eligible for exemption from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and therefore setting up of any small scale unit by a large house without obtaining an industrial licence would be illegal and actionable under the provisions of the Act mentioned above. State Governments have also been advised that they should not register small scale undertakings which are owned or controlled by or are subsidiary of any other undertaking. It has also been provided that a large or medium scale undertaking would require to undertake an export obligation of a minimum of 75% of its production for entering into the field reserved for small scale sector.

(b) to (d). A Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) to examine whether any big units have unauthorisedly entered areas reserved for small scale sector.

Purchase of Mirage from France

1090. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :**
SHRI G.G. SWELL :

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

(a) the latest position with regard to the deal for purchase of Mirage from France ;

(b) the time by which the delivery is likely to start and the time by which the entire order is likely to be completed ;

(c) the terms and conditions of the deal ;

(d) whether there has been any effect on the deal due to the espionage racket busted recently ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Deliveries of Mirage-2000 aircraft, against the contract for purchase of 40 aircraft concluded in 1982, have commenced. All the aircraft are expected to be delivered as per the schedule.

(c) It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Crash of Indian Air Force Aircraft

1091. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH Malik : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Hindustan Times of the 1st March, 1985 that an Indian Air Force aircraft met with an accident and crashed in the western sector of the country ;

(b) if so, the causes of this accident ; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry is investigating into the cause of the accident.

Concessions to sick units taken over by Workers' Cooperatives

1092. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased :

(a) whether Government intend to give greater concessions to sick units that were taken over by workers' cooperatives ;

(b) if so, the additional concessions being considered by Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN). (a) to (c). There is no separate scheme at present for giving greater concessions to workers' cooperatives which take over sick industrial units. However, specific requests for assistance received from such workers' cooperatives may be considered on merits of each case by the banks and financial institutions and the Government.

Growth rate of Industry

1093. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Five Year Plan had envisaged an annual growth rate of 8 per cent of industrial production in the country during 1980-85; and

(b) if so, the actual growth rate of industrial production in different States during the Sixth Plan period (upto 1984) and Sixth Plan outlay for Central Industrial Projects and Industrial Projects of different States and the actual expenditure on such projects (upto 1983-84), State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Economic Survey, 1984-85, the average growth rate of industry during the Sixth Plan period amounts to nearly 6 per cent. Statewise indices of industrial production as compiled by a few states relate only to pre-Sixth Plan period. Information about Sixth Plan Outlays for industry and minerals, Statewise, is available in the relevant Annual Plan documents brought out by the Planning Commission.

Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, West Bengal

1094. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication dated 25th January, 1985 from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding the Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited ;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Chief Minister in the said communication :

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In his letter, the Chief Minister has suggested that M/s Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited should be tagged to M/s Bharat Brakes and Valves or any other nationalised engineering undertaking.

(c) and (d). The take over period of the undertaking has been extended upto

30.4.1985 to explore the possibility of any public sector undertaking taking it over.

Denotification of Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. Howrah

1095. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that inspite of the fact that all the Expert Committees had expressed their views that Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. at Howrah might become economically viable and inspite of the fact that Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India recommended for its nationalisation in March 1982, this Company was denotified in November, 1983 ; and

(b) if so, whether he proposes to re-examine the issue to make it a captive unit of railways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Decision to denotify the management of Indian Rubber Manufacturers was taken after careful consideration of the immediate and long term viability of the undertaking as well as criticality of the goods produced by it.

(b) No, Sir. Feasibility of the undertaking being utilised as a captive unit of the Railways was also examined but not found practicable.

Burn Standard Company's proposal to close down two Refractory Units

1096. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Burn Standard Company has proposed to close down two refractory units which have been suffering losses ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The management of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. have given notices of closure of their Durgapur Works and Raniganj No. II works with effect from 20th May, 1985 seeking permission of the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour for the intended closures

under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982. The matter is under consideration.

Applications received for Letters of Intent

1097. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received for grant of letters of intent during the years 1983 and 1984 ;

(b) the number of letters of intent cleared by the Government during the above period ;

(c) whether applications have been received from Non-Resident Indians during the above-mentioned period ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During the years 1983 and 1984, 5375 applications were received for the grant of industrial licences under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) During the above period, a total number of 2103 letters of intent were issued.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 211 applications were received from Non-Resident Indians. Of these, 68 letters of intent have been issued and 109 applications have been rejected.

Rehabilitation of National Tannery Company Ltd. in West Bengal

1098. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the rehabilitation of National Tannery Company Limited in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take it over under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act under the management of S.T.C. or straightway nationalise it for its rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cost Structure of Newsprint

1099. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN-SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether newsprint manufacturing units are coming up according to schedule;

(b) if not, the causes for delay;

(c) the projected cost structure of indigenous newsprint and how does it compare with imported newsprint in quality and price; and

(d) whether Government are considering any alternative raw material for manufacture of newsprint ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). In addition to the existing installed capacity for manufacture of newsprint in the country, an additional capacity of 5.83 lakh tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent. These are under various stages of implementation.

(c) The projected cost structure of indigenous newsprint would depend on the investment cost of the projects, cost of raw material and other inputs. The quality of indigenous newsprint is expected to be broadly comparable with that of imported newsprint.

(d) A major portion of the additional capacity approved is based on utilisation of bagasse and waste newsprint as raw material.

Introduction of STD Facility between Jaipur and District Headquarters in Rajasthan

1100. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 111 dated the 22nd January, 1985 regarding introduction of STD facility between Jaipur and District Headquarters in Rajasthan and state the names of district headquarters in Rajasthan which will be linked by STD with Jaipur in 1985, 1986 and 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Names of District Headquarters in Rajasthan which are proposed to be linked by STD with Jaipur in 1985, 1986 and 1987 are as follows :—

1985 : Dholpur

1986 : Jodhpur

1987 : Bikaner and Sriganganagar

Production and quality of Maruti Cars

1101. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Limited has sold out 10,000 cars in a period of one year and it plans to deliver 40,000 cars in the next year ; and

(b) if so, whether the standard and quality will also be maintained ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Maruti Udyog would be selling about 20,000 cars and 2000 vans during 1984-85 and has plans to manufacture about 36000 cars and 12000 vans during 85-86.

(b) The policy of the Company is to accord top most priority to consistency of quality.

Direct Dialling Service from Rajanandgaon to Delhi

1102. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start STD facilities between Rajnandgaon and Delhi or any other city ;

(b) if so, the time by which the STD service will be started ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Rajnandgaon is proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facilities during 7th five year plan.

(c) Does not arise.

New Cantonment in Raipur

1103. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish a cantonment at Raipur in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reason for selecting Raipur for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Service Conditions of Extra-Departmental postal Employees

1104. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether extra-departmental postal employees have been sanctioned any pay increase in the last twelve months ;

(b) if not, when was their pay last revised;

(c) whether they have been agitating for improvement in their service conditions ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The consolidated allowance of EDAs have been revised from 1.9.1984.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has recently appointed a One-Man ED Committee which is looking into the working of the ED system in the Department of Posts.

Radio and Optical Fibre Cable System in City Telephone Exchanges in Calcutta

1105. SHRI SAIFUDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to provide Calcutta City with a radio and optical fibre cable system in the city telephone exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not such project is being provided

in telephone exchanges in Calcutta the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Radio Systems :

5 Radio systems in 13 GHz are already sanctioned and are in various stages of installation. Also proposals for 18 Radio systems in 13 GHz Band and 12 systems in UHF Band are under Survey and feasibility studies.

2. Optical fibre systems :

About 100 Kms. of optical fibre cable to work about 14 Systems of 140 MB/s capacity are under planning considerations.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up mini Cement Plants in Haryana

1106. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mini cement plants functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) how far the functioning of mini cement plants has been found successful ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up mini cement plants in Haryana State during 1985-86 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The required details are given below :—

State	No. of Units
Andhra Pradesh	7
Bihar	1
Gujarat	5
Karnataka	3
Madhya Pradesh	2
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	2
Uttar Pradesh	1

(b) The functioning of the mini cement

plants so far has been found to be generally satisfactory.

(c) and (d). While there are no schemes for setting up mini cement plants in Haryana covered by Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration with Directorate General of Technical Development, the Government of Haryana have informed that in respect of two proposals for setting up mini cement plants, loans have been sanctioned by Haryana Financial Corporation, Chandigarh. The details of these two units are as follows :

1. M/s. Swarajaya Cement Industries (P) Ltd. Gurgaon - (Loan partly disbursed)
2. M/s. Tara Cement (P) Ltd, Narnayl Distt. Rewari -(Loan sanctioned but not availed of so far).

Opening of Telephone Exchanges and public Telephones in Rural Areas of Haryana

1107. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open small telephone exchanges and instal public telephones in rural areas of Haryana State during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the names of places selected for this purpose ; and

(c) the funds, if any allocated for the same ?

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

(b) The information is given at Statement I and II. This is however, subject to the availability of financial and material resources.

(c) Funds required for the above works will be met from the lump-sum grant allocated to the Circle by the Directorate for each year.

Statement -I

SAXs proposed for 1985-86 and 1986-87

1985-86	1986-87
1. Sagga.	1. Baragon
2. Lohari.	2. Karawar.
3. Malikpur.	3. Odhan.
4. Aanwal.	4. Shamiakhalam.

5. Chambel.	5. Baroda
6. Pabra.	6. Salawas.
7. Beas.	7. Mohna.
8. Mangal Sarohi	8. Dhoj.
9. Mandkola.	9. Godpuri.
10. Badhra.	10. Jatwer.
11. Fatehpur Baloch.	11. Mohra
12. Keork.	12. Ramgarh.
13. Kehri Lakha Singh.	
14. Ram Thali.	

Stations for opening small telephone exchanges have been identified for examining the proposals in detail. The exchanges will be opened subject to fulfilling the conditions of minimum demand and financial viability, Exchanges would then be installed subject to availability of equipment and financial resources.

Statement-II

LDPTs proposed for 1985-86 and 1986-87

(a) 1985-86

1. Yolki
2. Halipur (Hissar)
3. Akhawali (Hissar)
4. Kherumpur (Hissar)
5. Kheri Gagan (Hissar)
6. Batheru (Rohtak)
7. Panibari (Sirsa)
8. Lohri (Gurgaon)
9. Surathi (Rohtak)
10. Rajpur (Sonapat)
11. Palpa (Rohtak)
12. Kalsore (Karnal)
13. Banmnadori (Hissar)
14. Hand Rampurbas (Mohinder Garh)
15. Khora Kalan (Hissar)
16. Kabrel (Hissar)
17. Kirori (Hissar)
18. Lalanda (Hissar)
19. Rajthal (Hissar)
20. Nayloi Kalan (Hissar)
21. Kohli (Hissar)
22. Chundhar (Hissar)
23. Juglan (Hissar)
24. Swati (Faridabad)
25. Mitabpir (Hissar)
26. Bahbalpur (Hissar)

27. Kharia (Hissar)
28. Dhamun (Hissar)
29. Jandli Kalan (Hissar)
30. Idhani (Hissar)
31. Kharikheri (Hissar)
32. Lali (Hissar)
33. Padhna (Jind)
34. Rahana (Jind)
35. Jajawan (Jind)
36. Didwara (Jind)
37. Pinana (Sonapat)
38. Khibru (Sonapat)
39. Rerkalan (Karnal)
40. Dehmon (Hissar)
41. Kadama (Rohtak)
42. Bhandwa (Rohtak)
43. Mandi Haria (Rohtak)
44. Changroad (Rohtak)
45. Imrawas (Rohtak)
46. Banwasa (Rohtak)
47. Iwanamal (Sonapat)
48. Karola (Gurgaon)
49. Sahsola (Gurgaon)
50. Barda (Mohindergarh)
51. Masnota (Mohindergarh)
52. Muhabatpur (Mohindergarh)
53. Ranamjra (Karnal)
54. Kushak (Faridabad)
55. Pohrka (Sirsa)
56. Malika (Sirsa)
57. Kaluana (Sirsa)
58. Faridabad Misa (Faridabad)
59. Karola (Gurgaon)
60. Bisaliwas (Bhiwani)
61. Rohra (Karnal)
62. Kakot (Kurukshetra)
63. Phapharana (Kurukshetra)
64. Bahri (Kurukshetra)
65. Popra (Kurukshetra)
66. Guliana (Kurukshetra)
67. Rohera
68. Sangri
69. Noch
70. Kharak Ranji
71. Kharak (Kurukshetra)
72. Thana (Kurukshetra)
73. Bhina (Kurukshetra)
74. Iplana (Kurukshetra)

75. Karora (Kurukshetra)
76. Sanch (Kurukshetra)
77. Gihana (Kurukshetra)
78. Kharhan (Kurukshetra)
79. Kharodi (Kurukshetra)
80. Khahhrodi (Kurukshetra)
81. Bhark (Kurukshetra)

1986-87

1. Garena (Bhiwani)
2. Lileo (Bhiwani)
3. Phura Khurd (Bhiwani)
4. Kasani (Bhiwani)
5. Mandhol (Bhiwani)
6. Bidhwan (Bhiwani)
7. Khera (Bhiwani)
8. Karanpur (Bhiwani)
9. Issarwal (Bhiwani)
10. Saral (Bhiwani)
11. Legheebanan (Bhiwani)
12. Bagana (Bhiwani)
13. Sherah (Karnal)
14. Kalkha (Karnal)
15. Jhangroli (Mohindergarh)
16. Chaharwala (Sirsa)
17. Nathu Sarikalan (Sirsa)
18. Ottu (Sirsa)
19. Sartia (Sirsa)
20. Kaluna (Sirsa)
21. Lohgarh (Sirsa)
22. Sakila Khera (Sirsa)
23. Khiyanmal Khera (Sirsa)
24. Masitan (Sirsa)
25. Kohila (Sonapat)
26. Moi (Sonapat)
27. Jasrana (Sonapat)
28. Bhogipur (Sonapat)
29. Chulkana (Sonapat)
30. Nahri (Sonapat)
31. Dhankot (Gurgaon)
32. Malahera (Gurgaon)
33. Nathipur (Gurgaon)
34. Mohanmadpur Shir (Gurgaon)
35. Jaurasi (Gurgaon)
36. Indri (Gurgaon)
37. Pati Kana (Mohindergarh)
38. Coad (Mohindergarh)
39. Nangal Kalia (Mohindergarh)

40. Zainbad (Mohindergarh)
41. Lisan (Mohindergarh)
42. Qutabpur Mola (Mohindergarh)
43. Sihol (Faridabad)
44. Jansuli (Faridabad)
45. Pingor (Faridabad)
46. Manpur (Faridabad)
47. Utawar (Faridabad)
48. Alimoo (Faridabad)
49. Kher Khemwati (Jind)
50. Kharawaal (Jind)
51. Khera Kramju (Jind)
52. Roopgarh (Jind)
53. Gadi Jattan (Karnal)
54. Khanpur (Karnal)
55. Khera (Karnal)
56. Kabri (Karnal)
57. Basana (Rohtak)
58. Morkheri (Rohtak)
59. Rawat Khera (Hissar)
60. Mundana (Hissar)
61. Kurdi (Kurukshetra)
62. Kamoda (Kurukshetra)
63. Ramsaran (Kurukshetra)
64. Khera (Kurukshetra)
65. Nada (Ambala)
66. Malla (Ambala)
67. Ghari (Ambala)
68. Kakar Majra (Ambala)
69. Baragaon (Ambala)
70. Anandpur Jalebra (Ambala)
71. Mohri (Ambala)
72. Saran (Ambala)
73. Demla (Ambala)
74. Mundeuli (Ambala)
75. Marwa Khurd (Ambala)
76. Dara (Ambala)
77. Sardheri (Ambala)
78. Sullar (Ambala)
79. Boh (Ambala)
80. Nahawani (Ambala)
81. Bhanbhauri (Ambala)

The stations have been identified as category stations as on the basis of hexagonal scheme on the basis of 1981 census. These will be provided subject to financial and material resources being available.

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee for Baroda Telephone District.

1108. SHRI R.P. GAEKWARD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Telephone Advisory Committee for Baroda Telephone District is not functioning since June, 1983 when the term of the last Telephone Advisory Committee expired;

(b) whether in the absence of the Telephone Advisory Committee elected public representatives could not discharge their public duties as also make suggestions for improvements in the telephone administration; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to constitute the Telephone Advisory Committee for Baroda Telephone District ?

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

(b) Suggestions received from the elected public representatives are given prompt attention.

(c) The Telephone Advisory Committee for Baroda Telephone District is expected to be reconstituted shortly.

Endorsement of licensed capacity of Kolay Biscuit Company (Pvt.) Ltd.

1109. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team comprising personnel of Directorate General, Technical Development representatives of the Directorate of Industries, West Bengal and the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India have submitted a report to the Government of India recommending endorsement of the licensed capacity of Kolay Biscuit Company (Pvt.) Ltd.;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal under his D.O. No. 92-CM dated 27th March, 1984 addressed to the erstwhile Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines requested to approve the endorsement proposal of the Company; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Team had recommended endorsement of a capacity of 18,000 tonnes on the Registration Certificate to make the unit economically viable. The Government have already agreed to the endorsement of the capacity of 18,000 tonnes subject to the condition that the company would undertake an export obligation as per the current policy after the unit has run for 5 years. The export obligation has become necessary as the manufacture of Biscuit is reserved for small scale sector. The company as well as the Government of West Bengal have been informed suitably.

Construction of 24 Storeyed Building in Calcutta for Postal Department

1110. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal Department of his Ministry has planned to construct a 24-storeyed building in Calcutta's BBD area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A proposal to construct a multi-storeyed building in Calcutta's BBD area is under consideration.

(b) The details of the proposal are being worked out.

L.P.G. Connections in Bangalore

1111. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooking gas connections (LPG) given so far in Bangalore city;

(b) the number of applications for gas connection still pending;

(c) whether poor and middle class people are finding it difficult to take gas connection in view of deposit of Rs. 500/- to be paid at the time of installation; and

(d) whether Government propose to reduce it to the old rate Rs. 250/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). The number of cooking gas connections released/pending in Bangalore city are as follows-

	Released	Pending
1. Indian oil Corporation as on Feb. 1, 1985.	97,300	700
2. Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. as on March 18, 1985	69,500	...
3. Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. as on Feb. 28, 1985	14,000	...

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Purchase of Advanced Weapons for Defence

1112. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase of billions of dollars worth of advanced weapons for defence from Western countries, has slowed down due to spy scandal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate action to purchase advanced weapons for defence in the interest of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Negotiations for purchase of defence items from the Western countries are proceeding according to schedule. It will not be in the interest of national security to divulge details in this regard.

Licence for Manufacturing of Cracking Catalyst at Haldia

1113. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Union Government have received any proposal for granting licence for manufacturing of cracking catalyst at Haldia from Government of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to grant the licence for the same ?

THE MINISTER FOR CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEER-

ENDRA PATIL) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal. However, they have recommended the application of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited for grant of an Industrial Licence for setting up of a plant for the manufacture of Cracking Catalyst at Haldia, West Bengal.

(b) The proposal has been turned down by the Government on the ground that adequate capacity in this line of manufacture has been approved in favour of M/s. Projects and Development India Limited, a public sector company and there is no scope for licensing further capacity.

Industrial growth during the Financial Year 1984-85

1114. **SHRI B.V. DESAI** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the overall industrial growth rate is expected to cross the 7.5 per cent level in the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether this optimism is based on the current trend in industrial growth in the selected sectors of industry as also the uptrend in the overall general index for industrial production;

(c) whether the performance of the infrastructure industries is considered excellent;

(d) whether there are some seasonal factors which have an adverse impact on the industrial growth;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) to what extent Government are considering to improve the industrial growth during the next financial year also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b), on the basis of Index of Industrial Production (provisional) from central Statistical organisation, industrial production recorded a growth rate of 6.6 per cent during April-November, 1984 over April-November, 1983. According to Economic Survey, 1984-85 the growth rate for the year as a whole is likely to be about 7 per cent.

(c) The index of production of six infrastructure industries, namely, electricity, coal saleable steel, petroleum refinery products, crude petroleum and cement registered a growth of 9.8 per cent during April-February, 1984-85 over the corresponding period a year ago.

(d) and (e). Various seasonal factors do have an impact on industrial production. The impact, however varies from industry to industry.

(f) The Approach Paper to the Seventh Plan (1985-90) envisages an average annual growth rate of 7 per cent during the plan period.

Establishment of Gas-based Fertilizer Plants during Seventh Plan period

1115. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI** :

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas-based fertilizer plants approved for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number out of them established, location thereof and the production capacity of each plant;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish gas-based fertilizer plant during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Apart from four fertilizer plants, two each at Thal Vaishet in Maharashtra and Hazira in Gujarat, six other gas-based fertilizer plants are proposed to be set up in a phased manner. While mechanical completion of the two plants located at Thal-Vaishet has been achieved, mechanical completion of the plants at Hazira is expected to be achieved shortly. Action has also been initiated for setting up 3 of the other 6 gas-based fertilizer plants. Work in respect of remaining 3 gas-based fertilizer plants will also be taken up in a phased manner. Details regarding location, production capacity and the phasing of these plants are given in the attached statement.

Apart from these 10 gas-based plants, the work at Namrup-III expansion fertilizer plants, which is also based on gas, is expected to be completed in middle of 1986.

(c) and (d). The proposals regarding fertilizer objects in the Seventh Plan are yet to be finalised.

Statement

Gas-based fertilizer plants

Sl. No.	Location	Production	Zero Date/Mechanical Completion
1.	Thal-Vaishet, Maharashtra	Ammonia : 2 × 1350 TPD Urea : 3 × 1500 TPD	Mechanical completion achieved.
2.	Hazira, Gujarat	Ammonia : 2 × 1350 TPD Urea : 4 × 1100 TPD	Mechanical completion expected soon.
3.	Vijaipur (Distt. Guna), Madhya Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD	1-6-1984.
4.	Aonla, Bareilly Distt., Uttar Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD	1-10-1984
5.	Jagdishpur, Sultanpur Distt., Uttar Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD	1-3-1985.
6.	Billopa Village, Sawai Madhopur District, Rajasthan.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD	1-4-1985.
7.	Bahralla, Badaun Distt., Uttar Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD	1-10-1985.
8.	Shahjahanpur Distt. Uttar Pradesh.	Ammonia : 1350 TPD Urea : 2200 TPD	1-4-1986.

Expenditure on Publicity and Advertisement

1116. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Public Sector enterprises under his Ministry in respect of publicity and advertisements for the last two years;

(b) whether these Public Sector enterprises have any policy in respect of advertisements; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on publicity and advertisements by the public sector undertakings under the

administrative control of Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs is Rs. 657.89 lakhs for the year 1982-83 and Rs. 772.46 Lakhs for the year 1983-84.

(b) and (c) As a matter of policy, public sector enterprises, have been asked to utilise the services of only those advertising agencies which are accredited and borne on the panel of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, with a view to giving such orientation as is necessary for projecting an appropriate image of public sector undertakings.

Help to Ancillary Industries

1117. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take steps to help the ancillary industries;

(b) whether a proposal to introduce legislation to protect the small units is under consideration of Government; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken to help the ancillary industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government has already issued guidelines to public sector undertakings for promotion of ancillary industries. In order to meet the sophisticated needs of parent units by producing quality goods at competitive prices, Government proposes to raise the limit of investment in plant and machinery of ancillary units to the level of Rs. 45 lakhs from the existing ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Acquisition of Oil-field Equipment for Oil Exploration

1118. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the acquisition of oil-field equipment for the country's accelerated oil exploration programme;

(b) if so, the additional oil-field equipment proposed to be purchased for the above purpose and the total value thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid delay in implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). According to the 1985-86 plan, oil-field equipment valuing about Rs. 2097 crores is to be acquired. Individual proposals for release of foreign exchange come of the Government after the purchase is finalised on the basis of global tendering. These proposals are processed expeditiously.

Public Sector Units/Undertaking Manufacturing Defence Equipments

1119. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of well-equipped public sector units/undertakings are manufacturing sophisticated defence equipments, especially the National Instruments Limited, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Ministry do not tie those units with the Ordnance Unit for a uniform administration and effective growth of productivity and precision etc. to save to heavy expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are nine public sector units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence, who contribute a substantial share of defence requirements.

In addition, the capacity available in the Civil Sector is also being exploited to meet Defence requirements. Since the major share of their capacities is utilised for manufacture of stores for Civil market, it is not considered necessary to bring them under the administrative control of Ministry of Defence.

As regards National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta is concerned, at present Defence items account for only about 12% of their present production.

Eligibility of Howrah to be declared as a backward District

1120. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for declaring a district or zone backward in industry;

(b) whether in this light, Howrah District is eligible to be declared as an industrially backward district; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up a committee to find reasons why once India's largest industrial zone Howrah is now collapsing in industry and to suggest remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Planning Commission in December, 1969 suggested the following guidelines to be adopted by State Government for identifying districts as industrially backward :

- (i) Per Capita food grains/commercial crops production depending on whether the district is predominantly a producer of food-grains/cash crops for inter-district comparisons conversion rates between food grains and commercial crops may be determined by the State Government on a predetermined basis where necessary.
- (ii) Ratio of population to agricultural workers.
- (iii) Per Capita industrial output.
- (iv) Number of factory employees per lakh population or alternatively number of persons engaged in secondary and tertiary activities per lakh of population.
- (v) Per Capita consumption of electricity.
- (vi) Length of surfaced roads in relation to population or railway mileage in relation to population. It was also indicated that only those districts with indices well below the State average may be selected for suitable incentives from financial institutions.

Accordingly 246 district were identified as industrially backward eligible to concessional finance facilities. Out of these 101 districts/areas were further identified for benefits under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme. Copies of these lists are available in the Parliament Library.

In November, 1981 at the instance of late Prime Minister a quick identification was made, on the basis of Action Plans prepared by the District Industries Centres, of all districts in India which did not have a single large or medium scale industry, 90 such districts have been identified and placed in Category 'A'.

With effect from 1.4. 1983 all identified backward and No-Industry Districts have been classified into 3 categories viz., 'A' 'B' & 'C' as follows :—

Category 'A' :—Comprising No-Industry Districts and Special Region Districts.

Category 'B' :—Comprising erstwhile Central Investment Subsidy districts minus districts included in Category 'A'.

Category 'C' :—Comprising erstwhile concessional finance districts minus districts included Category 'A' and 'B'.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No, Sir. It is for the State Government to set up such a Committee.

Electoral Reforms

1121. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has made a number of suggestions concerning electoral reforms in the light of the experience it had from the recent general elections to the Lok Sabha and various State Assembly elections;

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

(c) the recommendations proposed to be implemented during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Government are awaiting such proposals from the Election Commission. The Commission has informed that it is processing its recommendations on electoral reforms in the light of experience gained during the general election to the Lok Sabha in December, 1984 and some State Assemblies held recently. The Commission will be forwarding recommendations after considering the reports of the Chief Electoral Officers and a large number of other suggestions received from political parties and others.

Financial Assistance to set up industries in Idduki and Wynad Districts (Kerala)

1122. PROF P.J. KURIEN : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no large or medium industries in the districts of Idduki and Wynad in Kerala State ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Kerala for financial assistance to establish industries in these two districts ;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The State Government is entitled for Central assistance for development of infrastructural facilities in these 'No-Industry Districts'. So far no request has been received from Government of Kerala in this regard.

Rebate sale of Coir Products in India

1123. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala and the Union Government have agreed to share the expenditure for the rebate sale of coir products throughout India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) . Yes Sir.

The Central Government had agreed to the implementation of a scheme by the Coir Board of "Rebate on sale of coir products in India" with effect from 1st June, 1984. Under this scheme, a rebate of 20% is allowed on the sale of handloom coir products sold through authorised outlets. The rebate is allowed for a total period of 60 days in the year 1984-85. The expenditure on account of this scheme is to be shared between the State Governments/Union Territories and the Coir Board.

Setting up of Aromatic Complex in Kerala

1124. PROF. P.J.KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has applied for a letter of intent for an Aromatic Complex at Cochin ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) . The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited had applied for a letter of intent for the establishment of an Aromatics Complex in 1980. The application was rejected. The setting up of an aromatics project in Cochin for the production of benzene has been entrusted to Cochin Refineries Limited.

[Translation]

Programme for industrialisation of Adivasi and Backward areas

1125. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any new policy or have launched any special programme under the existing policy for the industrialization of adivasi and backward areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether due to non-availability of sufficient infrastructural facilities, the private sector is not encouraged to set up industries in these areas ;

(d) whether Government are taking any effective measures to set up big industrial units in joint sector in these areas to tackle the problem ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) & (b) . The Scheme of concessions and incentives for industrialisation of backward areas including adivasi areas identified as industrially backward, has been

announced vide this Ministry's Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD dated 27.4.1983. (Copies available in the Parliamentary Library).

(c) to (e). The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects. There are various factors including lack of infrastructure which are responsible for slow industrial development of backward areas. However, having regard to inherent limitations in ensuring equal distribution of Central Investments in different regions, private sector is encouraged by providing various incentives and concessions viz, Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Tax Concessions, Seed/Margin money, Interest Subsidy etc. to entrepreneurs who set up industries in industrially backward areas/districts.

Backward district selected for Industrial Development

1126. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the backward districts in the country selected for industrial development by setting up big industries under the new industrial policy ; and

(b) the details of the facilities/assistance proposed to be provided by the Union Government and State Governments separately to these districts under the new industrial policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). 90 districts having no large or medium scale industries have been identified with a view to make concentrated efforts for their rapid industrial development. Names of these districts are given in the attached statement. The entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts are given over-riding priority in grant of industrial licences, highest rate of Central Investment Subsidy i.e. @ 25% subject to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, Concessional

finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions, permission to MRTP/FERA companies to set up Non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only.

Central assistance is provided to State Government for development of infrastructural facilities in the 'No Industry Districts' to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost with a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per district.

Statement

List of Districts which have no large or Medium Scale Industries

1. Assam
 1. Lakhimpur
 2. North Cachar Hills.
2. Bihar
 1. Aurangabad
 2. Bhojpur
 3. Khagaria
 4. Nalanda
 5. Purnea
 6. Saharsa (including newly carved out district of Madhepur)
3. Gujarat
 1. Danga
4. Himachal Pradesh
 1. Chamba
 2. Kangra
 3. Kinnaur
 4. Kulu
 5. Lahaul & Spiti.
5. Jammu & Kashmir
 1. Doda
 2. Kupwara
 3. Ladakh
 4. Poonch
 5. Pulwama
 6. Rajouri
 7. Udhampur

6. *Karnataka*

1. Bidar.

7. *Kerala*

1. Wynad
2. Idukki

8. *Madhya Pradesh*

1. Balaghat
2. Bhind
3. Chhatarpur
4. Chhindwara
5. Damoh
6. Datia
7. Dhar
8. Guna
9. Jhabua
10. Mandla
11. Narsinhapur
12. Panna
13. Rajgarh
14. Seoni
15. Shivpuri
16. Sidhi
17. Surguja
18. Tikamgarh.

9. *Manipur*

1. Manipur (Central)
2. Manipur (East)
3. Manipur (North)
4. Manipur (South)
5. Manipur (West)
6. Tangnoupal

10. *Meghalaya*

1. East Garo Hills
2. West Garo Hills
3. Jaintia Hills
4. West Khasi Hills.

11. *Nagaland*

1. Tuensang.

12. *Orissa*

1. Balasore
2. Bolangir
3. Boudh Khondmau (Phulbani)

13. *Rajasthan*

1. Jaisalmer
2. Sirohi

14. *Sikkim*

1. Gangtok
2. Gyalshing
3. Mangan
4. Namchi

15. *Tripura*

1. North Tripura
2. South Tripura
3. West Tripura

16. *Uttar Pradesh*

1. Banda
2. Chamoli
3. Fatehpur
4. Hamirpur
5. Jalaun
6. Jaunpur
7. Pauri Garhwal
8. Sultanpur
9. Tehri Garhwal
10. Uttar Kashi
11. Kanpur Dehat

17. *West Bengal*

1. Bankura
2. Cooch Behar
3. Darjeeling
4. Jalpaiguri
5. Malda

18. *Andaman & Nicobar Islands*

1. Nicobar Islands

19. *Arunachal Pradesh*

1. Kameng
2. Siang
3. Subansiri
4. Tirap.

20. *Lakshadweep*

1. Lakshadweep.

21. *Mizoram*

1. Aizwal
2. Lunglez.

22. *Dadra & Nagar Haveli*

1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Service conditions of Judges

[English]

1127. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plan to appoint more judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts for quick disposal of cases piling up in those courts for years and to take necessary steps to improve their service conditions as early as possible; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to look into the grievances of the judges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The matter of increasing the sanctioned strength of Judges in the Supreme Court and in certain High Courts and of appointing more Judges is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities. The Government is also constantly reviewing the Service Conditions of Judges and facilities provided to them from time to time, and inter-alia, to redress the grievances of Judges to the extent possible.

[Translation]

Anomaly between the pay of Telegraph messenger and Postman

1128. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the grade of telegraph messenger starts from Rs. 196/- whereas that of postman starts from Rs.210/- although the telegraph messenger is required to undertake additional jobs like obtaining signatures from the addressees while delivering the telegrams whereas the postman is merely required to deliver the dak;

(b) the reasons for such discrimination; and

(c) the steps taken to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The scale of pay of a post is prescribed in rela-

tion to the duties and responsibilities attached to the post. The duties of Telegraph Messengers (known as Telegraphman), namely, delivery of telegrams to the addressees, is comparatively simpler, as compared to those of Postmen, who have to handle insured articles, money orders Value Payable articles, cash etc., and maintain records. In view of this, Post man have been granted higher scale of pay (Rs. 210-270) as compared to that of Telegraphmen, who are in the scale of Rs. 196-232.

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

Removal of Casual Workers from Service in Delhi Telephones

1129. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that many such casual workers of the Delhi Telephones have been removed from service as have been working there on casual basis for a period from three to seven years ;

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

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reinstate them ?

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

(b) 41 casual workers are being retrenched with effect from 31.3.1985 after serving them with one month notice. Out of these, 15 casual workers have service days upto 3 years and the remaining 26 casual workers have service days over 3 years. These workers were employed on installation jobs against specific projects. On completion of these projects, they are being retrenched.

(c) Efforts are being made to deploy them against the future requirements.

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Coimbatore

[English]

1130. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government are aware that in Coimbatore the largest industrial city of the South, known as the Manchester of India nearly 6,000 applications for new telephone connection are wait-listed and pending for more than five years ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide telephones to all the wait-listed applicants ; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Electronic Telephone Exchange at Coimbatore during the Seventh Five Year Plan to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. But the number of persons waiting for more than 5 years is 592 only.

(b) 13,000 lines Crossbar equipment has been allotted for Saibaba Colony, where building is under construction for a telephone exchange.

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

Setting up of a Bench of High Court at Coimbatore

1131. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jaswant Singh Commission has been apprised of the necessity of setting up of High Court Bench at Coimbatore so that it can serve the neighbouring districts such as Periyar, Salem, Dharmapuri and Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, whether the Commission has considered the proposal in the interest of litigants and the public of this region ;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Jaswant Singh Commission is seized of the matter and has visited Coimbatore in June, 1984 to examine the feasibility or otherwise of setting up of a High Court Bench at that place.

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration of the Jaswant Singh Commission.

Upgradation of Chaukhuta Telephone Exchange in Almora District of U.P.

[Translation]

1132. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade the Chaukhutia Telephone Exchange in Almora District in Uttar Pradesh and link it directly with Almora and Haldwani; and

(b) if not, the action being taken by his Ministry to make it more useful for the public keeping in view its present utility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) (i) There is no proposal at present to upgrade Chaukhutia Telephone Exchange as the Exchange has still spare capacity.

(ii) A proposal to link Chaukhutia directly with Almora is under process using a 3 channel carrier system.

(iii) There is no proposal at present under consideration to link Chaukhutia with Haldwani.

(b) A UHF scheme to connect Almora with Bareilly is planned for early part of 7th Plan period which will improve the telecom facilities in this area.

Setting up of UHF system Telephone Exchange at Ranikhet in U.P.

+ 1133. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from local people and also from their representatives to connect Ranikhet in Almora, Uttar Pradesh with Bareilly and other big cities of the country through UHF system ; and

(b) if so, the time by which UHF Exchange will be set up at Ranikhet ?

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

(b) The proposal is under examination for technical feasibility and economic viability.

Setting up of new telex service centre in Almora and Pithoragarh in UP

1134. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to set up new centres for telex service in Almora and Pithoragarh towns of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these centres are likely to be set up there ?

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

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

Automatic electronic Telephone exchange Facility in small towns

1135. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide Automatic Electronic Exchange facility in some small towns;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the time by which this facility is likely to be provided there ?

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

(b) The names of the towns are given below. The equipment is expected during 1985-86 and facility will be provided thereafter.

Names of Towns :

1. Mannar
2. Kalpetta
3. Roha

4. Manmad
5. Armoor
6. Kothaguden
7. Koraput
8. Sundargarh
9. Phulbani
10. Chatrapur
11. Keonjhar
12. Dhenkanal
13. Baripada
14. Mandla
15. Tikamgarh
16. Datia
17. Ambikapur
18. Balaghat
19. Bhind
20. Betul
21. Shajapur
22. Dhar
23. Khargone
24. Shivpuri
25. Guna
26. Tonk
27. Jhalawar
28. Sawaimadhapur
29. Sawaimadhapur (RS)
30. Jhunjhunu
31. Bundi
32. Jaisalmer
33. Jalore
34. Sirohi
35. Dungarpur
36. Madhubani
37. Hajipur
38. Nawadah
39. Dumka
40. Purnea
41. Ranikhet
42. Pithoragarh
43. Orai
44. Lalitpur
45. Fatehpur
46. Ghazipur
47. Banda
48. Sultanpur
49. Kathua
50. Hamirpur

51. Bilaspur
52. Nahan
53. Una
54. Chamba
55. Kulu
56. Pauri

[English]

Suggestions made at Newsprint Consumers Convention for Upgradation of Newsprint Technology

1136. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a convention of newsprint consumers was held at Nepa Nagar suggesting upgradation of the technology in the manufacture of Indian newsprint and also setting up a pulp manufacturing unit with better long fibre raw material in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have taken note of the suggestions for necessary action wherever feasible.

Shortage of coal and Electricity in 'Talcher' Fertilizer plant in Orissa

1137. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the country's largest fertilizer plant 'Talcher' in Orissa is facing acute shortage of coal and electricity and due to that the production of fertilizer is likely to be affected ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to meet the demand of coal and electricity of the plant so that its production may not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) While there is no short-

tage of coal, prolonged power cuts have adversely affected fertilizer production at Talcher.

(b) In order to overcome the shortage of power, a captive 30 MW Gas Turbine Generator Set has been installed, by the Fertilizer Corporation of India.

Chappal making small Industries on verge of closure

1138. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the chappal manufacturing small-scale industries are on the verge of closure due to non-availability of finished leather, sole and in-sole leather in the market following large-scale export to foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There is no such acute shortage of finished leather, sole and in-sole leather as to warrant closure of small scale footwear units.

(b) During the current financial year 1984-85 there has been increased export of finished leather and various leather products due to increased international demand. The export during the first seven months April to October, 1984 has been of the tune of 326.7 crores compared to 230.7 crores during the same period last year. In order to augment the supply of raw materials for leather industry, Government is allowing duty free import of raw hides and skins and wet blue chrome tanned leather (semi-finished). Recently Government have also announced duty free import of crust leather as well as finished leather from cattle hides.

Work on the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipe line

1139. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work on the Hazira-

Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline has been delayed ;

(b) whether six fertilizer plants programmed for commission by a particular date are dependent on this pipeline ;

(c) whether Government have changed their policy in regard to the allotment of work for the pipeline ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The construction work was scheduled to commence in February 1985 ; now it is expected to commence after the ensuing monsoon season;

(b) This pipeline will meet the gas requirements of the six fertilizer plants ;

(c) Offers received in response to tenders are in process ;

(d) Does not arise:

Setting up of Gas-Based Giant Fertilizer Plants

1140. **SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether implementation of most of the gas-based giant fertilizers plants in the country is likely to be considerably delayed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the factors responsible for delay in their implementation and the estimated cost of these projects likely to rise as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps contemplated by the Government to complete the projects as envisaged ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) . The implementation of Vijaipur, Aonla and Jagdishpur Fertilizer projects has already commenced. The 'zero date' for Jagdishpur fertilizer project, which is under implementation by M/s. Indo-Gulf Fertilizers and Chemicals Corpn. Ltd. (IGFCC) has, however, been shifted by about four months due to delay in finalisation of the consultancy contracts by the Company. The

impact of this delay on the cost of this project is yet to be determined. The progress of the three projects mentioned above is as per scheduled. The scheduled 'zero dates' for the remaining three fertilizer projects are given below :—

Sl. No.	LOCATION	Zero Date
1.	Billopa Village, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan.	1-4-1985
2.	Babrala, Badaun District, U.P.	1-10-1985
3.	Shahjahanpur District, U.P.	1-4-1986

The implementation and progress of these projects is reviewed and monitored periodically for ensuring that there are no delays in implementing them.

Replacement of Telephone Lines in Calcutta

1141. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether about one lakh telephone lines in the city of Calcutta need immediate replacement in order to provide even the minimum telephone system to the residence of Calcutta;

(b) if so, the remedial action taken by Government in this matter; and

(c) the time by which necessary improvement is going to be made and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been found desirable to replace about one lakh lines of exchange equipments in Calcutta.

(b) Replacement work of 44000 lines equipment is in progress.

(c) Remaining equipment is proposed for replacement during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Utilisation of Gas Available in Bombay High

1142. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated reserves of gas available in Bombay High ;

(b) the total quantity of it being used by the fertilizer industry;

(c) the percentage of the remaining gas proposed to be given to other State Governments, the details thereof; and

(d) the total investment for this project and how much will be shared by the Union Government and how much by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The balance recoverable reserves in the offshore fields as on 1.1.84 were 378 billion cubic metres.

(b) The total quantity of Bombay High gas being used by the fertilizer industry is 5.10 million cubic metres per day.

(c) About 0.40 million cubic metres of gas per day is committed to Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited. About 0.05 million cubic metres per day is committed to the Bharat Electronics Limited at Talaja. About 0.15 million cubic metres of gas per day is committed to the Heavy Water Plant at Thal. With these, balance gas is not available for further commitments.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of Telecommunication Net Work

1143. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give top priority to telepome network expansion;

(b) the Seventh Plan allocation for this sector;

(c) whether telex connection would be provided practically on demand by the end of 1990 ;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce GIRO FACILITY in India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The need for adequate expansion of Telecommunication net work has been emphasized in the 7th Five Year Plan proposals.

(b) This is still under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(c) This would depend on the final plan allocation.

(d) and (e) . The case for introduction of GIRO facility as a postal function in India is under active consideration.

Fall in Production of Life-Saving Drugs

1144. SHRI M.MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that production of numerous life-saving drugs in the country has almost come to a halt resulting in short supply of a large number of basic drugs and threatening closure of drug manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for fall in the production of life-saving drugs; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) . Production of some bulk drugs was affected because of inadequate availability of concentrated Nitric Acid and Industrial Alcohol.

One stream of the Nitric Acid Plants of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) had to be closed down due to objection from the State Government from the pollution angle. Following reports of shortage of concentrated Nitric Acid, the position was reviewed. RCF have been advised to ensure adequate availability of concentrated Nitric Acid to priority users like bulk drug manufacturers.

Imports of alcohol based intermediates are being allowed wherever necessary.

Demarcation of Border with Pakistan in Ladakh

1145. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan made several attempts to capture the High altitude snow mountains in Siachin glacier zone in the Numbra area along the border with Pakistan in Ladakh ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to demarcate this area and prevent such Pakistani attempts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There have been some attempts by Pakistani troops to dislodge Indian troops from positions in the Siachen Glacier area of the Ladakh region. All such attempts have been thwarted by our troops.

(b) Three flag meetings have been held at Sector Commanders ; level for cease fire prior to delineation of the area which clearly falls within our territory. But these meetings have remained inconclusive.

Requirement of Men Equipment and Research by ONGC for Fresh Exploration

1146. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for fresh exploration especially selection of sites ;

(b) whether for the total survey and finding the suitable places for exploration, the present strength of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and equipment required are sufficient or they require more men, equipment and research; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The criteria adopted by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for selection of sites for exploration interalia are :-

(a) thickness and age of sedimentary column.

(b) the environments of deposition of various rock units constituting the sedimentary column.

(c) availability of sources rocks and their maturity,

(d) availability of suitable structures, reservoir and cap rocks for entrapment of hydrocarbons.

(e) direct or indirect evidence of oil or gas by way of surface seeps, shows, mud-volcanoes, presence of certain chemical constituents in groundwater etc.

(b) and (c) . The requirement of men, equipment and research technology has been growing with the increase in activities of the ONGC.

The requisite in-puts are estimated and acquired from time to time to meet the growing needs of the ONGC.

Underground Gas Deposits in Calcutta

1147. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has found that Calcutta city and greater Calcutta area are full of underground gas and petroleum deposits; and

(b) if so, Government's planning in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Surat District, Gujarat

1148. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in the Surat District of Gujarat where Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges were proposed to set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the places where Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges have been set up; and

(c) the time by which Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges are likely to be set up at the remaining places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The names of places which were proposed for setting up Long Distance Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges are given below :-

*LDPCOs**TELEPHONE EXCHANGES*

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Pinjrat | 1. Dolwan |
| 2. Sara | 2. Kawas |
| 3. Panchol | 3. Areth |
| 4. Nogama | 4. Sanchin |
| 5. Degadia-Borsad | 5. Kamrej |
| 6. Balpur | 6. Jhanka |
| 7. Amba | 7. Bhodan |
| 8. Gopal Pura | 8. Onjal |
| 9. Marpada | 9. Omarpada |
| 10. Bolar | 10. Dongri-Chikhli |
| 11. Raigadh | 11. Kakrapar |
| 12. Jeveldi | |
| 13. Fulvadi | |
| 14. Bhilwada | |
| 15. Zangri | |
| 16. Karanji | |

(b) The names of places where Long Distance Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges have been set up are given below :-

*LDPCO**TELEPHONE EXCHANGES*

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Pinjrat | 1. Dolwan |
| 2. Sara | 2. Kawas |
| 3. Panchol | 3. Areth |
| 4. Nogama | 4. Sanchin |
| 5. Degadia-Borsad | 5. Kamrej |
| 6. Balpur | 6. Jhanka |
| 7. Amba | 7. Onjal |
| 8. Gopalpura | 8. Omarpada |
| 9. Marpada | 9. Bhudan |

(c) Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges at the remaining places are likely to be set up during 1985-86.

[English]

Naval Base on Western Coast

1149. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start a Naval base on Western Coast of India ;

(b) whether the location of the proposed Naval base has been finalised ; and

(c) if so, the name of that place ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) . Yes, Sir. The Government is considering a proposal to set up a Naval project at Karwar in Karnataka.

Naval Training School on Western Coast

1150. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any concrete proposal to start naval training school on the western coast of India to encourage seafaring activities of coastal population; and

(b) if so, the location of the training school ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to establish an Academy at Ezhimala in Cannanore district in Kerala for training of Naval officers. The first phase of a Shore-based Academy to train officers for the Merchant Navy at Karve, Bombay, has also been sanctioned. The facilities in these training institutions will be open to all eligible Indians.

Petroleum Production

1151. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total output of petroleum production in the country ;

(b) the percentage of the petroleum production to the annual requirement ; and

(c) the target date fixed by Government

for increasing the petroleum production to meet the total requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) . 26.19 million tonnes crude oil was produced till and February during the current financial year. This meets roughly 69% of our requirements.

(c) No such date has been fixed by the Government.

Steps to export products of women Entrepreneurs

1152. Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps so far or propose to take to export the products of women entrepreneurs in the country ; and

(b) if so, in what ways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No special assistance is given to women entrepreneurs for export. However, women entrepreneurs are eligible for all facilities and incentives provided by the Government for exports.

(b) Does not arise.

Legal Aid to Poor

1153. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of **LAW AND JUSTICE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount allotted under 'Legal Aid to Poor Scheme' is not spent fully by several States, thereby denying justice to poor ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to give direction to the State Governments to implement the said scheme in right earnest and fully utilise the funds earmarked for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According to the information received from the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes, constituted by the Government for implementing legal aid schemes, the meagre funds made available for Legal Aid to poor have been, by and large, utilized by the respective Legal Aid and Advice Boards of the States.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Medicines

1154. **SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of those ten medicines consumption of which is the highest in the country ;

(b) the quantum of production of these medicines in public and private sectors separately ;

(c) the extent of increase in the prices of these medicines during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(d) the steps taken and proposed to be taken by the Government to make these medicines available at low prices ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) . Names of drugs having mass consumption along with their production in the Public Sector and Private Sector during the year 1983-84 are given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) Details showing the extent of changes in their prices during the last three years is given in the attached statement-II.

(d) The prices of these drugs are regulated under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. This, coupled with approval of adequate capacity under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, ensures adequate availability of drugs at reasonable prices.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the medicines	Unit	Production in the Public Sector during 1983-84	Production in the Private Sector during 1983-84	Total production
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Ampicillin	Tonnes	8.64	114.98	123.62
2.	Tetracycline	Tonnes	115.20	113.34	228.54
3.	Trimethoprim	Tonnes	3.65	95.95	99.60
4.	Sulphamethoxazole	Tonnes	14.05	330.00	347.05
5.	Analgin	Tonnes	314.71	514.77	829.48
6.	Chloramphenicol	Tonnes	...	102.79	102.79
7.	Erythromycin	Tonnes	0.90	30.61	31.51
8.	Chloroquin Phos.	Tonnes	3.11	120.35	123.46
9.	Streptomycin	Tonnes	147.59	90.72	238.31
10.	Pencillin	MMU	124.62	192.12	316.74

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Unit	Price as on 1.1.1982 (Rs.)	Price as on 31.12.1984 (Rs.)	Percentage Increase(+) Decrease(—)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6
1.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	kg.	1475.00	1677.00	(+) 13.69
2.	Tetracycline Hcl.	kg.	729.68	801.49	(+) 9.77
3.	Trimethoprim	kg.	2420.65	892.00	(—) 63.15
4.	Sulphamethoxazole	kg.	538.58	390.00	(—) 27.59
5.	Analgin	kg.	196.30	224.00	(+) 14.11
6.	Chloramphenicol	kg.	680.79	756.00	(+) 11.05
7.	Erythromycin Estolate	kg.	1700.00	1992.50	(+) 17.21
8.	Chloroquin Phosphate	kg.	476.00	510.00	(+) 7.14
9.	Streptomycin	kg.	660.75	847.42	(+) 28.25
10.	Procaia Penicillin	BU	813.00	856.71	(+) 5.38

Increase in Prices of Life-Saving Drugs

1155. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the prices of life-saving drugs have increased during the last one year ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be

taken to check this increase in their prices and preparation of spurious drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIVEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The prices of price controlled drugs are fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. During the year 1984, as a result of revision, there were increases in

the prices of some drugs while there were reductions in the case of others.

(b) The prices of price controlled bulk drugs and formulations are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

Quality control is exercised on drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules made thereunder to prevent the manufacture of spurious drugs.

[English]

Excessive Telephone Billing

1156. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the new arrangements, if any, to enable telephone subscribers to get prompt redress for excessive telephone billings ;

(b) whether final authority to decide such complaints will vest in the area managers or the general managers of the major Metropolitan districts ; and

(c) whether, pending disposal of the complaints, the subscribers will be compelled to pay the disputed bills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) There has been no change in the existing arrangement for redressal of complaints on excess billing. The Area Managers and General Managers have been delegated financial powers for disposal of such complaints finally within the delegated powers.

The cases beyond their powers and those of appeals are decided by higher authorities. As per the existing rules, if the bill for local call charges in a S.T.D. station is for an amount exceeding double the amount of the highest local calls billed during the preceding one year, the complainant is asked to pay a part of the bill provisionally and the balance is kept as disputed pending investigation. Once the case has been investigated and decided the subscriber is asked to pay the balance amount due, if any.

Telegraph Offices in Rural Areas

1157. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in India where the telegraph offices are working at present ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of such telegraph offices ; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to cover the entire rural area with net work of telegraph offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 32,884 villages in rural areas in the country are having telegraph offices as on 15.1.1985.

(b) The information is as per attached statement.

(c) The Long Distance Public Telephones/Telegraphs offices are likely to become accessible within five kilometres to most habitations in the country progressively by 1990, subject to financial and material resources being available.

Statements

State-Wise Break up of Telegraph (Combined) Office in Rural Areas as on 15.1.1985

S. No.	Name of Circle	Number of villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5056
2.	Bihar	2439
3.	Gujrat (including, Gujrat, Dadar, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Daman).	1225
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	290
5.	Karnataka	2315
6.	Kerala (including Kerala, Mahe & Minicoy, Lakshadweep, Amindive Islands)	1472

7. Madhya Pradesh	2541
8. Maharashtra (including Maharashtra, Goa)	2068
9. North Eastern (including Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh).	640
10. North Western (including Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Chandigarh).	1729
11. Orissa	940
12. Rajasthan	1205
13. Tamil Nadu (including Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry)	5042
14. Uttar Pradesh	4736
15. West Bengal (including West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands).	1186
Total	32884

Cordless Telephones for subscribers

1158. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether while inaugurating the new Electronic Exchange '301' on the 8th March, 1985, he announced that subscribers can have cordless telephone now within a range of a hundred metres ;

(b) whether this decision covers only Delhi or other cities also ;

(c) the conditions and most of Licence fee to be levied for this regularisation ;

(d) whether Government have got any estimate of the cordless telephones at present brought into the country either properly or clandestinely ;

(e) if so, their number and whether under the existing law it is open to any subscriber to keep it ; and

(f) the steps being taken for the indigenous manufacture of such a telephone so as to prevent its smuggling into the country ?

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

(b) This decision will cover the entire telecommunication network of the country.

(c) Modalities for control and regulation of cordless telephones are being worked out.

(d) No, Sir,

(e) Use of cordless telephones in the telecommunication network of the country is not yet permissible.

(f) It is proposed to permit use of indigenously manufactured cordless telephones of approved technical specifications.

US arms Offer to India

1159. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S.A. has offered to provide on payment sophisticated arms to this country ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to avoid buying arms from USA in view of its close association with Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The U.S. Government have not made any offer to India for sale of sophisticated arms on payment.

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

**Collaboration of CIT-Alcatel of France for
Second Electronic Exchange unit at
I.T.I., Bangalore**

1160. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's latest thinking on the deal seeking technical collaboration of CIT-Alcatel of France for the second electronic exchange unit at the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore; and

(b) its financial and other implications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Government are studying the details of the case.

**Management of the sick industries taken
over by Government**

1161. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the sick industries are taken over by Government who is responsible for the pre-takeover liabilities the private entrepreneurs or the Government that took over the said sick industry; and

(b) how Government propose to punish the erring entrepreneurs and recover the money thus involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHM-MAD KHAN) : (a) In principle, pre-takeover liabilities of a taken over industrial undertaking, which are the liabilities of the Company, need not be protected by the Government. However, the question as to whether pre-take over liabilities should or should not be protected in specific case depends on the individual merits of the case, depending on the nature of the liabilities.

(b) Action against erring promoters/entrepreneurs for mis-management can be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act and Indian Penal Code, which provide for punishment by way of fines or imprisonment or both.

**Setting up of an Institute of National
Integration at Pune to promote
religious tolerance among troops**

1162. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Institute of National Integration at Pune to train Officers, JCOS, and religious teachers of the Army in ethics taught by various religions with a view to promote religion tolerance and communal harmony among the troops;

(b) whether the scheme envisages inviting outside experts also to impart education to army priests in the ethics and metaphysics of their religions;

(c) if so, the course content thereof; and

(d) whether it will form part of the curricula in the National Defence Academy Poona, Indian Military Academy Dehradun and other training establishments of the Armed Forces or the training will be imparted at the refresher courses ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Institute has started functioning with effect from 4th February, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The course content generally covers the philosophy and underlying unity of various religions, mutual respect and understanding of all religions, aspects of Indian culture to achieve National unity, equal commitment to the security of the country by members of all faiths, improvement of individuals for building national character, inculcation of desirable traits such as consideration for human sentiments, respect for all faiths, social service and moral values, community welfare and motivations towards a common goal.

(d) This will depend upon the evaluation report on the Pilot Project now commissioned.

[Translation]

**Setting up of a Telephone Exchange at
Village Karju, District Mandsaur**

*1163. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a telephone exchange has not so far been provided at village Karju, District Mandsaur despite a long standing demand of the local people and despite the fact that it has population of more 3000 and a branch of a bank, higher secondary school and a power sub-station and is also a business centre; and

(b) the time by which Karju village (District Mandsaur) is likely to be provided with telephone exchange facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Telephone Exchange has not been provided at village Karju so far as minimum number of subscribers required for opening an exchange in rural areas have not been registered at village Karju so far.

(b) The opening of exchange depends upon the built up of prescribed minimum demand of 10% for a 25 lines exchange and if the anticipated revenue is 40% of the annual expenditure.

[English]

Reluctance by Private Sector to modernise and failure in marketing and management matters

1164. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how Government propose to move when the private sector management show reluctance to modernise and fails in marketing and management matters;

(b) whether some penal actions are being contemplated by Government in such cases ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to tackle such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The management is an internal matter of any company. Ordinarily, Government do not interfere with the management of any industrial undertaking except for

reasons or grounds specified in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the Companies Act.

(b) to (d). In specific cases, where it is established that there has been a deliberate mismanagement of any undertaking for personal gain of the management or owners of such undertakings, appropriate action to penalise such management can be taken under the Companies Act, Indian Penal Code etc.

List of "High Priority" Industries

1165. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to widen the list of "high priority" industries which can be set up by Large Industrial Houses with MRTP Act clearance ; and

(b) if so, which are the industries likely to be included ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Certain industries, identified to be of 'high national priority', have already been exempted from the requirement of obtaining Central Government's approval through a Notification issued on 6th May, 1983 under the provisions of Section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. The list of industries so notified are under review to consider additional industries to be included in the list.

Denotification of taken over Sick Industries

1166. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to denotify some of the industrial units taken over by them due to sickness;

(b) if so, whether five industrial units viz. Containers and Closures Ltd., Shree Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Bengal Potteries Ltd., India Rubber Manu-

facturing Ltd. and Motor Machinery Manufacturing Ltd. would also be denotified;

(c) whether opposition to this denotification has been voiced from several quarters;

(d) if so, who have opposed and what are their arguments;

(e) whether Government have considered these arguments;

(f) if so, outcome thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) and (b) . The final disposition of all the industrial undertakings managed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is examined in the light of the policy guidelines issued by the Government in October 1981. The salient features of these guidelines have already been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985. However, two industrial undertakings namely, Containers and Closures Limited and Indian Rubber Manufacturers Limited had already been denotified in October, 1983 after careful examination of the performance of these undertakings during the post take-over period and official liquidators have already been appointed by Calcutta High Court to take over the assets of these undertakings.

(c) and (d) . Representations from various Trade Union bodies, Members of Parliament and also the Government of West Bengal have been received requesting nationalisation of all the units taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, including those since denotified. It has been stated in these representations that these taken over units are or can be viable if these are modernised and their management strengthened.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) Decision on final disposition of undertakings taken over under I (D and R) Act is taken after careful examination of each case in the light of Govt. policy.

Losses Suffered by I. D. P. L.

1167. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have suffered heavy losses during the last several years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make it a profitable company ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS. (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) It is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have been incurring net losses in the recent years.

(b) The losses are due to various factors such as technological problems, higher cost of production from basic stage and a product-mix predominantly comprising Category I and II bulk drugs and formulations with low mark-up.

(c) Remedial steps such as plugging of loopholes in Import Policy which inhibit production and capacity utilisation, ensuring adequate availability of working capital and critical raw materials and drug intermediates and attempting to upgrade technology are being taken.

M/S. Peerless General Finance And Investment Company

1168. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is conducting a probe into the alleged unfair trade practices indulged in by the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A complaint under Section 36B of the MRTP Act, 1969 has been filed by the Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad before the MRTP Commission on 19.2.1985 alleging certain unfair trade practices against M/s. Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Limited Calcutta. The sum and substance of the main allegations made in the complaint is as under :-

- (i) M/s. Peerless General Finance and Investment Co. Ltd. has falsely represented to the general public that its schemes are financial savings schemes which, in fact, they are not.
- (ii) The company has used the terms like "Surrender Value", "Paid-up Value", "Bonus", "Endowment", "Revival", "Lapse", etc., in relation to its schemes. These terms and the other assertions made by the company leave an impression as though the schemes extend the benefit or life insurance. The fact, however, is that the insurance cover is limited only to risk for death by accident and this too is subject to the concurrence of National Insurance Company on a year to year basis.
- (iii) The company's schemes are really money circulation schemes and such schemes are banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978. The conducting of such schemes by the company in violation of the provisions of the said Act constitutes an unfair trade practice in as much as the company represents to the public that it is legally entitled to conduct money circulation business which, in fact, is prohibited by law.
- (iv) The company's schemes violate the provisions of the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977. The said schemes, therefore, constitute an unfair trade practice insofar as the company represents to the public that its schemes are legal and are not in violation of the aforesaid Directions.
- (v) The company makes excessive claims about the merits of its schemes and suppresses its demerits. This too is an unfair trade practice.

The Commission has ordered preliminary investigation under Section 36C of the MRTP Act, 1969 in the matter.

Threat From Pakistan and Other Countries

1169. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-
WANSHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government consider the present 'militaristic postures' of Pakistan as a threat to security of India;
- (b) which are the other countries whose activities are also a threat to India;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) what steps have been taken to meet this challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) . Pakistan is known to be acquiring sophisticated weapons and equipment from a number of countries including the USA. China is also reported to be acquiring military equipment from some countries for modernisation of its armed forces. These developments have implications on the security of our country.

(d) Government monitor all developments which have a bearing on our security and take appropriate measures to maintain adequate defence preparedness.

Spare parts for Tarapur Atomic Power Station

1170. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any High Level Italian Delegation led by Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini ;

(b) whether the Italian delegation has expressed its desire to supply the much needed spare parts for Tarapur Atomic Power Station; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Italian Defence Minister paid an official visit to India from 4th to 7th October, 1984.

(b) The question of supply of spare parts for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was not discussed with the Italian Defence Minister.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b)

[Translation]

Cooking gas at Reduced rates to the People of Himalayan region to save forest Based fuel

1171. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to provide cooking gas at reduced rate with the cooperation of the Ministry of Petroleum to the people of Himalayan Region to save forest-based fuel and lessen forest destruction;

(b) if so, the time by which this proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to avoid fuel-based burden on forest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The measures being undertaken by the Ministry of Environment and Forest for avoiding fuel-based burden on forests include popularisation of social and farm forestry programmes, popularising use of improved stoves/chulhas, utilisation of saw-mills and logging wastes for briquetting, where economically feasible, acceleration and development of bio-conversion devices, etc.

[English]

Name of states where Child Marriage is in Vogue

1172. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL :
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Child marriages are still in vogue in our country;

(b) if so, names of the States where this system is in force to a larger extent ;

(c) whether any case has come to the notice of Government and if so, the number of such cases alongwith name of the State ; and

(d) what special steps are being taken by Government to curb this bad tradition and educate the innocent people against the evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information collected with respect to the prosecutions under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, in respect of the period 1977 to 1979 from the State Governments and Union territory Administrations reveals that there have been prosecutions under the Act during these years in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The details are set out in the statement attached. The remaining States and Union territories have reported that there were no prosecutions during this period. The number of prosecutions in different States under the Act cannot be regarded as necessarily indicative of the extent to which child marriages are in vogue in those States as the question of launching the prosecutions depends on the vigilance of the administration. It would not be fair to single out any particular State as one in which child marriages are in vogue. The practice of child marriage is deeply embedded in the social tradition amongst certain sections of society and it is only through social and economic upliftment of these sections of society that the practice can be eradicated completely.

(b) Apart from intensifying the launching of prosecutions for the violation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a number of other steps are being taken by way of educating the people about the consequences of this evil by publicity through mass media, by involving voluntary organisations in the task and by other measures. The publicity includes putting posters in transport buses, radio programmes, exhibiting cinema slides, documentary films, press posters, group discussions with rural women, tin messages (advertisements on tins in which consumer articles are sold) etc.

Statement

Number of cases under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, during the 3 years namely; 1977, 1978 and 1979 as received from the State Governments/Union territory Administration.

Name of the State/Union territory	Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.		
	1977	1978	1979
1. Gujarat	112	98	180
2. Haryana	Nil	Nil	2
3. Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3
4. Madhya Pradesh	8	20	14
5. Maharashtra	8	4	17
6. Rajasthan	Nil	6	12
7. Tamil Nadu	1	1	2
8. Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1
9. West Bengal	1	1	1
10. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	3

12.02 hrs.

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I wish to raise a very important question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down. You don't wait for my permission at all ! You can raise your hands and I will call each one of you. I will not listen to any one of you unless you take your seats first. Please take your seats. Then I will call you.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupathi) : There is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everything is serious. Please sit down. Are you going to sit down or not ? First, please take your seats and then I will call you one by one, not all of you together; if all of you get up, how can I hear from every one of you ?

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Sir, there is a statement made by the Prime Minister regarding the Gujarat communal incidents and he has blamed the opposition parties regarding their attitude to communal disturbances in Gujarat. We are in no way concerned with

those incidents. It is the congress-I Government which is creating all the troubles.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Have you given any notice ?

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : I have given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not received it. Give me the notice first.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I have already given you a notice. Let me make it clear. On March 23, Prime Minister visited Ahmedabad. We welcome that. He addressed a press conference. He made a blanket allegation against the entire opposition. He said that the entire opposition—the frustrated opposition—was responsible for the communal troubles in Gujarat. You may recall that on 21st of March, the Union Home Minister, after visiting Gujarat, made an elaborate statement in this House. There was not an incling, not even an iota of an indication, if I may point out, that opposition was in any way responsible for these things. Therefore, Sir we very strongly protest against this allegation. It is our stand that the Government has failed to substantiate that statement. Therefore, I have given an Ajournment Motion and I request that it should be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Professor, you have given notice.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I would urge upon the House to take up the Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given notice of Adjournment motion. It is not accepted.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is ruled out. Please sit down. There is no scope for any debate on the adjournment motion now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Regarding this matter, there is no difficulty at all.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: We protest and we walk out.

(SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY AND SOME OTHER HON. MEMBERS THEN LEFT THE HOUSE.)

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is ruled out. There cannot be any discussion on this now.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Today, there is a news item in the different newspapers to the effect that Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee has allocated some funds to train the extremists. There is another news item in the same newspaper that some extremists have entered Delhi. This is a very serious matter and we are deeply concerned about the lives of our Hon. Prime Minister and the President of India. I would request that the Hon. Home Minister should make a statement and enlighten the House as to what arrangements have been made to safeguard the lives of the VIPs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have received a calling attention motion regarding this. We will consider it and let you know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga) : A few days ago, the Hon. Minister of External Affairs was pleased to make a statement on the Sri Lanka situation. After that statement, we have been expecting that

there will be a discussion in this House. After the Parliament commenced, we have not yet discussed the matter except that the statement was made. Now, there are reports from Madras that certain opposition parties are planning a month-long agitation... (*interruptions*)... before the Central Government Offices. All we want is that the Parliament should have an opportunity, where we can express our views on this matter. I would request you to kindly fix up a date.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would explain the position to you. You came and discussed this matter with me in my chamber also. The situation in Sri Lanka is, no doubt, a serious matter, and everyone is concerned not only the opposition there or here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Why are we not discussing it then ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Government is also making certain efforts to see how best this can be solved. They are taking action seriously. You would have seen in the newspapers today that Shri Bhandari, Foreign Secretary, has gone to Colombo and is having discussions there, and certain things are going to come up. I had contacted the State Minister and the Prime Minister also regarding this matter. They are speeding up this matter. As for allowing a debate, I will consider. I know that Members are very anxious to have discussion on this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I want to protest against something which Shri Dandavate said. He said that the Prime Minister in Ahmedabad said that the opposition is responsible for the riots. That is not what he said. He said that those who were defeated in the elections had taken to the streets. Does he mean that those who were defeated in Hyderabad have also taken to the streets ? There also the riots are taking place in Andhra. On the same logic, we can say that those who were defeated in Andhra have taken to the streets and are causing riots in Hyderabad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can also give in writing if you want to raise anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I protest against this kind of slandering of the opposition every day. I am also walking out.

(SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA THEN LEFT THE HOUSE)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, I have given you a calling attention notice also in this regard. One Sub Inspector of Delhi police entrusted with the VIP security arrangement is reported to be missing for the last few days. Recently such things are happening quite frequently in Delhi. Killing of the Soviet official, missing of the Delhi Police Sub Inspector, and the proposal of the SPGC are there. I would request the Home Minister to view these happenings very seriously and make a statement as quickly as possible. This has created unnecessary panic about the security of life of the people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you have already given a call attention, we will consider it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsor) : A serious problem has been created because the SGPC is ..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it in writing. Then I shall consider it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, it is a very serious matter. I have given a call attention notice. Kindly admit it. This is a very serious matter which involves national security.

I would like to call the attention of the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told you already. Please give it in writing. Then I shall consider it.

Now, we will take up 'Papers laid on the Table'.

12.12. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under Essential Commodities Act 1955 Review and Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1983-84. Statement showing reasons for delay in laying the papers.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND

FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Eleventh Amendment Order, 1984. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O 343(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1984, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-573/85]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the Year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-574/85]

Review and Annual Report of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta for the year 1982-83. Statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

Annual Report and Review of the Petrofils Limited Baroda for the year 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM. (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Birdge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1982-83 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-575/85]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, Baroda, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, Baroda, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-576/85]

Notifications under Industries (Development and) Regulation Act, 1951 etc. Annual Reports and Reviews of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited etc. under the Companies Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

- (i) S O 67(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, beyond five years.

- (ii) S O 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Dr. Paul Lohman (India) Limited, Calcutta beyond five years.

- (iii) S O 105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indore Textile Limited, Ujjain, beyond five years.

- (iv) S O 163(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over management of Messrs Brentford Electric (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-577/85]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G S R 591(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1914 adding 'Manufacture of Rubber Goods (Dipped Latax Products)' as a village industry, to the scheduled to the Khadi and village Industries Commission Act, 1956 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-578/85]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-579/85]

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-579/85]

- (5) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cement Research Institute of

India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Research Institute of India, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-580/85]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1983-84.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-581/85]

- (9) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-582/85]

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 583/85]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design for Electrical Measur-

ing Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-584/85]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT.585/85]

- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room and Training Centre, Calcutta, Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad, Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-586/85]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General Patents, Designs and Trade Marks under section 155 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the year 1983-84

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-587/85]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year ended 31st March, 1984, under section 638 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-588/85]

Notifications under Income Tax Act, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:-

- (i) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S O 205(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1985.
- (ii) S O 1089 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding Exemption to the 'Joint Plant Committee' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (iii) S O 1090 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Children's Film Society, India' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1986-87.
- (iv) S O 1091 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'The Divine Life Society' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (v) S O 1092 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1987-88.
- (vi) S O 1093 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Kelghar Shishu Nivas and Shiksha Kendra' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the

period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

- (vii) S. O. 1094 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'The Lotus Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (viii) S O 1095 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Bhai Vir Singh Sahitya Sadan, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (ix) S O 1096 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Indian Peoples' Famine Trust' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1985-86.
- (x) S O 1097 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Maratha Mandir' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
- (xi) S O 1098 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Gandhigram Trust, Gandhigram Mudurai' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 and 1985-86.
- (xii) S O 1099 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985 regarding exemption to 'Institute of Rail Transport' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1985-86.
- (xiii) S O 1100 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985

regarding exemption to 'World Wildlife-Fund India, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) to (xiii) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-589/85]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :-

(i) G S R 284(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to organic Chemicals upto a value not exceeding rupees thirty thousand cleared by a small scale manufacturer during the period from 18th March 1985 to 31st March, 1985.

(ii) G S R 285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to travel goods upto a value not exceeding thirty thousand cleared by a small scale manufacturer during the period from 18th March, 1985 to 31st March, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-590/85]

12.19.hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

Reported possibility of major leakage of liquid chlorine in M/s. Shriram Chemicals Works, Delhi and danger to the lives of thousands of workers and others

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : I call the attention of the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the

following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The reported possibility of major leakage of liquid chlorine in M/s. Shriram Chemicals Works, Delhi and danger to the lives of thousands of workers and others and steps taken by Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND, INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : M/s. Sri Ram Chemicals Works, Delhi is one of the units under M/s. Shriram Food and Fertilizers Limited located at Najafgarh Road, New Delhi. At present, M/s. Shriram Food and Fertilizers Limited are engaged in the manufacture of chemicals including caustic soda and liquid chlorine in their plant located at Najafgarh Road, New Delhi. According to the Delhi Administration about 280 tonnes of Chlorine, which is obtained in process of manufacture of Caustic Soda, is stored in the storage tanks. Delhi Administration have reported that inspections carried out in this unit reveal that preventive and the control measures for the safety of the workers and population around the factory were inadequate. Delhi Administration is fully seized of the consequent potential danger of the safety of the workers and the persons living around the factory from chlorine storage.

After the Bhopal accident, Government is fully conscious of the problems of hazards from dangerous and toxic processes. Instructions have therefore, been issued to the State Governments to constitute task forces/expert groups to make a rapid survey of all such units to take immediate measures for ensuring that all safety control and preventive measures are adopted. Government is also contemplating changes in the Factories Act, 1948, and the rules, to make them more stringent to ensure safety. The areas which Government have identified for technical assistance from ILO among other things, include major hazards control system in dangerous manufacturing processes including Chemical Industry. This problem will be examined by the Experts of the ILO Mission, when they take up the task in April, 1985.

I would like to assure the House that the safety standards required to be observed not

only by this Company but also other units in Delhi using hazardous processes are being kept under regular surveillance and we are already in touch with the Delhi Administration to ensure that steps are taken early in this direction both in the interest of the workers and the general public.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, Delhi is the national capital, with people from all over the country living in it. Also, it has its glorious past, cultural heritage and national as well as international importance. This sort of events or accidents in this cosmopolitan city will have far reaching consequences among the citizens of Delhi, as also among the people of the whole country. So, problems like this are of vital importance and should be taken with all seriousness.

I am really happy that the Government is so serious about this and the Hon. Minister has already replied in his statement that the safety standards required should strictly be observed, not only by the companies owning chemical units but also those engaged in other hazardous processes of manufacture. As far as I know, there are some 400 factories which have been set up in Delhi and some of them pose danger to environment pollution. In the wake of Bhopal tragedy, there is panic among the people that recurrence of such a ghastly tragedy might occur here also. That is why attention of the Government to the problem of such a serious nature is called for. But the scope of the present discussion is very limited, pertaining to this particular incident. Even then there is a general fear among the people. That is why this particular problem has been brought to the notice of the Government so that they may take preventive action and create confidence among the people. It was said that there was a leakage in the chlorine gas unit and I do not know whether any investigation has been made and whether there has been any likely danger to the life of the people living in the area. I have been told that some time back an engineer died on account of some leakage. It was also said that the Delhi Administration had held an enquiry in regard to the threat to the environment pollution caused by Shriram Chemicals. The report mentions that this unit should be closed down. It was also mentioned that an expert from Britain was invited to go into the problem. He too in his report had said

that there is every possibility of danger to the life of the people and the plant poses a serious danger to the environment by way of pollution. It is also said that the safety measures in regard to the maintenance of the gas tanks installed in the complex of the factory are not in order. All these things are to be discussed. My point is that when we come to the general question, sometimes we feel that on paper only the country is aware of the minimum safety standards to be followed by these units. There are barely standards for 400 chemical processes available. Why then standards for other processes are not available? Whatever we do, whatever the Government does, they are not being done systematically. Before the Bhopal tragedy happened, a Sub-Committee to go into these problems was constituted under the Committee of Chemical Industries and the report of that Sub-Committee stated that there was no such danger from the big and organised sector. At the same time, they had stated that proper attention should be given to see that environment pollution danger is completely removed. Sometimes what happens is that the Government formulates some safety measures and passes them on to the State Governments. But we do not know how many States took recourse to those measures. Sometimes the Centre also gives licence and letters of intent to the industries. But the industries evade the issues. Therefore, it is just not enough to mention the safety measures in the project report. But actually it should be strictly insisted upon that those measures are scrupulously followed. For enforcing these measures, periodical inspection at the plant site is also necessary. That is why I say that these safety measures are neither being implemented nor any proper monitoring thereafter is also made. We have also noticed that sometimes there is indifferent attitude in enforcing safety measures by the industrialists also. They feel that any expenditure incurred on safety measures will be non-productive and a waste. That is why they do not spend money on them.

Sometimes we see that when foreign companies transfer technology to the Indian companies, they do not transfer technology regarding safety along with the process of production. That is a difficulty. So, with regard to this particular firm, viz. Shriram Chemicals, I would like to put some questions.

The first is about the location policy. I am told that this industry is situated in a densely-populated area. I do not know whether there was any specific Central Government policy on location, when the licence for this undertaking was given. Had the stipulation banning location of industrial units in this urban area, or in large metropolitan cities, been evolved by that time? If so, was that stipulation followed in this case? If not, what is to be done? What is the next alternative solution? Was there any proposal to shift such an industry to any other place?

I want now to ask about the Pollution Control Board. They define hazardous chemicals precisely, to list a variety of hazardous chemicals. Has the Pollution Control Board set up by the Government laid down the standard of effluent emissions? If so, have the present samples been examined to determine whether the standards have been observed or not?

I also want to know the possible extent of water pollution and also gas pollution in this particular Shriram Chemicals industry. The Minister has replied saying that they are taking various steps, and that they are also devising various means in respect of safety measures. I am glad to know that they are actually sincere about this, but the question is: what is the time-limit given to this particular factory to effect security measures if there is any chance of pollution, i.e. when found out? I say this because there is an apprehension whether we are actually going to carry out whatever decisions we are going to take, or whatever plans we have.

In Bhopal, there were three things on the preventive side: one was the water sprinkler; the second was the caustic soda straggler, and the third was the blast tower. In spite of installing these three preventive measures, we have had the worst ever calamity in Bhopal.

I would like to know what are the preventive measures installed in this case, and whether they are considered adequate, both qualitatively and quantitatively. I would also like to know whether Government have qualified personnel for routine inspection of the preventive and safety measures. The Minister has already said that steps have been taken for inspection. But I want to know what is

routine inspection, and how they are doing it. I would like to have the details of this, and whether the personnel make on-the-spot inspection or not.

Sometimes we find that because we give emphasis on production side, we give emphasis on cut-backs and cost-cutting measures. What happens then is that these preventive measures suffer. That is why I want to know whether Government are watchful about employment cut-backs and cost-cutting measures which affect the safety establishment in chemical industries. They may be considered a potential health hazard. All these things are there.

Lastly, there is one point.

We have got Air and Water Pollution Bill. I would like to know whether the Pollution Control Board has enough powers to stop operations in the factory, if they find that there is a grave emergency. If they had been there, then the Bhopal tragedy would not have happened. That is why I am asking whether there is any such provision in the Act itself, because if there is a loophole, if we cannot stop operation of this factory, then there will be loss of life. How can you implement this Act so that this type of a tragedy may not occur again?

My friend, Shri Lalit Maken, is from South Delhi. It must be of interest to him also. So, I leave some questions to be asked by him also. Thank you.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I would like to assure the Hon. Member and also the House that particularly after the Bhopal tragedy, the Central Government has alerted the State Governments and Union Territories to have a survey and inspection of all hazardous industries and take necessary steps so that safety measures are adopted; and wherever industries are heavy pollution creating industries, such industries should be inspected periodically and necessary steps should be taken in order to safeguard the health and the safety of the workers working in those units, and also environment should be such that it should not adversely affect the health of the people in general who are residing outside the factory. So far as this unit is concerned, and the other hazardous units in Delhi are concerned. I must say that after the Bhopal tragedy, particularly, necessary

effective steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration. The Labour Commissioner himself conducted a survey of the industrial undertakings in order to identify which are the units which are health hazards and they have identified units and Sriram Fertilizer Unit is one of them; and at the instance of the Labour Ministry, one technical expert, who was foreign expert, Dr. Slatter, was requested to visit this factory and to find out whether safety measures that have been taken and the safety standards that have been adopted in this unit are adequate or any further action has to be taken. So, Dr. Slatter, U. K. Expert, visited the factory and inspected chlorine storage facilities also. He made a report to the government and the Labour Ministry and the Labour Ministry forwarded that report to the Lt. Governor for taking further action. I hope that further action is being taken by the Lt. Governor as per the recommendations that have been given by the U. K. Expert. In addition to this, during 1984-85, the Delhi Administration had carried out eight inspections, so far as this factory is concerned and two challans have already been filed in the court against this organisation or unit. The Hon. Member wanted to know whether government have got any location policy and whether licence has been issued to the unit according to the location policy. I may say for the information of Hon. Members that the location policy was decided in the year 1978. That was in May 1978, but this unit was established long back. I am told that this unit was established before the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act came into force. So, it might have been established some time in the 'forties. I do not exactly know the date or the year when it was established and subsequently the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act came into force. Subsequently the Government of India took a decision with regard to the location policy. So, about licensing, I do not think that it is possible for the Government of India to cancel the licence. And so far as the safety measures are concerned, the Delhi Administration after inspection, if they find that the safety measures are inadequate they can take action. They have already inspected and certain measures have already been taken to see that the inadequacy if any, is removed. The Delhi Administration is quite competent to take action and also to issue instructions to the unit. If after receiving instructions from the Delhi Administration the unit does

not comply with it, the only action that is possible in the circumstances is to take recourse to the Code of Criminal Procedure under Section 133. The Delhi Administration can take action and can issue a notice even to close down the unit. But I do not think that such a situation has arisen in this case, because the unit or the organisation is also taking several measures to ensure the safety and health of the workers—not only that of the workers in the factory, but of those who are outside the factory.

The Hon. Member was saying that this unit is located in the heart of Delhi city. When it was located Nazafgarh was a jungle. Every Hon. Member knows how very rapidly Delhi is growing. It is not only the case of Delhi but of all urban areas. Wherever the units were located at that time, there was no habitation at all, it was as if it were a jungle. But subsequently development has taken place, round the factory, the area has become populated and now it is in the heart of Delhi.

So far as the proposal of the Hon. Member to shift this unit outside Delhi is concerned, I do not think that it is a practical proposal. Because, it is not the only case, but it is so in all urban areas which have got so many industries which are hazardous to the health of the people, but it is difficult to shift them, not only because it is not economical, but also because of other problems.

If we close down the factory, then thousands and thousands of workers who are working there have to be provided employment by the Government or the organisation or the society, or the Delhi Administration. So, shifting or closing down is not a solution.

But I do agree with the Hon. Member that we must take—not only the Delhi Administration but also the organisation should take—sufficient measures to see that the safety and health of the workers working inside and also of the people in general who are there round-about that factory their safety is ensured. For that purpose, I can inform the Hon. Member that every action has been taken.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded .

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let me conclude. The Labour Ministry has taken further action. They are in contact with the International Labour Organisation and they have already requested experts to come here. At their request one ILO expert, one Dr. G. Kelsh, Chief (Safety and Health), International Labour Organisation, has visited our country in the first week of February 1985 and he had a detailed discussion with our experts and he has gone back. After going there, and taking other action, he has agreed to send two other ILO experts here. Out of them one expert is already in our country. Another expert is going to arrive in this country very soon. These experts are going into this matter as to how to safeguard the interest of the workers and how to ensure that the environment is pure and free from all these hazardous substances. So far as the health of the workers and environment are concerned, all necessary steps are being taken. Similarly, several steps have been taken by the Government. I have already enumerated as to what steps we have taken on different occasions. I want to assure the Hon. Members that so far as the health of the workers, environment, taking safety measures in all these hazardous industries are concerned, the Government is quite alert. The Law Ministry is in constant touch with the Delhi Administration. Whatever is necessary, that will be done in this regard by the Government of India and the Delhi Administration and the Organisation will be suitably instructed in these matters.

[Translation]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir I would like to inform the House that Delhi is sitting on a volcano and according to the Labour Commissioner's report, an incident more dangerous than that which has occurred in Bhopal, could occur in Delhi, where 280 tonnes of chlorine are stored at a time at one place. If you go deep into the matter, you will find that the gas would take the direction of the wind and people living within 200 kilometres will be affected and if by mistake the gas enters Lok Sabha then neither you nor we shall survive.

It is not as if there was leakage of gas from this very factory only a year ago, even now the gas is leaking. There is a school situated near the Swatantra Bharat

Mill. Forty students of that school were passing near the factory and they fainted on the spot.

The Hon. Minister has said just now that they were challaned. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the capitalist would be happy if the action is confined to filing of challans and a fine of Rs. 1000 or 2000 is imposed. It has been stated that licences cannot be cancelled. The Labour Commissioner's report is with us. It has been stated in the report in clear terms that we would take safety measures. I will read out a para of this report to you :

[English]

"Improvements in the present safety devices cannot eliminate the risks involved and the dangerous operations in the factory (Caustic Soda plant) must be shut down immediately.

I am saying this with full responsibility that you may carry out any improvement you like but in spite of that the danger which is looming large over lakhs of people of Delhi cannot be averted. These are not my words but those of Labour Commissioner.

It has been mentioned just now that as regards Delhi, the Lieutenant Governor will take action. I want to say with responsibility that the Lieutenant Governor and Delhi Administration have no powers to take action against them. That is why the the Labour Commissioner has recommended that their licences be suspended forthwith. I want to know from the Hon. Minister why when the Labour Commissioner has recommended that they have no power to take action against them what hitch is there before the Hon. Minister, and why he does not suspend their licences so that the lives of lakhs of people of Delhi could be saved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the effluents discharged by the factory contain toxic substances like caustic soda, chlorine, sulphuric acid and hydro-choric acid. I would like to inform the House that these effluents flow into the Yamuna. Due to their poisonous effects, the fish perish, vegetables, plants and crops wither away. Besides, consumption of that water is causing slow poisoning. The Labour Commissioner has recommended in his report that bringing about improvement

will not make any difference and that the licence should be suspended. In view of this recommendation I would like to know whether the licence of the factory would be suspended.

My second question is what action would be taken to stop the flow of the effluents into the Yamuna.

About 20 per cent of the workers of this factory are suffering from T.B. It is not I who say this but the doctors have given a report to this effect. The doctors have said that 20 per cent workers are suffering from T.B. 3,500 workers are employed here. Out of them the number of contract labourers is 2,500. Only 1,000 workers are regular. Five workers have died during the last two years. In a year some 150 workers meet different kinds of accidents like severance of hand, suffering burns in feet or other parts of the body. About 25 per cent of the beggars in Delhi had been the workers of DCM Chemicals. The cause of this situation is that no record of the labourers supplied by the contractor is kept. When they lose limbs or meet with some other accident they are dismissed from the job so as to obviate payment of compensation. In case a worker is killed, his corpse is thrown out. When I was Member of the Metropolitan Council, I had raised this question. Five workers had died within a period of two years. The workers are employed by the contractor. When any of them is killed, his family dies of starvation. The contractor or the D.C.M. does not pay a single paisa as compensation to them.

About five lakh people live around the factory. 3,500 workers are engaged in this Factory. Any workers who raises his voice is dismissed and thrown out. It has been stated that as this is a sensitive industry, it cannot be shifted. The Hindustan Insecticides, a Government concern, is located by the side of this factory. They supply chlorine to the Hindustan Insecticides. I would like to know if the Hindustan Insecticides can be shifted, why a decision cannot be taken to shift D.C.M. Chemicals. This is a sensitive industry and is covered under the Essential Commodities Act. I demand that the Government should take over or nationalise this factory where 2,500 out of the 3,500 workers are contract workers, where five workers die within 2 years and where 150 accidents take

place. I also demand that the Government should shift it at the earliest. If Hindustan Insecticides can be shifted, then D.C.M. Chemicals can also be shifted.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the Hon. Member has stated that 280 tonne of chlorine is being stored in this plant. Though the capacity of the storage in the tank is 280 tonnes, that does not mean that all the 280 tonnes of chlorine is always there in the storage. . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Chlorine is so dense, so heavy that it is being dissolved in the water.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I have said here, in the process of manufacturing caustic soda, chlorine is produced and when chlorine is produced, it has to be stored. So far as this organisation is concerned, out of the chlorine that is being produced, they are manufacturing so many items. I can say that out of chlorine, they are manufacturing Hydrochloric Acid, Stable Bleaching Powder, sodium Hypochlorite, Active Earth, Alumina Ferric and High Test Calcium Hypochlorite. All these items are being manufactured out of chlorine. So, it is not correct to say that all the 24 hours of the day or all the months throughout the year, this 280 tonnes chlorine is always stored in the tank. The capacity to store is 280 tonnes. . .

(Interruptions)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Hon Minister reply to that question. Till then I cannot allow any further questions.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let the Hon. Members not be under the impression that I am here to suppress information. I am not here to defend that organisation and I am not here as an agent of anybody. I am here to give the facts and I am giving the information, whatever I have in my possession.

The Hon. Member mentioned about an incident that took place in 1982. It is true that in December 1982 it was reported that some school children became unconscious after inhaling poisonous gas near Messers Sri Ram Chemical Works. The enquiries conducted

could not establish anything. According to the report that I have received from the Delhi Administration, the matter was referred to the Central Pollution Control Board for further enquiry. Subsequently, in early 1983, an inspection made by a team of the Central Pollution Control Board did not prove the presence of any chlorine or its content in the air.

The Hon. Member repeatedly referred to the report of the Labour Commissioner. I am told that this report has been submitted to the Delhi Administration, who are seized of this matter and are seriously considering it. I have already said that the experts who have come from the UK and ILO have visited this factory. They have made a report. We have forwarded that report to the Lt. Governor for taking further action. I hope that the Delhi Administration and the Lt. Governor would be taking all the necessary steps in this direction.

The Hon. Member repeatedly asked, what was the difficulty in suspending the licence. I want to explain to the Hon. Member, who is a very prominent labour leader of Delhi—he must be knowing it already—that once a licence is issued, it cannot be withdrawn. In the present case, it is a very old unit and the licence was issued long before the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act came into force. Even according to that Act, once the licence is issued. I do not think it is possible for us to cancel the licence. That is our difficulty. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, if this unit is not complying with the instructions of advice given by the Delhi Administration to rectify the deficiencies, if there are any inadequacies or deficiencies, in order to safeguard the health and life of the workers working there, and also those who are outside, the Administration has got power under section 33 of the Cr. P. C. In the Bhopal tragedy, the Madhya Pradesh administration took recourse to this particular section and they asked the unit to close down. In the same way, the Delhi Administration can also ask them to close down if the instructions given to the factory are not complied with. So far as the cancellation of the licence is concerned, according to the advice that I have received, it is not a feasible proposition and it cannot be done. The only alternative is what I have suggested.

The Hon. Member mentioned that they

are employing a lot of labour, mostly contract labour, there are lots of accidents taking place in that factory, lots of people are dying and a lot of people are becoming disabled. I must say for the information of the Hon. Member—not that he does not know it—that, so far as this unit is concerned, the appropriate government is the State Government, the Delhi Administration in the present case, and not the Central Government. Suppose somebody becomes disabled or meets with an accident, so far as the labour laws are concerned, the Labour Commissioner has got ample power to take action under the Workmen's Compensation Act. So many labour laws are there. It is for the Delhi Administration to take action. It is not for the Central Government to take action under these provisions because so far as this unit is concerned, the appropriate authority is the Delhi Administration and not the Central Government.

The Hon. Member wanted to know about the shifting of HIL. I do not know whether we have taken a decision to shift the HIL. I do not think so. But I will verify and find out. But, so far shifting of these units is concerned, it is not peculiar only to Delhi. As I told you in all urban areas there are such units. If you want to shift all the units as a policy, then we have to work out the implications—financial and other implications—of shifting all these hazardous industries. Therefore, in my opinion it is not feasible, it is not economical and it is not advisable to shift these industries. You may get experts opinion on this. If locally it is not possible, you may get the opinion of international experts to find out what further measures have to be taken in order to see that pollution control measures are foolproof and one hundred per cent completely free from all these hazards. Therefore, I feel whatever action was to be taken by the Delhi Administration, they have taken and as I told you just now, our Labour Ministry is in constant touch with the Labour Administration. I think our Labour Minister is also here and he had the opportunity of hearing the views of the Hon. Members. Certainly he would convey those views to the Delhi Administration and to the Lt. Governor, and whatever action from our side is called for, that will be taken.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, answer to my question is not clear.

As far, the abolition of the contract system is concerned, I am very clear that this step has to be taken by the Delhi Administration. But that was not my question.

As far as compensation is to be given to the workers, I know that is within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Administration.

My question was keeping in view the fact that so many people are dying and so many workers are meeting with accidents frequently and so many people are working under the contract system, will the Government think of taking over the management or taking over that factory. That is my question.

And as far as taking action by the Delhi Administration is concerned, I can say with full responsibility that Delhi Administration is not competent. Delhi Administration cannot do anything. And if you leave the matter to the Delhi Administration, I may tell you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the life of lakhs of people will be in danger.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am sorry, the Hon. Member is suggesting that in order to put a stop to anti-labour practices that are being indulged in by the management, this unit should be nationalised. I have already made it clear on so many occasions the policy of the Government is not to nationalise, because there is a demand for nationalisation. This unit is working well. If there are any lacunae or deficiencies or if they are indulging in anti-labour practices, certainly our Labour Ministry will take cognizance of that and we will write to the Delhi Administration. And if necessary, I will request my colleague, the Labour Minister, to call the Delhi Administration officers for a discussion and think of taking effective steps in order to see that these unfair labour practices are completely stopped in that unit.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Does the Hon. Minister agree in principle to accept the recommendations of the Labour Commissioner ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I am very sorry, I do not know how to clarify this position. The Labour Commissioner is under the Delhi Administration. So far as this unit is concerned, the appropriate authority or the appropriate Government is the Delhi Administration. So, whatever recommenda-

tions are there from the Labour Commissioner, it is for the Delhi Administration to consider and take action on that, not the Labour Ministry or the Government of India.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Is he living in India or outside India?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR: Mr. Choubey, please sit down. You are not involved in it. Your name is not there.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want to assure the Hon. Member since Delhi is a Union Territory and we are also here, we will certainly look into this matter. We will use our good offices to see that all necessary steps are taken in order to safeguard the interests of the workers and also ensure pure environment round about the Union territory.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: In 1982 also it was raised and the same answer was given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tytler, have you given Calling Attention notice?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: No, Sir

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Members who have given notice only are eligible to ask.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is not a class.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is only a Calling Attention Motion.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: We are raising a problem of our people. I am not on wrong thing. Do not make me sit like this. I have raised a valid question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If You are interested, you give notice. I will consider it. Without giving notice you are standing. How is it possible? The Hon. Member who has given notice is discussing with the Minister and he is getting the reply.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the reply is not clear to me. May be I am unable to understand. I have already said that this is not within the jurisdiction of Delhi Administration or the Lt. Governor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : On the Minister's statement you cannot have a discussion. Please sit down. You have already spoken. You have raised your point. The Minister

has replied to that. A debate cannot be allowed on this.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I want a clarification only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already told.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : But it is not clear.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not clear means you have to give separate notice. Then I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give notice for that, I will ask him to reply.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister principally.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has already told.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He wants to seek clarification. That is the convention of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already allowed him. He is answering that. Further he wants to ask.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : My question is : Presuming that the Delhi Administration is unable to do anything because I know this is not within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Administration—presuming that the Delhi Administration cannot do anything, will the Minister accept the recommendations of the Labour Commissioner in that case? That is my question.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : As regards the charge that the management have been exploiting from the very beginning, I may say that it is an old habit of the management. So far as the contract labour system is concerned, we have heard many things about it and this is mentioned in the report of the Labour Commissioner also. I want that a meeting should be called. I shall invite you as well as the Labour Commissioner of the Delhi Administration to that meeting and discuss

it. The Minister of Chemicals just now gave some information. We shall take some safety measures. Regarding suspension of the licence of the factory and shifting it to some other place, we shall discuss it. If it is hazardous, then we shall think over it, and in view of the incident which occurred in Bhopal, we shall definitely take action in consultation with my colleague, Shri Veerendra Patil.

Mention has been made about the incidents that took place in the factory. They have been mentioned in the report also. We have received reports about the violations being committed by them and we shall take stringent action in this respect. I think in the Chemical industry, everyone should get a permanent job and they should be covered by insurance also. We shall take action in regard to all these aspects.

[English]

I will consult my colleagues and take necessary action. I will call a joint meeting.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Mr. Speaker, it is a very satisfactory reply. My question is : Will the Minister be able to let me know as to how long will he take to let us know what measures he is going to adopt as for as Shriram Chemicals is concerned ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : The I. L. O. experts are coming in April. We shall ask them to visit the factory.

[English]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Would he be able to specify the period as to how long he will take ?

[Translation]

SHRI T. ANJIAH : We will call a meeting in 10 to 15 days.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : I have been elected from Bhopal...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not record anything. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing is going on record. Do not interfere in this. I ask the Member to take his seat. Nothing will go on record.

[English]

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):

Sir, I beg to move the following :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) or Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985, and ending on the 30th April, 1986.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th, April, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):

Sir, I beg to move the following :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen member from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) :

I beg to move :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public undertakings

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen mem-

bers from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

The MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertaking of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) **Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMETARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1985 and ending on the 30th April, 1986, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

13.03 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translations]

- (i) **Need to open purchase centres for potatoes and construction of more cold storages in Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Uttar Pradesh this year the potato growers have been compelled to sell potatoes at rates lesser than their cost of production. The capacity of the cold storages is not adequate to meet the requirement of the entire produce of potatoes. The situation is so serious that the potatoes grown with hard work have started rotting with the rise in temperature.

The U.P. Government had announced that the potato growers would be given the minimum support price of Rs. 50 per quintal but the Government have not made any arrangement for the purchase of potatoes. The cost of production of potatoes comes to Rs. 40 per quintal whereas the farmers are not getting more than Rs. 25 to 30 per quintal in the market.

In such a situation, I request the Minister of Agriculture to ensure to the farmers remunerative price for potatoes. The Government should open purchase centres at different places. With a view to protecting potatoes, arrangements should be made for cold storages in States other than U. P. also. Keeping in view the heavy production of potatoes in U. P., in addition to the immediate arrangements, Government should ensure the construction of more cold storages in that State and constitute a central agency which should purchase potatoes from the farmers directly.

[English]

- (ii) **Financial Assistance to the state of Orissa to meet drinking water scarcity**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Drinking water scarcity in the State of Orissa has become very acute specially in this hot summer season. Many villages of the state, specially in coastal belts are facing a lot of difficulties due to absence of drinking water. These villages are all situated in saline belts where sweet water is not available in tanks, ponds, rivers, creeks or wells, etc. The only alternative to get drink-

ing water is deep tubewells. On the initiative of the Union Government, the DANIDA, an organisation of Denmark Government was entrusted by the State Government of Orissa to provide drinking water in these coastal districts 4 years back. But due to financial constraints of the Orissa Government, they ultimately refused to entrust the responsibility to this DANIDA organisation. During all these years, the drinking water problem has become very acute specially in the current year due to inadequate rainfall. The financial condition of the State does not allow them to provide tubewells in these villages according to the minimum needs.

I would, therefore, request the Union Government to come to the rescue of the State Government to finance them with the required funds that the State Government may be able to provide drinking water in the affected villages.

- (iii) **Need to take steps to encourage tourism in Jammu and Kashmir**

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : After a lapse of two years of continuous failure in tourist trade, Jammu and Kashmir this time is again looking forward for better prospects for tourism, which happens to be the backbone of the State's economy. Throughout this period of political turmoil and economic deprivity the most hit were the artisans, petty traders, shopkeepers, daily wage earners, hoteliers, etc. This resulted in the paralysis of the tourist oriented trade and commerce. Kashmir with most beautiful spots covering world renowned gold grounds, ski patches, lakes and lush green meadows with unmatched attractions coupled with super-artistic qualifications of its artisans could not only be source of bounty to the local inhabitants but valuable asset for the growth of Indian tourism.

Government of India has not given proper place to Kashmir in its tourist map so far. The tremendous and vast potential it has for investments in tourism and capacity to generate national wealth has unfortunately been ignored. The Centre should finance the various schemes of the State Government in its venture to attract the tourists from all over the world on a large scale.

In order to augment the tourist trade in Kashmir, the Centre must assist magnani-

mously the artisans and traders in Kashmir arts by providing them with sufficient financial incentives, open new vistas for the marketing of the traditional handicraft goods, carpets, shawls, papier mache, wood carving, embroidery, etc. inside and outside the country.

While the State is on the threshold of tourist season this year, the Centre must provide special cuts on the air fares and railway tickets and also restore hill station concessions. Besides, this year all over the world through Indian missions, film shows and exhibits on Kashmir will be displayed. All United Nations and other agencies should be approached to directly finance and impart technical know how to the tourist industry in the State.

13.09 hrs.

(SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*)

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to take steps to clean the waters of the Yamuna at Mathura

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Yamuna, the Ganga and the Saraswati are the three most important rivers in India from the religious point of view. Greater sanctity is attached to the River Yamuna in Mathura, which is the birth place of Lord Krishna.

According to our scriptures and religious faith in the whole of India, having a sip of the sacred Yamuna waters has more importance than bathing in there. It is unfortunate that due to the indifferent attitude of the administration the water level of the Yamuna is falling and it is a matter of sorrow that to day in the city of Mathura the sacred Yamuna has been reduced to a dirty 'nullah'. Because of the cloth printing industry there, the Yamuna waters have become red giving it the hue of blood. In the absence of sewerage in the Mathura city, the Yamuna river becomes a sullage drain in the morning as well as in the evening. Due to foul smell, one cannot even stand near the river, what to speak of taking a dip in it. Thus, the religious feelings of lakhs of pilgrims from all over the country are hurt and the people are losing faith in the sanctity of the Yamuna waters.

On 17 March (1985) the citizens of Mathura started a campaign for cleansing the Yamuna waters themselves. During the cleansing operations eight decomposed bodies were found. Tonnes of mud and moss are being taken out. The (Yamuna water) are of course, being desecrated but the apprehension is that hundreds of devotees may lose their lives by becoming victims of epidemic. It is a matter of happiness that the Hon. Prime Minister during his visit to Mathura expressed his views about the pollution of the Yamuna. I would, therefore, request the Government to adopt remedial measures in this regard at the earliest.

[*English*]

(v) Need for an early decision on the recommendations of the Committee for the welfare of ex-Servicemen

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, The ex-servicemen of the country are entertaining very high hopes on the decision of the Union Government for implementing the recommendations of the high-level Committee for the welfare of ex-servicemen set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri K.P. Singh Deo, the then Union Minister or state for Defence (now Minister of State in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms). The Committee submitted its report to the Government on 27th October, 1984 and it was placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament during the first session of the 8th Lok Sabha. The ex-servicemen are eagerly awaiting the Government decision.

I request the Government to announce its decision on the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee at an early date.

(vi) Need to abolish the lease system in Delhi.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi): Sir, the system of land lease in the Capital is most unwarranted and an unreasonable one. If one purchases a house/flat/shop in Delhi, he pays full amount, Besides, he has to pay all taxes on that property like House tax, Water tax, Property tax, Wealth tax, Estate Duty etc. He has to pay these and other taxes because he is the 'Owner'

of the house/flat/shop but still the land on which the house/flat/shop is located is charged lease.

Now if due to some reason or the other, the owner is forced to sell it, he cannot do so for a specific period. Even after that, the rate of lease is increased on every sale.

This is a regrettable situation in which the 'Owner' is put in the Capital. Even the ruling party is committed to the abolition of lease system.

I demand the government of India to announce its decision to abolish the lease system.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to provide drinking water to the people of Jhunjhunu constituency from Indira Gandhi Canal

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Sir, Jhunjhunu area of Rajasthan is my constituency and here blood is cheaper than water. My area has a glorious history but it is a matter of regret that even after 38 years of independence, the people of the area have been longing for a few drops of water. Whatever water they get has to be fetched from far off places. That yellowish muddy water is filtered and drunk as if that is the elixir of life. It is true that our country has made tremendous progress in science but it is a matter of regret that in my area, where saline water is available, even today people have to draw water with the help of oxen and camels.

Due to scanty rains, water is available in the wells of the area at a great depth, with the result that what to speak of irrigation, water is hardly available even for drinking purposes. The power connections for the wells have been given to the farmers but due to irregular power supply, they have been facing difficulties. The resources made available by the State Government under the water supply scheme are inadequate. Rajasthan Government have their own limitations because of which many such schemes have not been implemented. I request the Government to make provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan to ensure that the water of Indira Gandhi Canal reaches

Jhunjhunu district so as to usher in green revolution in the desert land which has remained arid for centuries. This valuable water of the Canal has reached Taranagar of Churu district which is 15 to 16 kms away from my area. This water can be supplied to my area through a canal or pipeline. This will be of great relief to the people of my area.

(viii) Need to open new telephone exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

There are 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh and there is acute shortage of communication facilities in these districts. Many a time I have narrated the difficulties of the people of my area to the Minister of Communications through letters but so far nothing has been done to remove these difficulties. I demand on behalf of the people of Himachal Pradesh that telephone exchanges be opened at the following places:

1. Hripur Dhar, Ranhat, Nauradhar, Shilai, Kofatta, Distt. Sirmour,
2. Jorsi, Haripur Patta, Barawari, Jawar Jamrot, Chhabsa, Delgi, Distt. Solan,
3. Ratnari (Chamin), village Panchayat Kalbog, Melthi, Barthata Jiwanipur, Kupui, Dodra Kwar, Distt. Simla

In addition, Solan, Nahan and Simla should be connected with microwave system. I request the Minister of Communication, to issue orders to meet the above demands at the earliest so that the people of the area are benefited. I would also like to submit that many persons have deposited money with your Department to get telephone connections but so far they have not been provided with this facility. I hope that the matter will be looked into and the difficulties of the people removed.

[English]

(ix) Need to Construct an over-bridge at Kallettumkara Railway Crossing (Kerala)

SRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): Kallettumkara railway level-crossing is situated between two municipal towns of Irinju-

lakuda and Chalalakudy in Kerala State. Daily hundreds of vehicles and thousands of people are crossing this level-crossing. Because of frequent passing of trains between Trichur and Ernakulam, traffic is held up at this level-crossing. Public are suffering because of frequent crossing. This is an industrial area. I request the Railway Minister to construct an overbridge on this important place near Irinjulakuda Railway Station-Kallettumkara which has also been recommended by the Government of Kerala.

**RESOLUTION RE : CONTINUANCE
OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT
OF PUNJAB**

—Contd.

**NATIONAL SECURITY (AMEND-
MENT) BILL, 1985-86**

—Contd.

PUNJAB BUDGET 1985-86

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT (PUNJAB)**

—Contd.

AND

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (1984-85) (PUNJAB)**

—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Somnath Rath) : The House will now take up further discussion on items 14,15,16,17 and 18 of the agenda.

Shri Raj Mangal Pande to continue.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Yesterday I was speaking to the House that even the best efforts of the present Prime Minister and the late Prime Minister did not work. On a correct appraisal of the facts, if you go a little bit earlier, we will find that here in the Delhi Gurdwara meeting, which our late Prime Minister addressed, she unilaterally made certain concessions and those were concessions of great importance. Even that did not have any effect on the minds of these people and so much so they were bitter, they thought that it was because of weakness that the Government was virtually reconciling to their demands. Now, with more killing and looting in Punjab, the situation has been aggravated to such an extent that even those people who thought that some kind of a solution might be forthcoming like the BJP leaders, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri L.K. Advani—we have seen their statement that has come in

today's paper—have now found that the attitude of the Akalis is far from satisfactory and they do not think that any honourable compromise with them could be possible. The demands they have made are very much indicative of the fact that no Government worth its name could ever accept them. They are demanding even withdrawal of cases against army deserters and withdrawal of cases against all those people who not only indulged in arson and looting but also acted in such a prejudicial manner to the unity and security of the country which any government will not tolerate.

Now, Sir in this National Security Bill which is before the House we have only to consider whether its application should be extended from three months to six months. I think the situation merits that this should be extended not only for six months but even further until a sound philosophy of being a part of the Constitution and part of the Indian nationality dawns upon the minds of these Akali people. They think that they could create a situation to coerce us into accepting their demands which will not be feasible and honourable under any situation. The most surprising thing is that if you talk to a taxi driver in Delhi he emphatically asserts the idea of fighting for Sikhastan and obtaining it by all means. What does it indicate? It indicates their mind is full of animosity against the whole of the country. This feeling has to be eradicated by persuasion or whatever means. The members of the opposition and 700 million people of this country are to be taken into confidence because no government can compromise with any kind of situation threatening the unity and integrity of the country. A few years ago they said that they were Hindus. But now they say they are a separate race. They want a separate flag and they claim a separate nationality. How on earth one can tolerate such kind of a situation? Any government which compromises its position on that I do not think people of this country will tolerate. So, this Bill should be passed without much dissent and discussion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will excuse me and the Hon. Minister will excuse me if I do not confine my remarks to either supporting or opposing these specific measures because these are measures which are meant to maintain, if I may say so, the *status quo* as it has

been in force for the last several months. One is the continuance of President's rule and the other is the extension of the period for National Security Act and so on.

Now, I was hoping that the Hon. Minister would take the House into confidence as to what other political measures are under consideration so that this *status quo*—I do not mean the *status quo* in respect of these legislative or administrative measures but general *status quo* that is there now in the form of a deadlock in Punjab—is considered from the point of view of being resolved. I am not bothered about the public postures and the continual somersault sometimes that some of these Akali leaders are indulging in. Nobody holds a brief for that and nobody has said at least in this House from any side that the so-called demands or pre-conditions being put forward on behalf of this Akali leadership should be accepted. I was very sorry to read in today's papers some fresh resolutions which have been adopted by the meeting of the Shrimoni Gurdwara Parbhandik Committee. The majority of them have expressed confidence in the leadership of Mr. Longowal. That is all right. But, attached to that, were certain pre-conditions all over again. There are some things which of course nobody, no citizen, no patriotic minded secular citizen can ever accept. I am sorry to say this. I do not know if the Press reports are correct. They have gone to the extent of saying that the jawans who risked their lives during operation Blue Star should be considered as traitors whereas the army deserters should be considered as heroes. This kind of position cannot be accepted by anybody. I have had occasion previously in this House to say. Well, the Government took a political decision to send the armed forces into Golden Temple. That was the decision of the Government. It was not the decision of the jawans. The jawans were asked to carry out certain orders under circumstances which, in my opinion, perhaps no other army in the world could have carried out. And they did their job in a way which I think deserves admiration and respect from everybody. But of course I think it would have been hundred times better if such a situation had not developed and it had not become essential to send the armed forces into a place of worship. However it is no use going into what is past history. What has happened has happened; we cannot undo

those things. This is a religious-minded country with so many religions being practised here; and if the people, not only the Sikhs, but any other community, the Hindus, or Muslims or Christians or any body at any time feel that their place of worship has been desecrated by the entry of army into a temple or a mosque or a church, I have no doubt in my mind that the community will react in the same way perhaps as the Sikhs are doing now. It is a different matter. But the Government should take the House into confidence, should take the opposition into confidence, as was being done at one stage before Operation Blue Star so that collectively we can put our heads together and try to think of some way. It is a very difficult task. I do not doubt it. Somebody can catalogue all the difficulties that have now accumulated over so many months. But after all this process which is there in the Punjab, what is the state of affairs which exists there, both the psychological condition as far as the majority of the sikhs are concerned, as well as the conditions of law and order? We have just seen in Chandigarh, Sir, that killings have taken place. Perhaps there is a motive behind it also because in the past we have seen that whenever there is any talk of any kind of any settlement or any proposal put forward or any kind of settlement the interested sections resort to terrorist methods, like killing and murder, in order to vitiate the atmosphere again. This may be an example of that. But, Sir, the Government owes it to the country because this is a sensitive border State. We are talking every day about the threat which is coming from across the border particularly because of the tremendous accumulation of offensive weapons in Pakistan in the hands of the military regime. Amritsar for example is situated 20 miles from the border of Pakistan. And, can we afford to let a border State which has always been in the past the primary bulwark of our defence whenever there has been aggression or attack, — can we allow a State like that—to remain in this condition? This is not something which is only concerning the Punjab or the Sikhs. It is a matter of the security and the defence of the entire country. And the longer things are allowed to drift, the longer this situation is perpetuated in the Punjab, the more dangerous and perilous it is for the entire country. Therefore, irrespective of the unreasonable stand that Shri Longowal and his friends are taking in public

at least—I do not know if this is their private opinion also—and the public posture of confrontation which is being taken by them, it is the duty of the Government which is ruling the country not to give up, not to resort to despair, but to make determined, patient and consistent efforts and take initiative to see that some way out is found out by which this matter can gradually be resolved. I know the Minister will tell us that it is precisely because of that they have released some of the leaders hoping that they would respond. Well, so far as their release goes, I welcome it, but the question has been raised as to why other leaders have not been released. If some have been released, why not others? Among the others who have not been released, at least one gentleman is there, who always had the reputation of being among the most moderates of the Akalis. You know that very well. Why has he not been released? A technical argument is being put forward by the Government that the persons who were released were those who were detained under the NSA, and those who were not released, there may be specific charges against them. If there are specific charges against them, of course, it is upto the Government, charges can also be withdrawn, or they can be put on trial for those charges and the matter can be expedited. I am not in favour of letting the things drag on for months and months together. I think that the Akali leaders who were associated with the earlier negotiations and talk before Operation Blue Star should all be available. If they do not choose to come for talk, if they continue to put forward impossible conditions, well, it is for the Government to see that public opinion is mobilised and educated against that unreasonable stand of theirs. Ultimately, the only way we can break this deadlock is by mobilising democratic and nationalist public opinion in the country in favour of a settlement and against the obviously, patently unreasonable stand which is being taken by some of these Akali leaders. Their view should be isolated from the bulk of public opinion. I think, we have missed the opportunity once long ago when it was possible and I make bold to say that there was a time when the majority of ordinary Sikhs, brothers and sisters in Punjab, ordinary farmers and toiling people were not at all in favour of these methods and violence and what the extremists were doing. There was a time when by taking certain bold steps, making certain unilateral declara-

tions, I feel the Government could have succeeded in isolating at that time Bhindranwale and his people from the masses of ordinary peace loving Sikhs. We have missed the bus as far as this is concerned.

Today, it is regrettable that perhaps majority of the Sikhs, the psychology at least, has become not very different from that of the extremists, and the problem has become ten times more difficult to solve.

I would suggest that initiatives must be taken. This matter cannot be solved only by the type of certain economic measures which were announced by the Prime Minister at Hussainwala the other day. Of course, I welcome them. That by itself is not going to solve the problem.

The Minister must be familiar with the open letter which has been addressed to the Prime Minister by the Sikh Forum a few days ago. I hope, you have read it. I do not know what is the attitude of the Government towards this Sikh forum. I have read this document very carefully. And I certainly find that it does not echo the demands or the pre-conditions or the postures of the Akali leadership at all. Many of these people, who are the signatories to this letter and who are the participants of the Sikh Forum are ex-service people, who I think have served this country with great distinction in times of danger and in times of war, and a number of others who are also distinguished people in their own walks of life. They have put forward certain proposals. I do not agree with all their proposals either. For example, they have said that all the people who have been arrested and put in prison on the charge of extremist activities or are associated with the extremist or terrorist activities should be released *en masse*. I do not agree with that, because I think that there are definitely some extremists among those people who are arrested. I also would like to say here that our reports from Punjab say that a large number of innocent people are also being arrested, rounded up and locked up by the police. I have received reports that in some villages those people who are well known as extremists and terrorists and belonging to that village are at large. They are going about openly. But from that very village, perhaps fifteen, twenty, thirty or forty innocent young men are being rounded and locked up. I think this kind of attitude is not

going to solve any problem. I am not for indiscriminate releasing of everybody. I am for some kind of a screening machinery or screening committee to be set up by the Government. That particular point has been put forward by the Sikh Forum also. And when that Screening Committee goes into this, those who are obviously victims of indiscriminate arrests and who have no connection and nothing to do with the extremists, should not be held in custody and they should be released.

Sir, now I will just briefly mention some points which I think should be the basis of some initiative. The first point and this is the minimum, obviously minimum now, without conceding which the doors towards an ultimate settlement of the problem will never be opened. This has become the common demand of every Sikh now, not only the Akali, but every other Sikh also whether we like it or not. By the way, I am never in agreement with this idea that where an entire community is concerned, the Government chooses to select one particular party or organisation among that community and elevate them to the position of being the sole spokesmen of that community. Nobody else is taken into account by the Government. Are there no Sikhs except the Akalis? There are other Sikhs. Some of them are in your party, some of them are in my party and some are in the CPM also and particularly there are all those people who belong to the Sikh Forum, who may be non-party people, who do not belong to any party at all. They are not brought into the picture at all. You did the same thing in Assam. Before the disturbances, all the people in Assam are to be represented only by the All Assam Students Union, AASU. They are made the sole spokesman of the entire people of Assam, including all the minorities. The Muslims, the tribals, the other non-Assamese people, nobody among these was ever given any kind of status as representatives in the prolonged negotiations which took place at one time. I think I was also a party to it. Only the AASU was there. Now, only the Akalis and nobody else will be talked to! Well, if you choose to do so, I do not think it will be very beneficial in the long run.

But, any way, the minimum point on which everything seems to be held up is the questions of this Inquiry. I have no hesita-

tion in saying that if you want to extend the scope of the enquiry, if you want to extend the terms of reference to cover the killings which have taken place before the murder of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and before Operation Blue Star, I have no objection. Let all those killings be gone into. But the Sikhs are naturally very much agitated and worked up now, and feeling alienated because of what happened in the early part of November last year; and I do not think that there is any ground on which the Government can refuse to hold an enquiry. After what took place in the capital city for three days and three nights, I shudder to think what the implications are going to be in the entire country in future. If large numbers of people who have directly participated in these crimes of murder, loot, arson and all that once feel there is going to be no action against them, they are going scot-free, no enquiry will be held and no responsibility will be fixed, you are breeding a new category of people who, during those three days and three nights did what they liked. If they went scot-free, you cannot in future prevent recurrence of this kind of a thing in different parts of the country. Then what is the use of talking about law and order, laws and all that?

You know very well, the Minister knows, that non-official enquiry reports have been published. You cannot prevent people from reading them. One is a report by the PUCL; one is a report by a non-official committee headed by the former Chief Justice of India, Mr Justice Sikri. I found recently in the Panjab at bus Stands that printed copies of the Sikri Report were being sold. People are buying, picking them up and reading them.

AN HON. MEMBER : It has been circulated to Members of Parliament.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You are more fortunate than I am, at least. But anyway I can buy a copy if I want. The PUCL report has been circulated; and the very disturbing thing is, I can tell you, that the longer the Government drags its feet on this question of an enquiry, more and more conviction is growing among the Sikhs that the Government has something to hide, and that the Government does not want an enquiry because it will reveal many things which will not be the liking of the Government or the ruling party. Therefore, with all the insistence at my command I would say: if you want to

change the situation and bring about some reconciliation at some stage—I do not say that simply by ordering an enquiry, immediately everything will be settled; it is not so simple now—without this, nothing can be settled. That is also true. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that they should find their way to ordering an enquiry with the least possible delay, and the terms of reference may be extended to cover other incidents also. I have no objection to that. Now about the Anandpur Sahib resolution. I am not referring to what is supposed to be the original resolution. I am referring to the 1978 Ludhiana resolution, which was adopted at a big, general conference of the Akali party. The text is given here in the letter of the Sikh Forum—the full text. There are twelve resolutions. I do not think the Minister will claim that this resolution has got anything in it which smacks of secessionism or separatism or anything like that. I do not know what the original resolution was. Perhaps it was very objectionable; but as far as the 1978 resolution goes, that part of it which deals with Centre-State relations, talks about the need for a more federal Constitution, more powers to the States and all that—I think it is resolution No. 1 out of these 12 resolutions. I do not think there is in it anything which can be called to be outside the ambit of the Constitution. They are demanding certain constitutional reforms in the spirit of what they consider to be the true spirit of federalism. My suggestions is that portion of this resolution should be referred to the Sarkaria Commission. It comes within the terms of reference of the Sarkaria Commission. That Sarkaria Commission is presided over by a very eminent Sikh judge and jurist. Let that Sarkaria Commission go into this part of the resolution, and pronounce on it.

Regarding Chandigarh, river water dispute and those other disputed villages on the border of Chandigarh and Haryana, my impression was that in the days before Operation Bule Star, we had more or less come to a common understanding on these issues at least. What remained was that the government should announce it. To this day nothing has been announced; even that Chandigarh should be the Capital City of the Punjab is not announced to this day. Is it still because of the pressure of some people in Haryana? I do not know. Possibly, it is; it was decided at that time. But the average Sikh can legiti-

mately suspect even today after so much blood has been shed; they are not sure whether Chandigarh will be given to Punjab. I think on this matter government is adding fuel to the fire by dragging its feet unnecessarily. The Prime Minister has announced a very welcome announcement at Husseniwala—that the work on the Thein Dam will be completed and expedited. In this connection, I just want to say that there is another big project in the Punjab, Hydrel Project at Nangal. It has been completed and about 6000 workers most of whom are Sikhs are now being declared surplus; and they are going to be retrenched. So, I would request the government to look into these matters and see that these workers who have skill and the experience, who have constructed the Hydrel Project at Nangal, instead of being thrown into the arms of unemployment now may be employed on this Thein Dam which the Prime Minister has assured will be completed.

These extremists and pro-extremists forces are not being prevented from holding meetings in the Punjab for the simple reason that they can hold meetings inside Gurdwara. Everyday, they are holding a meeting in the Gurdwara. But secular forces and democratic forces who are opposed to extremism, they are not allowed to hold any meeting because there is a blanket ban on meetings. This is every curious state of affairs. The extremists go on holding meetings and spreading their message through the Gurdwara meetings and those who are opposed to them who are fighting for the upholding of secularism and the unity of the country, on them, this ban of meetings is operative. Someway must be found out for this; otherwise, you will never be able to mobilize people. We do not believe that this crisis can be solved purely by administrative means and purely by government agencies. People are also interested and they should be given a scope to mobilize themselves and to speak out.

There are in the Punjab set-up some time on paper at least a number of Consultative Committees, Communal Amity Committees at different levels, district level, central level in the State and so on. Those Consultative Committees and Communal Amity Committees and so on, to the best of my knowledge, are existing only on paper; they have not been functioning seriously. My party in the

Punjab is very much interested that these committees should be made to function. All the parties who are interested in communal amity should be given a chance to function through these committees and do extensive propaganda among the people generally, so that one-sided propaganda by the extremists alone is not allowed.

Finally, on these two issues on which the deadlock should be broken are : (1) release of those leaders who are still being kept in prison; releasing some and not releasing others creates a very pernicious sort of a situation and the question of the enquiry. Without these two, I don't think anybody will listen. The Minister had told me a few days ago that a three-man committee of the Cabinet of which he is a distinguished member, is supposed to proceed to the Punjab for a visit to various places and to meet various people; that was several days ago. But, now, suddenly, we do not hear or read anything more about the visit of that committee. What has happened? When is that committee going? Is it going or is it not going? Are they prepared to take any more specific or concrete measures to announce it? Please do not say to me.

"If we agree to this thing, can you guarantee that those people will immediately change their mind and come running to the negotiating table." I cannot guarantee. The thing has become too complex and difficult now for anybody to guarantee anything like that. But, at least, if the government takes up forthwith a stand on specific measures, then it is possible to show to the people the unreasonable stand of those people who want to be unreasonable; and they may be isolated and public opinion can be roused against them and that is the only way step by step we can move towards a settlement.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Chairman, so far as the extension of the National Security Act to that part of the country, that is Punjab, is concerned, it is welcomed by all sections of this House. The problem, as it appears, is not a problem which has appeared yesterday. Since years in this House we have repeatedly been deliberating over the problem of Punjab. One thing I want to place before this House. That is, have we created an atmosphere which will strengthen the secular fabric of Punjab or not? My submission that a section

of the political leadership has neither the foresight nor the strength in order to create such an atmosphere and call a spade a spade. That is the tragedy of the situation and they must go down in the history of India that they are primarily responsible for this situation. I want to know one thing. When the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was originally passed, Shri Charan Singh said that he condemned it. But what about the other leaders who were associated with the Government? What about the role of a section of the leaders of Janata Government? When Shri Prakesh Singh Badal was the Chief Minister of Punjab he passed orders that shaven sikhs will not be allowed in Government. That order was tolerated and nobody protested against it. Always, a section of the opposition wanted to exploit the situation against the ruling party. That is the crisis.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is objectionable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I will establish it. A section of the Opposition wanted to exploit the situation. (Interruptions) Is it something unparliamentary? I will tell you. When a section of the political parties, they all met at Srinagar, what happened? What is the meaning of Srinagar Conclave?

(Interruptions)

You listen to me. Why were they given the dignity of being associated with a Party which was professing communalism in Punjab and all over the country? That is my submission.

A particular leader while going to the U.K., he had a Bhangra dance with some extremists. What was his reply to it? I saw a long article by him in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*. Nowhere has he said that "I have not danced with the extremists". He had only given all evading answers. I say that this should have been outrightly condemned by the Opposition political parties as also the various activities of the extremists in Punjab. Today a section of the Sikhs, the Longowal Section of the Sikhs is having a Conference. What was their first slogan? Their first slogan was : "*Khoon ke Badale Khoon se lenge.*"

That was their first slogan. Who condemned it? May I know who condemned it? The problem is this. Whenever there has been a dispute, they raise the demand that the ban on the Sikh Students Federation should be removed. Those organisations which not only are professing secession but are also doing something to see that Punjab is separated from India. Should the ban on those organisations be removed? I would welcome a categorical suggestion from the Opposition parties that no ban be withdrawn till they rule out secession.

I want to say about many other aspects. Now, they are demanding that those who are deserters; should again be absorbed in the Army." Is it possible? What is the stand of the opposition in this regard? About the Delhi riot, I myself had given shelter to 20 leading Sikhs in my residence on the same day. I had told them that not a single man could touch them. Some of them are Members of Parliament also. Is it that one political party has done it? What is that unofficial enquiry committee report? Is it a fun? Is it fair and impartial in this regard? Have they collected evidence from all quarters? That is complicating the matter. The opposition wants to exploit the situation for their political ends. They want that the ruling party be condemned. That is the tragedy of the situation. Will the judicial enquiry on Delhi riots solve the problem? Will that bring all the Sikhs to the negotiating table? No. Those water and territorial disputes have gone to the background now and new demands have come up like Delhi riot enquiry, withdrawal of ban on Sikh Students Federation and that deserters should be absorbed in the Army. Not only that. Now, it is openly said by some Sikh leaders that the hijackers will be defended. Have they condemned the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi? Not categorically. This is the tragedy of the situation. After 100 years the history will judge as to who betrayed the great cause of secularism, national unity and integrity. Today it has appeared in the papers that SGPC has allocated Rs. 2.5 lakhs for army training to the Sikh Youths inside the Gurdwaras. What does it mean? Three or four days earlier, I read a news report in one of the national dailies that one international terrorist, Mr. Carol alias Jackal, had been employed by the Sikh fanatics to kill some VIPs in India. Should we compromise sacrificing the interests of neighbouring

States? Once upon a time we believed that if the religious demands were fulfilled, things would improve. The religious demands have been conceded, but nothing has happened. Step by step Government is conceding everything. Once Mrs. Gandhi had said that Chandigarh was built for Punjab. That was the indication. But all the same, the morcha was not withdrawn. There must be a mind for having negotiated settlement. And the first thing is that by and large, the Sikhs must come forward with a commitment that they are Indians and Punjab is a part of India and no secessionist activity will be tolerated. Who says this? All the Sikh leaders must come forward and say categorically that there will be no secessionist activity or Khalistan movement. The day after Blue Star Operation it was announced on BBC that one of the self-styled leaders of Khalistan Movement had said that Indira Gandhi would be assassinated. So, the tragedy is that political leadership is not united, the tragedy is that they do not take it seriously to protect secularism. What is happening today? India is surrounded by countries which do not believe in secularism. There are number of countries in our neighbourhood which do not believe in the cult of secularism. They are conspiring against this. So, what is the challenge before us, we seem to forget. We had a clear mandate. Some of the Opposition parties should not forget how the people of India have reacted. Whenever the question of unity and integrity of this country came up, the entire nation has responded to the call of the Congress Party and of its beloved leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi. We should not forget that. Let us not go on attempting to have some political gain out of this situation. This is not the area where we can fight politically. The entire nation should stand united and fight against communalism and against the cult of violence, and any part of India from our geographical boundaries should be foiled. That should be the commitment of all citizens of this country and those who are true patriots, should stand together. This is the solution of the problem and not that you go there, give a speech, encourage the Sikhs to do this and do that and say that the Government is at fault, the Government should conduct an enquiry, Government should do this and Government should do that. All these types of talks encourage extremists. So my submission is that a time has come when all the

citizens of this country, irrespective of their political differences, should stand united and keep this country united because this is not an area where we can play our political game. Everybody must stand united and keep the cult of secularism and the philosophy of democracy in tact in this country. This is my submission.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is hoped that the ruling party should have been more careful in selecting their speaker on at least this type of a sensitive subject. What just happened is totally unwise. We all are seriously attempting to find out a solution for the Punjab tangle and none of us wants to see that the situation in Punjab undergoes further deterioration. But such speech as made by the ruling party member is really repugnant to our desires.

At the outset, I must say that in principle we are very much opposed to these methods, such as, proclaiming President's rule or NSA. The past has proved that administrative measures have not been able to contribute a bit for the solution of Punjab tangle. The most disastrous incidents took place after the Government tightened its administrative measures through President's rule or NSA. What we require for Punjab is a political solution. It is very agonising that the situation in Punjab is still very alarming and there are attempts to aggravate it further. We are very much disturbed to see that communal polarisation in Punjab has taken a very serious turn and a sense of alienation is prevailing in the mind of the Sikh community.

Extremists are very much active there and they are sabotaging any attempt for a solution. These are the very extremists who are being abetted by the imperialist agents. We know that the extremist Sikh elements are working in some places abroad like London, New York and Canada in league with the J&K Liberation Front, which was responsible for the murder of Shri Mhatre in London. Similarly, they are collaborating with the Mujahideens. It is a very serious matter. What is really appalling is to see that just a few days ago, on the holiday, on the 7th of March, at Anandpur Sahib the extremists over-powered the Akali leaders. It was done on the Holi Mohalla day. Now

it has been stated that when a kind of negotiation was being attempted, they tried to sabotage it. So, the attempt should be to isolate the extremists.

It was gratifying to note that when some leaders of the Akali Dal were released, Shri Longowal particularly, he came out and said that he was against Khalistan, he was against extremism, he was for the unity of the country and he declared his adherence to the Constitution. But the painful thing is that, after that, under pressure from the Akali extremists, they are now out to make statements that are very harmful for the solution of the problem, very harmful for the unity of the country.

What has come out in the paper that has been referred to is that the SGPC in its budget has allotted some money to impart army training in the shrines. It is very much detrimental to the interests of the country, if it is true. We do not know whether it is true. Now it is for the Akali Dal to come out and pronounce their real intentions.

We are happy to see that, despite what the Prime Minister has said during the Lok Sabha election campaign, when he levelled accusations against the opposition, obviously wrongfully charging that they have supported the secessionist contents of the Anandpur Sahib resolution it—in fact, it was strongly denied by us and we declared that none of us supported it, we are for the unity of the country, we have proper suggestion how things can be done rightly—despite, all that it is gratifying to see that a statement was made in the Rajya Sabha on the 14th March by the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, announcing that if the Akalis considered the Anandpur Sahib Resolution as a Centre-State problem, it can be referred to the Sarkaria Commission and that he does not make it a pro-condition for talks. We welcome that step and we feel that the Government stand on this should be further clarified.

The second welcome statement by the Hon. Home Minister on the same day in the Rajya Sabha was that we do not rule out the possibility of that kind of enquiry in regard to the Delhi affair, if that would provide some solution to the problem. That is also a very welcome step.

The other announcement is that the 2nd June statement of the late Prime Minister

will be the basis for negotiations. That is also a very welcome statement. Now if the Akali Dal want a solution, it is up to them to come out with their suggestions and proposals. If they fail to do that, it will be really a very harmful development, not for the country, not for Punjab, but for the Sikh community, for whom they are supposed to be taking up this fight. Now, the Akali Dal should keep in mind that no party, no individual in our country will allow this country to be disintegrated. We all will defend the unity of the country. There may be genuine grievances of the people that ought to be considered, but Akali Dal's continuous surrender and compromise with extremism has been making things very difficult. We want that the Akali Dal leaders should come out in condemnation of the killing of the BJP leader, Shri Manchanda, two days ago. This is very desirable for creating congenial atmosphere.

While on this point, I, of course, welcome the release of some of the Akali leaders, but as has been referred very much, some more Akali leaders are still being kept behind the bars, I hope the Government will consider their release also. Their release will help in the creation of congenial atmosphere, because none of them alone will be able to take any decision. We feel this differential attitude in releasing some and detaining some others will not be helpful towards a solution. This will rather continue to perpetuate the position of drift and drag on the solution. This position on the part of the Government will be harmful as it has been in the past.

In the Rajya Sabha on 14th March, and even at some other place, the Prime Minister said that our acceptance of religious demands has proved to be a wrong step. That is what we were telling that your acceptance of religious demands has only aided the extremism. We have to take a very forthright stand and that only will be helpful in the solution. We cannot allow the Punjab situation to drag on any more. We all know that is it a border State and across the border Pakistan is being armed by the US imperialism. Therefore if the situation in that area continues to be like this, it will certainly pose a serious problem to the security of our country. Therefore, in this context the Government has to come out with a clear mind and whatever indications which the Government have given in Rajya Sabha,

should be made more clear, particularly in regard to the holding of inquiry into the Delhi incidents. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta says we do not have any objection to the inclusion of incidents at other places. Those incidents also can be taken within the ambit of the inquiry.

Then what should be the attitude of the Government in regard to the demands of the Akalis, in regard to Chandigarh and other related issues? We feel that there will come a situation where negotiations should be possible. The Akali Dal should not miss this opportunity and that they should not surrender to extremists. But despite all this if unfortunately Akali Dal fails to come up for negotiations then it will be the duty of the Government to take the opposition into confidence and not bother about them. The Government should unilaterally declare its decisions on Chandigarh, Water disputes and about border villages. You should come forward unilaterally. Country cannot go about with anybody's whims. We have to take a decision. In that what is required is to make it success. For that you have to take the people into confidence. You have to mobilise the people; Being the ruling party, you have a very pertinent role to play in the mobilisation of the people. We have to go to the people of Punjab, mobilise their support. And what is your record in this direction? You have to do some introspection. That is the political test for the Members of the Congress Party. Are they going to the people? We in our humble way are trying, but still we have to do more.

That is the vital thing. We have heard about overseas Congress what they are doing. Abroad extremists very active. Many sikhs are residing abroad? Who were taking things to them about the real condition of the country? Government seems to be inclined to depend only on Administrative Service. That is not possible. And for the mobilisation of the people what has been referred to here by the Hon. Member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is that the extremists can go to Gurudwara, they can go to hold their meetings there. So, others also can go to mosques and temples. But what about the democratic people? Our temple is the country. Our temple is the streets, and our deity is the people. We cannot hold meetings because of ban on holding meetings there. When we are

not allowed to hold meetings there, extremists are holding meetings in Gurudwaras. That means, your ban is not effective so far as they are concerned, but their holding meetings in Gurudwaras is harming the democratic people. In this connection I request you to create such a situation through lifting of ban on public mobilisation so that things can be taken to the people and mobilisation so that things can be taken to the people and mobilisation can be done.

Now, I want to tell something about the budget. Certain things are to be referred to here. Much has been said about Thein Dam. But in the budget nothing is there considering the depth of the problem in Punjab. About Thein Dam, it all started in 1964, many years ago, and the cost for that was estimated very well over Rs. 64 crores—now it is Rs. 700 crores. Politics and economics and everything has been dragging on. So also construction has been dragging on. In this budget the allocation for it is not more. Then what is the intention of the Government? They are agriculturally advanced, but industrially backward; they have their unemployment problem but industry is poorly off in this budget. So, that has to be taken into consideration.

Another thing is Kundi area which consists of Gurdaspur, Ropar and Hoshiarpur districts. There, people are suffering from lack of proper drinking water supply. Their case has to be taken up. But that has not been mentioned in this budget.

Another point is about Government wasteland and evacuees' land which have been occupied by small peasants. Now what is happening? The Government is putting these lands into auction. They are not giving the opportunity to the occupiers to have that land and that is also creating a problem. So, you have to take a decision on this.

I do not want to take much of the time of the House. It is required of the Government that they take a firm step on the points we have raised. They have to go ahead with the negotiations and they have to give up the policy of drift and mobilise the people and they have to take the Opposition into confidence for this. After all this, if the Akali Dal has failed to come up, then the Government taking the Opposition into

confidence should unilaterally declare their position regarding all matters that are pending and go forward to save the country.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Security (Amendment) Bill brought forward by the Hon. Minister in this august House.

The Government had held prolonged discussions with the Akalis on the religious demands included in the Anandpur Sahib Resolution but the way the Akalis burnt the copies of the Constitution was a flagrant violation of the Constitution. In this way an attempt was made to further aggravate the situation in the Punjab as a result of which a number of persons were killed and innocent bus passengers were done to death. Shri Atwal, D. I. G., Police was murdered outside the Gurdwara. We just watched these incidents, hoping that the situation would improve. But the Akalis never came out with a statement condemning the excesses committed on the people of the Punjab.

If any section has done a commendable job in the Punjab, it is the brave farmers, who have increased the production. Punjab has been the biggest producer of foodgrains in the entire country and the people of India too have stood by the Punjab. All the big projects and industries in Punjab today are the result of concerted efforts made not only by the Government of India but by the Congress Governments of the State also and this has given a leading position to the State. But in spite of all this, Ropar Canal was breached. It was is the Governmet of India which provided funds for all the development projects undertaken there, but the extremists breached the Canal and diverted the flow of water to the other side.

Therefore, if peace is to be restored in Punjab, it is necessary that the National Security Act is strictly enforced in Chandigarh and Punjab so that the life and property of the people could be protected. We should also keep in mind that their leaders should be released only if they are prepared to talk peacefully, live in peace with other people in India and work for the defence of the country, but, if they talk against the interest of the country, and the opposition parties say that they should be invited to talks,

then I would like to ask whom we should invite. The Opposition Members should have made them understand the position in proper perspective and indicated what their suggestions were. But they are not prepared to make any suggestions.

We shall have to suppress the elements who are disturbing the peace in the country. If we do not defend our country, then we shall not be proving our loyalty to it. We shall have to pay particular attention to this aspect as Punjab is a border State and attempts are being made to disturb the peace in the State. My area touches Anandpur Sahib, Ropar and on the other side it is contiguous to Dehradun and Tibet. These extremists entered those industrial areas which are adjacent to my constituency but they could not succeed in those hill areas because it is not easy to escape. In hills one is caught easily. Some extremists had gone to upper areas like Rodu but they were apprehended by the Himachal Police. You will have to screen the Punjab Police personnel also. There should not be any delay in this regard. If we go on delaying it, then the things will go out of hand. Murderers of democracy should not be spared. You will recall that in the 1980 elections to Parliament, Shri Lehna Singh Tur was elected as the lone Akali Member. All others elected were from the Congress Party. Shri Nihalsinghwal had asked here what Shri Bhindrawale intended to do? Shri Bindrawale belonged to his village Rode and he used to live in district Patiala, in PEPSU State and there he was... *He went there and started living in a Gurudwara from where he gave a call to all the Sikhs not to obey any order of the Government, but all the Sikhs stood by India and only a few obeyed Bhindrawale; such persons can be found in every community and they should be suppressed because the people who want to dismember the nation should never be tolerated.

Regarding Punjab, I would like to say that though it is a small State, yet the country has invested a huge amount in it. You will be surprised to know that many canals have been built and big projects have been constructed in the Punjab. And recently our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi announced that a very big industry was proposed to be set up in the Punjab. In a meeting held in the Punjab he stated this and here also he has

said so. Our leader Mrs. Indira Gandhi was assassinated, but there are certain people who are not ready to say that her assassination was a treachery unto the nation. Therefore, I want to say that the people who want to destroy the country should never be tolerated. At the same time, the people who are honest and who stand for national integrity should be respected everywhere. The traitors and enemies of the country who want to stale the nation in the back should not be tolerated at all.

Our state of Himachal Pradesh is a backward state and the whole of its border is contiguous with Punjab and all the industries in Himachal Pradesh are also located in the border areas. It being a border area, it is easy for people to cross the border easily. I have been writing to the Central Government and I have been raising this issue in this House also several times that those industries should be shifted into the interior and we should be saved from this vulnerable position.

Similarly, crores of rupees have been spent by both the Central and State Governments on constructing a canal in Haryana also, but there is no water in it, the reason being that the constructing of that part of canal in which Punjab is being obstructed, although it was inaugurated several years ago. It is a national loss. Some people want that the people here may die of starvation and instead of green revolution there should be bloody revolution.

Similarly, training centres have been set up in Kashmir to train people for creating disturbances in Punjab and to shoot or kill people. Hence, I would like to say that when National Security Act is invoked against anti-national elements, it should not be opposed. If we don't stand united, there will be disintegration of the country. That is why our leader has said that he is prepared to sacrifice his life in the interest of national unity.

Besides, I would like to say that the persons who deserted the Army and resorted to massacre should be given due punishment for their act of treason. Such persons should not be spared at all.

The problem of Akails is very complicated because they issue contradictory statements.

*expunged as ordered by the chair.

In the Janata Government, Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Barnala were Ministers. They used to meet in gurudwaras. Turbans used to be tied there and after chanting 'Jo bole so nihal' they would come out. You have been in direct touch with the Akalis. I am pained to say that all the person murdered in Punjab— whether Lala Jagat Narain or Rameshji, who was a noted journalist and an editor, or the M. L. As. or Shri Tiwari, Member of Rajya Sabha— were intellectuals. I desire that our border should be protected and full protection should be given to the people. When Shri Nihalsinghwalā said something, his car was fired at. Had his son not been with him, he would have been finished. You will have to take strict measures in this regard. I know Shri Chavan is a strong man and whatever he does, he does, with a sense of honesty and devotion. I hope he will enforce NSA in Punjab strictly and remove the sense of fear from the minds of the people. I would like to caution the Minister that all precautions should be taken for the security of our national leader, Shri Rajiv Ghadhi when he proceeds on foreign tour, because there is likelihood of his being shadowed by extremists. The entire responsibility rests on the Home Minister and the Home Ministry. You should take effective steps and enforce them strictly.

With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that we are discussing here the situation in Punjab and there is no representative of Punjab in this House. This is the first time when the Budget of a State is being discussed without any representative of that State to participate in it. Last time, the same was the situation about Assam, but some of its Members were there in the House and they could express their views in regard to their State. The situation in Punjab is definitely becoming very grave. The new Government have been elected with a massive mandate in the name of the unity and integrity of the country. The Prime Minister has observed that his first concern would be to resolve the Punjab tangle, to restore normalcy in the State and to hold elections to Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha in Punjab. For this purpose he has set up a high-powered Cabinet Committee. Certain steps have also been taken. Some Akali leaders have also been released, Gov-

ernment have tried to create an atmosphere which should be helpful in solving the Punjab problem through negotiations. Some way out will be found out through negotiations. But today it appears that in the matter of Punjab we are back to square one.

Earlier also, before the Operation Bluestar the Punjab problem was discussed in this august House on several occasions and the consensus was that the problem should be solved through negotiations. Leaders of the Opposition were also associated in the talks. Bipartite, and tripartite talks were held, but whenever some solution was in sight, disturbances used to be created in Punjab. Some violent incidents used to take place in Punjab or Chandigarh or Delhi which stalled the negotiations and created a deadlock.

There were forces which did not like such negotiations. There were occasions when an agreement was almost concluded with the Akali Dal, but the Dal backed out of that agreement. The leaders of Akali Dal were under some pressure which forced them to back out even after reaching an agreement. Today also, the same situation is there. The Prime Minister took certain steps to create an atmosphere which should prove conducive to solving the problem through negotiations. The Akali leaders have been released. He went to Punjab recently and made announcements in regard to the economy of Punjab, setting up of factories and construction of a dam there. When all these steps were being taken, a BJP leader was murdered in Chandigarh. Recently a Press report has appeared that some Akali extremists, who are active in foreign countries will try to murder the Prime Minister or other important persons of India during their visits to foreign countries. It has also been reported in the press that the Akalis are mobilising funds for imparting armed training in gurudwaras and other places. What do all these things indicate?

Earlier it used to be said that in the Akali Dal, there are moderates such as Sant Longowal and Prakash Singh Badal and there are also extremists who are nearer to Bhindrawale. Today, it appears that there are no moderates and all have become extremists. Extremism is seen everywhere. What should be done in such a situation? How can the

Punjab problem be solved and who will take up this work? Mr. Chairman, you will also agree that the unity and integrity of the country cannot become a subject of negotiations. I am very much pained and I would like to express my feelings on this. Some newspapers have given an indication that the Government might refer the Anandpur Sahib Resolution to the Sarkaria Commission. I would like to know whether the policy of the Government in regard to Anandpur Sahib Resolution has undergone any change? The Anandpur Sahib Resolution hits at the very unity and integrity of our country. It is not the policy of this Government to discuss the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Throughout the country, a doubt is being expressed whether the Anandpur Sahib Resolution can become the basis for negotiations. The Home Minister must clear the position in this regard in this House and also before the entire country. I would like to suggest that he should categorically state that neither can the Anandpur Sahib Resolution form the basis for negotiations nor can it be referred to the Sarkaria Commission, but issues other than that can be discussed, and the economic and social problems can be discussed. If the people of Punjab want more concessions in the economic and social fields and if they have some grievances or religious demands, then these can be discussed. Most of the religious and economic demands have been accepted and I am of the opinion that there is no harm in handing over Chandigarh to Punjab.

The Central Government can make alternative arrangements for the capital of Haryana and I feel that the people of Haryana will accept it. The question of referring the Anandpur Sahib Resolution to the Sarkaria Commission or to hold talks thereon does not arise. It is for the Akali Dal to decide how to make a start. Sant Longowal or other Akali leaders should bear in mind that the Government of India as also the country will not be prepared to hold talks at the cost of the unity and integrity of the country. If someone puts forth such a demand or talks in such a vein, Government will not be prepared to hold talks even if the Punjab Problem becomes more complicated. If they are keen to solve the Panjab problem and restore the same situation as obtained before the "Operation Bluestar" or prior to the Bhinderawale phenomenon, then they should honestly come to the negotiation table, and I

think Government's mind is open in this regard. Government are ready to give any concession to the people of Punjab particularly the Sikhs within the framework of the unity and integrity of the country. They will have to accept basically that Punjab is an integral part of this country like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. There cannot be any negotiation about secession of the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very painful thing that today a large number of our Sikh brethren meet us and ask us who is at fault for all that happened in Punjab before the "Operation Bluestar" and after it and why a part of the Sikh community has been alienated? The Sikh Community is a leading community of our country. It played a major role in the country's independence struggle, the country's development and when it came to defending the country, they were always in the forefront. Who is at fault for this feeling of alienation? Are Government at fault for all this? I say it is the Akali Dal which is responsible for this. Government have always given concessions to the Sikhs. The Sikhs have always been given Government jobs which were on the high side in proportion to their population. They always relied on the Sikhs. It is correct that they earned this confidence on account of their good deeds.

Who is creating lack of confidence today? It is being created by the Akalis and the extremists. It is not being created by the Congress Government. The Akalis should think over it.

I am surprised to note that top Army Officers, intellectuals and journalists write things which are beyond my comprehension. Who is responsible for this? What has been done by Government in this regard? The Akali Dal alone is responsible for creating the present atmosphere in Punjab so far as the Sikhs are concerned.

I agree with Shri Indrajit Gupta's point that the Akali Dal should not be considered as the lone representative of the Sikhs. In the last Lok Sabha, only one Member of the Akali Dal was elected to this House, the rest of the Members belonged to the Congress. If elections are held there even now, I am sure, the Congress would come out victorious with a better margin. Therefore, the

Akali Dal alone should not be treated as representative of the Sikhs. Only the Akali Dal does not represent Sikhs. The Congress party, and the Janata Party, C.P.I. (M), C.P.I. also represent Sikhs. Almost all parties have Sikhs as their members. I would like to give a suggestion that Government should convene a round table conference. Representatives of all organisations in Punjab, whether they are political organisations, social organisations, or educational organisations, should be invited to this round-table conference and the Punjab problem discussed with them with an open mind. If the Akali Dal wants to join these talks, it may do so. Today, there is need to create such an atmosphere throughout the country, especially among the Sikh Community in Punjab.

If the Akali Dal does not consider itself responsible for the present atmosphere, it should come forward for talks. I think the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi would not hesitate to accept their reasonable and just demands which are consistent with the unity and integrity of the country.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): The crisis of Punjab is the greatest challenge that free India as a nation has so far faced. It is a litmus test not merely for the ruling Party but for all of us as a nation. The problem of Punjab has proved to be a tragedy of errors and a story of missed and lost opportunities. It is a classic political illustration of a Greek tragedy. Everybody see that the whole thing was building up to a tragic denouncement and nobody appeared to have a will to stem the rot that was setting in. A student of history can trace the root of the problems to the Imperialist conspiracy during India's freedom struggle. But as you all know the current phase of the crisis has begun about three years back.

It all began when Akalis under the pressure of extremists called a Panthic convention and formed a charter of 45 demands. At that time Government of India did not agree to any of the demands whatever. At a later stage Mr. Parkash Singh Badal in a letter to the Opposition leaders shortened them to 10 demands out of which 4 were religious and 6 concerned all Panjabis.

At the tripartite conference which was attended by the Opposition parties as well Akali Dal was persuaded by Opposition parties not to insist on Anandpur Sahib Resolution. In fact, at that conference agreement was reached on all subjects except one, namely, the question of territory relating to Abohar and Fazilka. At a later stage a consensus was reached on this question as well but somehow the agreement did not materialise.

PROF. N. G. Ranga : Why ?

14.48 hrs.

[SHRI N. V. RATNAM *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I don't want to go into that. It could be because the government of the day did not have the will or it could be because Akali Dal leadership did not display sufficient political will to stand up to the blackmail of extremists. It could be a case of collective failure of our national leadership. I do not want to go into all that now. But I am only sorry to say that this issue has been made a plaything of partisan politics. In our young democracy we have had many glorious traditions. I may in this connection recall to you now Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru as Prime Minister of India tabled a motion on the Floor of this very House when a veteran Opposition leader, Acharya Kriplani was pillorised by a news magazine. But then, Sir, look at the level of debate in the house today! Just now one Hon. Member was levelling grave allegations against the leader of Opposition parties. If the member alone had made allegations I would ignore them but may I bring to your notice that the Hon. Prime Minister of the country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had himself levelled grave allegations against the leadership of the Opposition parties. On the eve of Lok Sabha polls he said that the Opposition parties had supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution but nobody has so far produced a shred of evidence in this behalf.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : Will the Hon. Member give me a minute ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No. I am not yielding. Very subtly an attempt was made to demolish the distinction between Opposition and Sikhs in the first place; bet-

ween Sikhs and Akalis in the second place, between Akalis and extremists in the third place and in the ultimate analysis the distinction between the opposition and the extremists themselves. One thought that this game of calling names would be put an end to, once the Lok Sabha elections are over. When Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat was sent as an emissary of Prime Minister to leaders of opposition parties and sought their cooperation: one thought that this dangerous game of treating Punjab as a partisan issue would be put an end to. But then, again at the time of Assembly elections, the Prime Minister himself started the ball rolling. He began to suggest that the opposition parties had been in league with secessionist elements. In fact he referred to some meeting of a former Janata Minister at London with some Sikhs. I take this opportunity to demand a judicial enquiry into the allegations made by the Prime Minister against opposition leaders. If Prime Minister does not agree to that, he must agree to withdraw the charges. I do not want the Prime Minister of this great nation of 700 million people to make any irresponsible, malicious or false allegations and get away with them.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : He is an elected Prime Minister, not nominated.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is not elected to make irresponsible statements. He is elected to run this country in a responsible way.

The problem of Punjab poses a serious challenge to all the cherished values of our freedom struggle and of free India. Now the Hon. Home Minister is seeking extension of President's rule. Against this background there is no option but to agree to extension of President's rule. With this the primary values of democracy that we cherish are getting eroded. Even the value of secularism is getting eroded. That apart, when non-economic issues like Punjab dominate the minds of people, basic economic issues and basic social issues get relegated to the background. As a consequence, reactionary forces gain the upper hand.

The budget presented by the Finance Minister is a clear indication of the upper hand that the reactionary forces have gained in the country on account of number of developments including that of the Punjab

crisis. The economic progress of Punjab has been something which has been admired by the people of the country. Punjab was one State of which all of us have been proud. People in all parts of the country used to derive inspiration from the economic model of Punjab. Our Finance Minister's budget shows that during 1984-85 there was a deficit of Rs. 70 crores of revenue. This shows what tremendous havoc has been caused to the economic fabric of Punjab State, after Blue Star operation. A responsible daily like 'The Hindu' in its editorial stated that the actual cost of Blue Star Operation itself was of the order of Rs. 100 crores. Apart from that, the cost involved in the economic damage such as breach in the canals had itself amounted to one thousand crores of rupees. It is therefore, correct that the Finance Minister had in fact considered the proposal to grant Rs. 100 crores as special assistance to the State of Punjab. Such a gesture in my view is very right and very welcome.

Sir, this is perhaps the last opportunity we have for a peaceful negotiated settlement of the problem. The Government did well, in my view, by releasing some of the prominent leaders of Akali Dal. But this was a very half-hearted halting, hesitant measure. In my considered view, other leaders like Shri Prakash Singh Badal and Shri Tohra must also be released. As we all know Shri Prakash Singh Badal has been a stout and an authentic moderate on the whole question of Punjab.

Sir, I also welcome the change in the attitude of the Prime Minister towards the question of Punjab. At one time, he was not prepared to touch the Anandpur Sahib Resolution with a barge pole or a pair of tongs. But I was happy to know that the Prime Minister recently gave an indication that he did not find everything wrong with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and only some parts of the Resolution were objectionable. He did not even object to refer those parts to Sarkaria Commission.

Now, coming to the question of demand for judicial inquiry into the riots that followed the assassination of our late lamented Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, if this is the only obstacle, I do not see any reason why the Government should stand in the way. I am also happy to note that the

Prime Minister gave an indication of his preparedness to consider this also. Now, in my view, it is the Akali Dal's responsibility to rise to the occasion. Whenever in the past any concerted attempt was made to bring about settlement, the extremists were always at work to create condition under which the solution would never materialise and we find the standard pattern followed by them in this respect was repeated again in the form of incidents that took place in the last two days. This is one of the actions to spoil the atmosphere that is slowly building itself up namely the killing of B.J.P. leader. But it is necessary for the Government and the leadership of Akali Dal not be deflected from the determined course in regard to this issue.

Sir, whatever allegations the ruling party might have levelled against the Opposition parties, I would like to state that patriotism is not the monopoly of the Congress-I Party and I may also state that those who doubt the patriotism of veteran opposition leaders cannot themselves be credited with the over-dose of these patriotism. We are so intensely patriotic that we are prepared to lend our unstinted unqualified cooperation for any meaningful initiative to be taken for the solution of the problem.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by the Hon. Home Minister for the continuance of the Proclamation in Punjab and also the Punjab Budget. Sir, with rapt attention, I was hearing the contributions made by several Hon. Members from the Opposition. It is a
15.00 hrs.

fact that the question of Punjab should not be discussed with narrow angularities, whether from our side or their side. I quite share the concern of my hon. young friend, Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury that this is a matter to be discussed and dealt with sincerity of purpose in order to achieve the goal for the unity of the country.

We are well aware right from the days of the national struggle of the role played by Punjab and many other parts of the country. Gurudev Tagore, while he composed the national song, paid the highest tribute to the contribution of Punjab. The second sentence of the national song starts with no other part

of the country, but Punjab—*Punjab Sind Gujarat Maratha, Dravid Utkal Banga.*

Gurudev Tagore himself came forward to denounce the British regime in those days and declared that he would not care for the knight title given by the British to him when the Jallianwala massacre took place. Swami Shardhanand came forward from Bengal to Jallianwala Bagh and for the first time in his life being a *Sanyasi* renounced his *Sanyas* and, came in the national mainstream, and took part in the direct politics in the Congress session when it was held in Amritsar. Therefore, Punjab culturally, politically is and emotionally is not the link of Punjab alone, it is the link of the whole country. Late Lala Lajpat Rai was a great martyr of the country. We all know what contributions all martyrs from Bhagat Singh to Lala Lajpat Rai made for the freedom of the country.

I have seen the extremist movement during my student days in 1967 to 1971 in Bengal. It was written on the walls throughout that the power would come out of the barrel of the gun. At the initial stage, it is a fact that irrespective of political parties, whether they belonged to the CPIM, CPI or Congress, each one became a victim in their hands, but with great tenacity they went to the people to convince them of one aspect that it is not the barrel of the gun that is powerful, it is the people and their will which is powerful. I am sorry to say that if such efforts would have been made by all the political forces inside Punjab even long before the Blue Star Operation, though the casualties of Congress, CPI or CPIM would have been much more, but I am sure, whether it was Bhindranwale and his gangsters inside the temple, or others; their guns would have been shown as the smallest ones than the might of the people. But what had happened had happened.

The opposition is very much anxious to know what Government is doing about Punjab. First, I would like to deal with Shri Jaipal Reddy from Janta Party, who just spoke. If some Members like him are very keen to know about enquiry into the riots that took place following assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I would like to tell them that the greatest enquiry of this land was held by the people of the country in the last Lok Sabha elections. Then, the Members from the opposition constantly

argue the point as to why our Prime Minister has accused the opposition leaders. Even if the Prime Minister has accused or expressed some remarks that the opposition did not behave with responsibility, can you deny the fact that during the last Lok Sabha elections throughout the country, you deliberately painted on the walls that there was only one party, which was responsible for the riots? You tried to convince the electorates about this. I can substantiate this with documents and photos; you maliciously abused the Congress Party and their leaders that they engineered the riots. But what happened when you placed these facts before the people? They are the best judge. What was their reply? Their reply was that this was not a fact. Those who are rioters, they are rioters, do not bracket them with Communists, Congress or any other party. They are rioters. You were talking of the non-official enquiry committee and the so-called judges and the PUCL documents. I know the PUCL people. There are some people of this country, who are not intellectuals, but they are professional intellectuals and traders. I am sorry to say that. Why was this inquiry not held when there was a massacre in Belchi, when Janata Government was in power? Why such an inquiry was not held when large scale rigging reports were received from Bengal after the Assembly elections? Mr. Turkunde was given the facts. Can they deny the facts? At that time, they did not find time for an enquiry. They are much more keen on the inquiry on what happened after the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They are not keen on the inquiry why and when the baby of Anandpur Sahib Resolution was born, why and when the head of the Nirankaris, Lala Jagat Narain, D. I. G. Atwal and lastly the BJP leader in Chandigarh were killed. They did not go into these aspects. Had they travelled widely in Punjab to see the situation on the spot and to face the extremists? Had they ever said that we were the intellectuals and we would like to shed our blood first if you did not stop the killings? No. They would sit in Delhi and would like to have an inquiry when Congress is in power. With all my regards towards the intellectuals, I would say that many of them are professionals and traders. They are not intellectuals in the real sense and meaning of the term. Had they been really intellectuals, where had they gone when Mrs. Gandhi was

appealing in her television speech on Punjab long before the Operation Blue Star and said, "I am compelled to take this stand, but still I am thinking, if they resume to talk to me."? Where had those intellectuals gone then? Had they gone out? Could they not persuade them to come and resume the talks? Is it the behaviour of the intellectuals that they would hold an inquiry and submit the literature to the Government. Will Government take cognizance of it? I equally blame them. They are irresponsible cowards. When a coward's pen writes, it is not ink that flows from it but the motives. They just take the opportunity of the hour and make things much more confusing. Well, of course it is a fact that these are riots, and many more people took advantage of the situations and the whole people of the country became panicky. I shed my tears days in and days out when Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated. I equally shed my tears for those families who had lost their people and became victims in the hands of anti-social elements. No one is happy. Do you think that we are happy? Do you think that we engineered the whole thing? Do you think that it is the Congress Party behind it? It is the assumption of the Opposition and of course, people replied to that.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to ask a simple question. Our CPI(M) friends from Bengal (I do not want to bring in politics) always go on asking for inquiries and inquiries. Being a Leftist Party, will they answer a very simple question? When the refugees of Markh Jhanpi were killed, were you ready to have an inquiry? Did you instal a single inquiry when riots on a large scale took place? What can a judicial inquiry do? It can at best report as to how many were killed and as to what was the quantum of property lost? How could you identify the persons who were hired elements? They go here and there. About the riots in Pakistan, riots in Greater Calcutta killing how many inquiries revealed how many facts? Mahatma Gandhi died and the casualty occurred to the Indian National Congress. It was Lal Bahadur Shastri who while concluding a Treaty of Friendship with Pakistan died in Tashkent. It was Mrs. Indira Gandhi who sacrificed her life and nobody else. On every occasion, whenever any crisis came, I have seen that the greatest casualty was suffered by the Indian National Congress. The

Opposition may say whatever they like. The Indian National Congress and its leaders gave everything for the country. The Opposition leaders forget all the things. In the past everytime they said that the Opposition should be taken into confidence. The day Rajivji took over as Prime Minister of the country, that very day or the next day, he met the Opposition to deal with the situation in Delhi. He was all serious. Indiraji when he was alive, not on one occasion, but on three occasions, held discussions, with the Opposition.

The Opposition Parties say that they are not with the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Can you show any political text, not merely the speeches, but the text of the political parties like the Indian National Congress saying, 'here we are. We condemn the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and its motive altogether.'? No, Some say a few parts of it. Some say this part and some others say that part. Sir, I want to raise this question, when the baby was born.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Fortunately, even the Prime Minister has now recently declared that he was not at all against the Anandpur Sahib Resolution as a whole, but there were certain parts. He said that.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Yes. I am coming to it. Shri Jaipal Reddy said that they have no links with it. I would like to remind him as to when the baby was born. The baby was born in Ludhiana Resolution in 1978 on 27-29 October. The Janata Party was then united under the leadership of Talvandi. And the chairman of the drafting committee was no less a person than the Janata Government's Minister, Mr. Surjeet Singh Barnala. And in his presence, who was the special invitee to address the gathering of Akalis in Ludhiana when the resolution was adopted—do you know it? It was the united Janata Party's president, Mr. Chandra Shekhar. He addressed the gathering. Yes; I say this with authority. He addressed the gathering.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If you yield, I would like to say something.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I will finish; then you can give your com-

ments. I do not blame them. What I want to say is that it is not that it was not known to them; it was done in his presence. He was a special invitee. He addressed the gathering. The resolution was drafted, and only one sentence was mentioned, saying that the resolution was being adopted in the light of the Anandpur Sahib resolution. What is that light, is still not known to us. That document was passed in 1978. Who was the Prime Minister at that time? Shri Morarji Desai. It was placed before Mr. Morarji Desai. He took some objection. He did not make any murmur. There was no compulsion on the Janata Party at that stage from the Akali party that if Mr. Barnala was out of the Government, the Government would collapse. No, But they kept quiet. They did not make things known to the people.

At that stage, the baby was born, and he was allowed to grow, and grow to such an extent that when Indiraji came to power, the matter was referred to at an appropriate moment. Is it not political blackmail? Is it not a shame?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will you kindly yield?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : While you spoke, I did not say anything.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Anandpur Sahib resolution was passed in 1973. That is the first thing. In 1978., another version was published. At that time, Mr. Chandra Shekhar was present, and told the Pressmen that he was not in agreement with many portions of the resolution. It was on record.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am neither holding any brief on behalf of Mr. Chandra Shekhar, nor accusing him. What I am telling is that this matter was not a new thing. It was known to them also on that day, when they were on that side. But they did not take up the matter at that hour, any say that it should be nipped in the bud. They allowed the baby to grow, they allowed the seed to grow and grow to such an extent that when the Congress came back to power, they found time to refer to it. I do not blame any party. What I say is that it was done with their knowledge, and they did not make it known to the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the subject proper.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : This is the subject. What other subject can he refer to ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : What I want to mention is that the Janata Party leaders find it convenient to meet the Head of the State of Pakistan while they get F-16 ; they find it convenient to mix with the extremists in London; and when they come to the House, they talk of unity and cooperation. This is not fair. They should control their people and their party. Is it fair on the part of any party that when our country is facing danger from Pakistan, and extremists are there in Azad Kashmir and other parts, their leader goes to Pakistan and meets Zia, praises him and tells him; 'We will enquire what difficulties are there.' Do not talk all these things. First expel those people from the party.

You are talking of imperialist conspiracy. Imperialist agents are in your party. Mr. Jaipal Reddy. Take care of them first, and then come to the House and talk of co-operation. (*Interruptions*) What I want to say is that so far as the Punjab situation is concerned, it is a great relief for the people of the country that our new, young Prime Minister on his first day in the House said that his first concern was to see that the Punjab and Assam problems were ably tackled, dealt with and solved. To salute the great martyr Bhagat Singh, he had been to Hussainiwala and announced a package of programmes of economic relief and certain other projects for Punjab.

I agree with Mr. Indrajit Gupta one hundred-per-cent when he said; Don't try to make only the Akalis the spokesmen of the Sikhs. A large number of people in the Sikh community belonging to Punjab and outside Punjab want to stay with India ; they want to find a solution within the framework of the Constitution. They want to stand by the Prime Minister of the country. There are a number of them. That is the real position.

Now what happened ? A section of the Akali leadership, under the pressure of extremists there say something once inside the jail, say something else outside the jail and inside the office. My request to you is : 'Make them at least feel that they are not under the pressure of extremists,

Whatever cooperation they want from you, you provide them. I do not mind it. But don't allow them to be under the pressure of the extremists; extremists are few. A number of young people were arrested in Bengal also in those days. I entirely agree with you that when police operate in such a situation, they often commit mistakes. When an innocent is taken into custody and when he comes back, he comes back as an extremist; it is always happening. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to apply his wisdom and see that all those young people who have already been detained in Punjab, I am confident that a majority of them had a feeling that they want to have a new India, a good Punjab under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, they are not mixed up with the extremists. You provide them a good treatment and see that they can have dialogues with the authorities to see how things can be dealt with properly. Don't identify all the youngsters who have been detained as extremists.

Recently, I was in sports. A team came to play from Punjab in Lucknow. They became champions in football defeating Maharashtra and Bengal. The youngsters in Punjab said that they were very much in sports; we had to do some sporting activities in Punjab; we could not do it because if we wanted to do something the administration will feel that the youngsters who will come to the playgrounds may be extremists. Please don't do it. You give them enough room to conduct their sporting activities within Punjab where ever they like. I tell you I have seen the courage of a few hockey players belonging to Punjab. I had been to Los Angeles. In the stadium they were facing abuses from the extremists, yet they played the game well; whether they won or lost the match is not important. They said, we are proud to be Indians; we had come here as Indians and we will go back as Indians. So, they do not belong to extremists. You take them into confidence; and from today itself, after the debate is over, you apply all your wisdom and machinery to see that the nefarious activities of the SGPC, come what may, be stopped. Whatever legislation you want to bring, the whole House will stand by you. They will not be allowed to spend the fund for the training of the youngsters with arms to endanger the unity of the country in the name of religion. Whatever they are doing, they are doing opposition to Guru Granth Sahib; they are killing every

day Guru Nanak; they are not saluting Guru Govind Sahib; they are killing Gurus whom we also adore, whom we also salute. If you cannot do it, I tell you another generation in this country will be swept away by these extremists; if you stop it now, may be some casualty will be there, may be some precious lives will be lost and those who are participating in the debate, their lives cannot be safe, but I tell you do it and do it firmly. We will not allow these extremists to enter into these activities in any part of the country in the name of religion. The whole House, without bringing in any politics into it, will solemnly stand by you. Our Prime Minister, who is dealing with this problem in cooperation with the people of this country, will get the support of the whole House. Let us hope that a new Punjab will come out very soon under the leadership of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and every youngster who salutes Bhagat Singh in Punjab and Lala Lijpat Rai will say one day that it is Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who rescued Punjab and Punjab has come into the mainstream of the country free from violence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Home Minister, please take note of the very sensible suggestions that Mr. Das Muñsi has made that all Sikhs are not Akalis and all Akalis are not extremists. Please take note of that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : We are aware of that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am asking the Home Minister to be aware of it. Whether you are aware of it or not does not matter much.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support all these measures. The clouds of danger are hovering over India. As regards Punjab, I am fully conversant with the conditions prevailing there. There was a time when I was a resident of Punjab. I was a member of the Punjab Assembly from 1952 to 1966 when Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh were a part of the United Punjab. At that time also the Akalis had raised their voice for Punjabi Suba. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was then

the Chief Minister of Punjab. Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh who were then leaders of Akali Dal, spearheaded this move and Sant Fateh Singh went on a fast unto death for the creation of Punjabi Suba on the basis of Punjabi language. Many clashes took place at that time. But Pratap Singh Kairon was a very strong Chief Minister. Some people told him that if Sant Fateh Singh or Master Tara Singh died, the entire Punjab would be in flames. To this Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon replied that there was no question of Punjab being in flames. Even if Master Tara Singh or Sant Fateh Singh died, there would be only four persons to carry their bodies, not a fifth one. Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon had adopted a very firm attitude at that time.

This chain of events was continuing. The leaders at the centre became a bit kind towards the Akalis and a Hindi Regional Committee and a Punjabi Regional Committee were then constituted. In 1966, Punjab was divided into three separate States, namely, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. I belong to Ambala which is adjacent to Punjab and I am fully aware of the conditions prevailing there. We are happy that after separation of Haryana from Punjab, Haryana has attained second position in the country from the development point of view. Now, Punjab has shrunk in size and many young Sikhs from Punjab have left for foreign countries to seek employment. You know, England, China, U. S. A. and Pakistan are not our friends. All these hostile countries want that there should be no development or progress in India and it should revert to the position prevailing during the British rule. You know that if some foreign powers want to engineer some trouble in a country, or to disintegrate it, they purchase a few hirelings of the country for creating disturbances there with a view to destroy it. A similar thing has happened in our country also. There are some people in the country who are traitors and who want to destroy the country and do not allow restoration of peace in the country. Today, the situation in Punjab has deteriorated to an extent which cannot be described. The entire Punjab has been ruined, trade in the State has been ruined, the traders have been ruined. The good and the honest persons are not allowed to live. Lala Jagat Narayan, his son Ramesh Chandra a D.I.G. of Police and several other persons

were done to death, still the Akali leaders ask why Sant Bhindranwale who was their guide, well-wisher and prophet was killed. They had links with the Governments of the countries which were hostile to our country and all the information used to be conveyed to them. They had a wireless set on which they used to receive instructions from the world over and, they acted accordingly. Punjab was a brave State, it was a prosperous State and it had top position in the country. But the Akalis raised slogans in the name of religion and you know what these slogans were. The type of activities carried on inside the Gurudwaras in Punjab, are not allowed in any temple, mosque or church. Two to four persons used to sit together and issue 'Hukumnama' that such and such person should be killed and in this manner many innocent people were murdered so much so that even our Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated. Do they deserve any leniency? Now, some of our leaders have made any appeal for reaching a settlement. I want to request to you and make an appeal to all Members of the house that there is no need to issue such an appeal. You have ruined the entire Punjab by issuing appeals and it has affected Haryana too. You know that innocent people were being murdered in Punjab. Our sisters were rendered widows and their children orphans. You might be aware that they also wanted to murder Shri Bhajan Lal, the Chief Minister of our State. He was also on their hit list. In spite of all this, our brothers say that conciliatory attitude should be adopted towards Akalis and we should make appeal to them. What appeal should we make to them? Appeal is made to a sensible person. They should be meted out the treatment befitting a traitor.

They have announced that whosoever speaks against them would be finished, would be put on the hit list. But who dare shoot Ram Prakash, I ask? I am speaking against them. I will see who comes forward to shoot me. Mahatma Gandhi had said that the biggest enemy of a man in the world is 'fear'. Nobody can kill a man who has no sense of fear.

So far as reaching an agreement with the Akali is concerned, you can take it from me, that although you entered into so many agreements with them during the last 20 to 30 years, yet they did not stick to any of them. If

you give them Chandigarh today, they will put forth another demands tomorrow.

In the beginning they demanded 'Punjab Suba' When they have got it, now they are demanding a purely Sikh state. How can you grant it? You can never grant it.

Therefore, I would like to request you that you should never adopt a lenient attitude towards them. If you adopt a lenient attitude towards them, it would harm the entire nation. You need not be afraid of them.

Now the question is what can be the solution? It is my suggestion—perhaps you may not like it—that you merge Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh into one State. As the Chief Minister of our Haryana State has said if you want to solve the Punjab problem, restore the original position of Punjab. We Haryanavis would certainly be at a disadvantage, but if we are to make this sacrifice for the integration of the country, we will do it. I think, when Punjab is reunited, *i. e.*, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh are merged into it, then the Akali Dal would not dare revise such a demand in future which aim at the disintegration of the country.

I am a simple man and I want to say in simple words that no talks for settlement with the Akalis would succeed. Even if a settlement is reached with them, that would not succeed and would turn out to be a failure. Therefore, the only solution to this problem is that all these three states should be merged into one state. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur): Sir, I am very thankful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak on a subject like Punjab. I have listened to the views of both the sides of the House on this subject. I have seen for the last so many years that proposals to this effect have been presented and discussed.

Sir, two points come to my mind. When the Britishes came to India, first of all they wanted to destroy the culture of the country in order to enslave it. In the beginning, they created a sect in Bengal so as to obliterate Indian culture and to bring in western culture. So far as I understand, there is a foreign hand which is arousing this feeling in

the minds of Sikh leaders and terrorists in Punjab that they are a separate "Qaum" and that they have no relation with the Hindu religion.

These things run counter to the Sikh religion and the tenets of Sikhism. If you study this religion, you will find that this religion was founded for the welfare of the Hindu Community and the defence of the country. Today, their minds are being poisoned in a sinister way and a feeling of hatred is being created among them. I want that first of all a climate should be created in which this feeling of hatred could be removed. The teachings of the Sikh gurus are in no way different from sermons of the saints like Kabir, Surdas and others. A saint from Gujarat has said, "*Sant Wahi jo peer paraee jaane*" (Saint is one who feels for others). This is their very mission. But today, a feeling of hatred is being spread by making a propaganda contrary to their teachings. Therefore, first of all, there is need to create an atmosphere in which the feelings of hatred are removed.

The second point which I want to make is that I have listened to the views of a number of my friends from the Opposition. I have my own views and I think others also might be having the same views, but they might not have got an opportunity to express them. A few days ago, this Bill was introduced. A more lenient attitude could not have been adopted by our Prime Minister. He has released all those leaders unconditionally under whose leadership thousands of innocent people were done to death and not only this, even the former Prime Minister of the country was riddled with bullets. There goes a proverb "*Prathama grasse makshika*". As soon as they were released, they again started spreading venom, again started shoot outs, with innocent people again falling victims to their bullets. But, I am surprised to see our leaders speaking for terrorists and the so called youth. I am of the view that top Akali leaders are the biggest culprits. As soon as you released Longowal, what was his statement? He made a demand for release of all the arrested terrorists unconditionally, for removing ban on the Sikh Students Federation, which is at the root of the problem, and to wind up the courts which have been set up. Not only this, he further said that the army deserters should also be released unconditio-

nally. We were astonished to read in the newspapers to-day that they are being given a cash reward of Rs. 10,000. Lawyers are being arranged for those army deserters who revolted against the Government and every army deserter is being rewarded. Not only this, another thing has also caused surprise. Youngmen were being recruited in the Gurdwaras and they were asked to fill an oath form named '*balidani*'. What was the sacrifice they were expected to make and for which they were asked to fill the oath forms? The purpose for which they were required to make sacrifice and to fill the '*balidani*' oath form was secession of Punjab from India. For this very purpose they received training in Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, and what had been its outcome? There has been a resumption of these very activities. They have constituted a committee which is receiving donations to the tune of crores of rupees. Out of this amount lakhs of rupees will be spent on arms training to terrorists. Despite this, it is being said that conciliatory attitude should be adopted towards them. What will you gain by adopting conciliatory attitude towards them? I am a fearless man and it is by way of caution that I am suggesting to you that the people of the country have given you a massive mandate so that you may maintain the integrity of the country. Had this not been the aim you would not have got such a massive mandate. What I want to submit is that attempts are being made to fan the fire which was already there.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the grounds on which they were released from jail. It was hoped that they would not indulge in activities which might deteriorate the situation again. But now they are making inflammatory speeches, committing murders and indulging in seditious activities. What is all this? Again a suggestion is being made by the Opposition to resume the dialogue with them, but I think that the time has now come to ponder over the question and the Opposition should also ponder over it whether we want united India or not. Will the extremists of Punjab go on murdering people? If they think that it is wrong then the leaders of the Opposition parties should pass a resolution with one voice to the effect that whatever step is taken by the Government to remedy the situation would be supported by them. If the leaders

of the opposition parties do not do this then I think the country would never forgive them. I come from the constituency where the house of the prominent leader Chandra Shekhar is situated. He is my voter. The people of Ballia while assuring Chandra Shekharji that he was their leader, had openly posed a question to him whether it was not a fact that once he had said that it was unfortunate that the late Prime Minister Indiraji had sent the Army there, and if so, why he had said so and had asked further if the country did not remain intact what the purpose of electing him was. He was defeated only on this count that the country comes first and he afterwards. A small mistake can set the country aflame and we all shall be reduced to naught. We want an assurance that the most stringent action would be taken in this regard and we shall support that. If the Government do not do this, they will be failing in their duty and the people will never forgive them. I am saying this to the party in power. I had read in the newspaper that lakhs of rupees would be spent on the training of the extremists. What are these temples meant for? These are fortresses. If the extremists are being given training in the Golden Temple, I again warn that the people will never forgive them. If it is not possible to check it then training will be imparted in temples and mosques also. How can you contain it? This fire will engulf the whole country. A very lenient attitude has been adopted. How can you expect a carnivorous lion to take to rice, dal, curd, ghee and give up flesh? He will never do this. Those whose work is to create trouble in the country and spread terrorism cannot change themselves. Their leader is living in England and is instigating them from there to rise in revolt. "*dharo satthon se satthta sadaiv, yeh neeti kabbi na bhulo naresh.*" Good people are treated with civility. When I see the photograph of Longowalji after his release from jail, he looks saintly. But when he speaks, he emits fire. It is the duty of the Sant to defend the country and keep it intact. I would like to ask the Sikh religious leaders to show me a single Sikh religious book which does not contain even a single line connected with the Hindu religion and does not speak of defending India. Guru Govind Singhji found the Sikh religion to save India and 'Dharma'. Today that very 'Dharma' is taking the country in a different

direction. I propose to make demand that talks should not be held till he does not openly declare that they will do everything for the defence of the country and will not do anything which is against India or against the honour of the country. We recite the name of Lord Rama. Vibhishan helped Lord Rama. He was a devotee of Rama. But I think, still, nobody would like to name his son after Vibhishan, Jai Chand or Mir Jaffar. Now thousands of Mir Jaffars are there. They are not amenable to soft words. At the time when innocent Hindus were being gunned down, their houses were being burnt, their shops were being looted, I had pleaded, with the Government that if they could not stop the massacre, the country would never forgive them and would compel the Government to take steps to stop it. Now terrorism has been revived. It would be possible to save the house if it is intact but once it is burnt down there would be nothing left to be saved.

Thousands of rupees are offered at the Tirupati Temple and a committee is there to control and manage the funds. Give me an example where the funds are used for political purposes. All its funds are being spent for building the nation, for opening Medical Colleges, Schools and for constructing Dharmashalas for the pilgrims. But the money being offered at the Golden Temple, is used to engage lawyers to defend the traitors. Those who are trying to destroy the country are being rewarded. They are being given training. Conspiracies are being hatched. The Government have evidence to this effect. I fail to understand why despite all these facts you are offering to hold talks with them. All the facts are before you, In the light of these facts will the Home Minister tell us what action has been taken against them? You should take action forthwith in such circumstances. India is a secular state. Are all the laws applicable only to us and there is no law for them? You take any of our temples. There is no such temple on which you have no control in one way or the other. On the one hand, you have control over the Badri Ashram, the Shiva Temple of Banaras, the Jagannath Temple of Puri, and the Tirupati Temple but on the other hand, there is no control on the Golden Temple? Why do you not exercise some control on the Golden Temple. Why are they being given a long rope? Their permission is sought to re-build

the Temple ! If you continue to seek their permission, the country would continue to remain aflame. I feel it is a gross injustice unto us. On the one hand you continue to help them and on the other you are harassing us. You are providing all facilities to them but destroying us. If training to armed men continues in the Golden Temple, then, I am saying openly that the public will not remain a dumb spectator. Otherwise training will be imparted in temples and mosques also and you will not be able to stop that. Therefore, keeping in view the integrity of the country and its future, we should declare their activities illegal. We should declare that their demands are against the country and its integrity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been demanded here that the special courts should be abolished. If today you abolish these courts, such demands will then be made from other parts also and there will be anarchy in the country. If these extremists, who have murdered many people, are released from the jails unconditionally and without trial, then tomorrow others will also make similar demands and will behave in a similar fashion. The Government should not remain passive. I would like to give one illustration in this connection.

History tells us that for Janaki, Lord Rama burnt down Lanka, destroyed it and waged a war in which thousands of people were killed. But after getting Janki freed and coming to power, he had to send the same Janaki to exile during night to uphold the traditions of the society. Therefore, I advise you not to remain passive but to protect the Hindus and minorities in Punjab and to keep the country united for which the people of the country have given you a massive mandate. You must make arrangements to stop these murders. If you fail to stop this, then the country will not tolerate it.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am not saying all these things in a fit of emotion but submitting the truth before you.

Just now one of my friends was saying that young terrorists should be released. How much loot do you want to be committed in the name of youth ? It is being demanded here that the young Akalis sent to jails should be released unconditionally; talks

should be held with them. That would set the country on fire tomorrow. In the name of youth, how much leniency do you want to show to those who have murdered tens of people. I cannot understand this. There should be some limit to our patience. The terrorists are operating not only from here; they have their roots in England and America also from where they are getting funds. The law of the land is applicable everywhere and you have control even over temple lands. Your officers have control over the offerings made to the deities also and keep them in a safe. You do not allow that to be spent without permission. But why has an exception been made in the case of the Golden Temple, so much so that the offerings made there can be utilized for creating disturbances in the country. Is it beyond your control ?

You have to keep the people of the country united. I charge the Government that it is showing favouritism. A small section is being treated as a privileged section, whereas the rest of the society instead of being shown any favour, is being suppressed. It is the result of the exception made in the case of the Golden Temple that the country is on fire today.

If you have to maintain secularism in the country, you should treat the followers of all the religions equally. Do not pamper a particular community. I would urge that they should not be released from jails till peace is restored and till you are sure that they will endeavour to maintain the integrity of the country, they will refrain from the activities which encourage secessionist tendencies and harm the interests of the minorities there. On the contrary, they should be awarded deterrent punishment through special courts. The members of the Committee constituted for the Golden Temple are distributing the funds amongst themselves. Some control should be exercised over that. Those funds should be utilised for the Temple and for the propagation of the Sikh religion but not for rebellion. With these words I support these measures.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are passing the National Security Amendment Bill Budget and the Demands for Grants in respect of Punjab, but for how long will you go on doing this ? A political solution of the problem of Panjab

should be found out. But our Prime Minister is trying to solve this issue as an economic problem.

When he visited Punjab, he announced certain concessions for the people of the State. He declared the construction of a dam there, which is all right. He also declared bonus for increased wheat production and a coach factory to give employment to the unemployed. But I feel these things are not going to solve the problem. A political solution should be sought by calling a meeting of all the political parties.

It is a matter of regret that in spite of the deployment of the Army, murders are being committed there. One day after the return of Shri Rajiv Gandhi from there, two persons were murdered in Chandigarh. It is a very sad state of affairs. When our leader in Chandigarh asked the local officers, Police officials and army officers for providing security and bodyguard because there was danger to his life, no attention was paid to his request. Due to lack of security arrangements, he was murdered. Yesterday, at his funeral also no security arrangements were made. All the people who went there were on the hit list of the extremists. Shri Vajpayee had also gone there and there was no arrangement for his security also.

We have been evading this issue for the last two to three years. Some people have been murdered. My submission is that a political solution should be found at the earliest.

The other leaders in jail like Shri Tohra and Shri Badal should also be released and then the problem should be discussed. We had hoped that Shri Longowal and Shri Talwandi, who have been released, will remain with us but they are supporting the extremists. Many persons are being killed but no one is condemning it. This shows that Akali Dal is indirectly with them. They have demanded that the Sikhs should be released from jails and the statements being issued by that party show that the persons released recently from jails are also with the extremists. We have been thinking that these people are with us. It is not clear whether these Akalis are against the Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

[English]

Akalis are indirectly supporting the extremist activities. They are with the extremists. They are supporting the extremists, but they are not telling so. They are not condemning also. So, they are supporting these things.

[Translation]

We want to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. But some two or three days back, I was pained to read in the newspapers that an attempt was being made to treat the Sri Lanka issue as a problem of the south only. We should oppose this move. The Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri Ram Krishna Hegde, is trying to hold a conclave of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States to discuss the Sri Lanka problem. This is very bad.

(Interruption)

[English]

It is not an issue of the Tamil people only. It is an issue of the Indian people as a whole.

[Translation]

If someone says a wrong thing, that should be opposed and the person who indulges in undesirable activities should be condemned. The riots which took place after Mrs. Indira Gandhi's assassination should be condemned. But at the moment we are condemning the initiative being taken by the Chief Ministers of the southern states to discuss the Sri Lanka issue. Killing of Tamils in Sri Lanka should be stopped. Such feuds are harmful for the country as these would undermine its unity.

B. J. P. has opposed the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. You make use of such issues as a vote catching device in the elections, which we oppose. Someone amongst you had earlier suggested that Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana should be merged into one State but later on, in Himachal Pradesh, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said that Himachal Pradesh would remain a separate State. In this way you sought votes and formed your Government. Such double standard should not be there.

Though a lot of hue and cry is being raised, yet no solution of the Sri Lanka problem is being found.

[English]

SHRI B. K. GADHVI (Banaskanatha) : The Congress I High Command has never spoken about the amalgamation of these States. If one person speaks, it cannot be taken as the view of the Congress I.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Some of your people have spoken.

[Translation]

This is what happens in your Congress Party. Mr. Sathe used to say something and Mrs. Indira Gandhi used to say something else. Sometimes statements are made to build public opinion. You have never condemned such things, what does it indicate? In order to get votes in Himachal Pradesh he said that Himachal would remain a separate State. Such an attitude should not be adopted. So far as Kashmir is concerned, you did not utter a word regarding the Rehabilitation Bill either in Rajya Sabha or in Lok Sabha, but when you did not succeed in reaching an agreement with Dr. Farooq Abdullah, you spoke against the Rehabilitation Bill in order to get votes. In this way you are following a vote-oriented policy. That is why today the Punjab problem is getting more complicated. Now is the time to convene a round table conference and solve this problem. If the problem lingers on for more time, it will endanger the integrity of the country. It is my request that an inquiry should be made into all the violent incidents which occurred before and after Indiraji's assassination, which alienated all those nationalist Sikhs who neither wanted to secede nor supported the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. I want two things. Firstly, a round table conference should be convened and an inquiry made into all the violent incidents which occurred before and after Indiraji's assassination. Besides, the army should be allowed to take stringent measures to protect the people.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this problem which Punjab is facing is not only limited to Punjab but it has implications all over the country because today we see that insurgency and anti-national activities are not only confined to Punjab but also to different parts of the country.

According to the White Paper issued by the Government, there are some demands of the Akali Dal which are based on the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Anandpur Sahib Resolution can be looked at from three angles. One is relating to the Sikh community as a religious group and their religious demands are, namely, giving the status of Holy City to Amritsar, allowing a radio station what they call as Harmandir radio station and carrying of kirpans. The second is the inter-State issue, that is, about Ravi-Beas water dispute and territorial boundary problem. The third is about the general issues, what are called the Centre-State relations.

I would like to emphasize in my speech on the Centre-State relations because the decision on the Centre-State relations in that part of the country, that is, Punjab, will have direct effect on other parts of the country. As far as the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is concerned, these are the demands which have been put forward by the Akali Dal :

“As per the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, the Shiromani Akali Dal is firmly convinced that the progress of States would entail prosperity of the centre for which suitable amendments should be made in the Constitution, to give more rights and provincial autonomy to States. The Centre should retain foreign affairs, defence, currency and communications (including means of transport) while the remaining portfolios should be with the States. Besides, the Sikhs should enjoy special rights as a nation.”

If a State is to enjoy autonomy in everything except foreign affairs, Defence, Currency and Communications, then that State will no longer be a part of India but will be a protectorate or a vassal State in terms of international law. It ceases to be a part of India but it becomes separate from India. Of course, we have seen that in some parts of India like Jammu and Kashmir, and Nagaland, have got some privileges. It is because they have a different history and different background.

But as regards Punjab, it has been a part and parcel of our country, historically, culturally and religiously. If Punjab claims a separate status out of the Indian Union, other States would also follow suit and as a result and a number of separate States would be

formed in India. India would be disintegrated

Therefore, the Ministry of Home Affairs should take stern action against such separatist demands. The Ministry of Home Affairs should note that the people of India are against such separatist demands.

As regards matters like economic development of the State of Punjab and other issues like the river water dispute and the boundary disputes, the Ministry of Home Affairs can consider their cases reasonably.

I would like to remind this House and also the Ministry of Home Affairs that there are still some parts of the country in the North-Eastern region where the people are still in the process of becoming Indians. I should say that the people of Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, are still in the process of becoming Indians even after 37 years of independence. This is what may be called Indianization, culturally and politically, that is going on. These people are still trying to participate more and more in the Constitution of India.

But this is not the case with the people of Punjab. The people of Punjab are very much advanced. They are not only a part of India but they are the basis and the foundation of India, culturally and religiously. If we read the history of India, we can find that the Sikhs have sacrificed a lot for the preservation and protection of the culture and religion of India. Therefore, Punjab is very much a part of India. And if we concede this separate demand to Punjab, it amounts to the people of Punjab putting themselves in the process of de-Indianisation. If the separatist demand is conceded to Punjab, the unity of India will be threatened and affected.

I would therefore request the Ministry of Home Affairs to take stern action to see that this separatist demand of the people of Punjab is nipped in the bud and also to see that this type of demand is not raised in any part of the country. If we want that India should remain as India for all time to come and if we want to maintain the unity and integrity of the country, no separatist demand from any part of the country should be conceded. The demand for the autonomy of Punjab should never be considered.

Our Prime Minister has announced a solution of the Punjab problem within the framework of the Indian Constitution.

Too much autonomy should never be given to any State of our country to the extent of calling it a separate nation. That will be affecting very much the history of India as well as the Constitution of India.

Some time it may come to our mind as to why there should be this type of special status given to Kashmir. We hope that, after some years, after some decades, the State of Jammu & Kashmir will come still closer to the Indian Constitution; after some time, we may have to take off these privileges.

In the case of Nagaland also, we have given special privileges, but that is because of the nature of the movement. The Home Ministry knows very well that the Naga people who started the Naga movement submitted a Memorandum in 1928 to the visiting Simon Commission, i.e., two years before we took the decision in the Lahore Session in 1930 for complete independence of India. Before that decision, the Naga people had submitted their Memorandum for an independent State as and when the Britishers left India. Because of this historical background, we have given these special privileges to the Nagas. I think, in course of time gradually we will bring them into the mainstream of the nation. This is a process which is coming.

But we cannot concede to other parts of India, whether it is Punjab or any other part, more and more autonomy to the extent of showing themselves as a different nation other than the Indian nation. Therefore, the third point of demand, namely, the Centre-State relations, is very important. I should like to draw the attention of the Home Ministry to this and request that a firm stand should be taken in this regard. It is my considered opinion that this should not, in any case, be conceded. I do not mean only to Punjab; I mean, to any part of the country, this type of autonomy should not be granted. There is no reason why any part of the country, any State of the country, that is in India should want this type of autonomy. It is said that the Sikhs constitute a religious community. I want to point out that there are so many communities all over India, I represent a constituency where we

have 29 communities having a distinct, separate entity in respect of their culture, religion and traditions. If everyone of these 29 communities starts demanding that, because they have this separate cultural identity, they should be granted autonomy, they should have a separate radio, and all that, what will happen? I think in India there are more than 600 communities, and every community, whether big or small, has got its own identity. Not a single community that is in India should have this right to demand a separate nationhood only because of their separate entity or identity. Therefore, I should like to say that the Home Ministry should take a firm stand in respect of Centre-State relations. Otherwise, the whole of India will be moving towards a position where every part of India will be demanding a separate nationhood and no State of this country that is called India will remain in India. Therefore I should urge on the Government to act firmly on this matter. They may grant the other things in respect of economic and cultural aspects, but in respect of Centre-State relations, a strong action should be taken by the Home Ministry and we will give our full support for that.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of regret that the Punjab Budget has been presented where today. This budget should have been presented in the Punjab Assembly, but because of President's rule in Punjab, it is being presented here.

The budget shows a deficit of Rs. 70 crores. We have no objection to it because deficit budget has now become a common practice. But development works have come to a standstill in Punjab. Not only we but the people of the entire country are concerned over it.

It is well known to all of us that Punjab is a State which is a granary of India, which produces maximum wheat, which has small scale industries and which had a leading position in every respect, has become a zero now and its future is also bleak. How has it happened. It all happened during the period of the Congress Government there. The Congress Government in the State could not solve its problems properly. It means that the Congress Government had failed there,

You all know the causes of the failure of the Congress Government there. Central Government interfere in the affairs of every State. You all know that the officers, leaders and the Chief Minister of any State cannot do anything till they get a signal from here. If full powers are given to the people, leaders and the Chief Ministers of every State, they can solve the local problems in a proper manner.

It would make no difference whether we support or oppose the Budget presented here. We shall support it. Why should we not oppose it, in case you are going to do something. The people in the State should be told about it and all these things should be discussed by them. What is being done by the Central Government in this regard? The Prime Minister and other leaders are saying that they will solve this problem early. Will they listen to the people there and then solve their problems expeditiously? They have made a claim to this effect but who knows whether they will do so or not. The spirit behind it is good but nobody knows what is in their mind.

The Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bhajan Lal and the former Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Darbara Singh have suggested that Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh should be merged. It has been reported in the press. What does this mean? Do Government of India intend to do this? Are these the views of the Government of India or are they saying it on their own?

The Members of the opposition parties are being told that they are divided and hold different views. We admit that we are divided, our paths are different, our parties are different. But what is your position? Yours is one party, whose leader is the Prime Minister. Is there no unanimity in what you say? What have you said? Have you directed Shri Darbara Singh or Shri Bhajan Lal to say such a thing or have they said it on their own? You should think over it. The entire country is aware of the situation prevailing in Punjab. We are discussing the Punjab budget in the House, after getting acquainted with the situation there. It would have been better had this budget been discussed there. We are eagerly awaiting the day when this

Budget would be discussed in the Punjab Assembly and we are also eagerly awaiting the restoration of normalcy there. The entire country will be happy only then. The Prime Minister has said it earlier also and says even now that he is not happy with the situation in Punjab. Everybody is concerned over the Punjab problem. The Opposition is with you. Nobody will oppose you for good work. We had said this earlier also that the entire Opposition is ready to cooperate with you, in case you do good work. Everybody here is well educated, decent and intelligent and as such nobody will oppose it. Who would like to follow the wrong path? But what we find is that day by day we are sliding backwards instead of marching forward. The Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers should sit together and consider the matter. No purpose will be served by merely issuing statements. Members from the Opposition should also be associated in finding the solution and only then some way out can be found. There is no question of not finding any solution. Nobody in the country can say that there is no way out of this problem. The matter has already been delayed and any further delay will be harmful. The people of Punjab are very brave and hard-working. The personnel of the Sikh Regiment are very brave and they have earned laurels for their bravery. Everybody in the country shares this view. When untoward comments are made and heard in respect of Punjab and the brave people of Punjab, one is pained both to say and hear such things. What type of justice is this? We are pained to say and hear such things. The Government of India should find out some solution to this problem immediately.

Today you need MLAs there but President's Rule has been imposed in the state. Why have you not dissolved the Assembly? Why don't you establish peace there? Why don't you hold elections there? Hold elections there and establish peace early. You should lay a good foundation there and again raise high the name of Punjab. Why does the problem not receive your attention? Is it because you do not have the time or the will to do this? What is the matter? Had it happened in some other State, the reply would have been that it is due to the Opposition rule there. In Punjab the failure was that of the Congress Government. Who is

responsible for this? The Government of India and you people are responsible for that and that is why you keep quiet. Had it been the case with the Opposition, there would have been an uproar in the House. Today none speaks about it. They should be honest to themselves and must say something... (*Interruptions*) We want early elections there. We are pained that this Budget has been presented here. Popular government should be established there, no matter whether it belongs to your party. We are not concerned with it. The people there should be happy and development should take place there. Something must be done in this regard. I feel you will definitely find some way out.

[*English*]

SHRI B.K.GADHVI (Banaskantha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is to the credit of Congress to have preserved freedom and liberty. Therefore it is our creed to see that within the framework of our Constitution the elected representatives govern their respective States and also represent their respective States in Parliament.

Indeed, it is a matter of anguish for me to see that this time even in this House we do not have a single Member from Punjab. I think that this is the first time that even in Parliament when we are discussing an important State matter, the representative of that State is not there in Lok Sabha.

When we contemplate the measures to be taken in this House today, when we deliberate on these matters, we have to know as to what were the circumstances which have created the situation.

Nobody is happy with the Punjab situation. Punjab does not solely belong to the Sikhs. It has been rightly stated by some of the Hon. Members opposite that all Sikhs could not be bracketed with Akalis. When we examine the composition of the population of Punjab we find that it is composed of Hindus, Sikhs and other communities. All these people comprise the population of Punjab. So, when we think of solving the problems of Punjab, does it mean that these could only be highlighted or projected by Akalis, who are not in totality, representing Punjab? What are the problems? Some problems are no doubt religious. It was due to the large-heartedness of our late Prime

Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi that some concessions were given in Delhi and Punjab. There were certain demands with regard to river water disputes and territorial areas also. A really pragmatic approach was shown by the Government of India. But still the agitation continued. The agitation took the path of terrorism and shedding blood and killing of innocent people.

Sir, ultimately, despite the greatest restraint exercised by the Government of India, it was forced to embark upon 'Operation Bluestar', because the entire sacred Golden Temple was defiled. It had become a harbouring place for the extremists indulging in murderous activities, for the people who were advocating disintegration of this country, for the people who were getting inspiration from outside which threatened the very unity and integrity of our country, for the people who were putting the life and property, of the peace-loving people in jeopardy. When the Operation was carried out and after the issuance of the White Paper, we had seen the horrible stock of weapons piling up there. Our army people who went in operation there used utmost restraint at the cost of their own life. The brave jawans who went into operation faced a lot of difficulties and stiff resistance and they did not even care for their own life but they adopted the utmost restraint with a view that the sacred Golden Temple should not be damaged extensively, with a view that minimum force should be exercised to avoid further complications and, therefore, they sacrificed their lives also. We know that the Government of India had shown a sympathetic gesture to those affected people and we have also heard from Shri Rajiv Gandhi of his good gesture before election and after the election. He always spoke of solving the problems of Punjab. But what is the response from the Akali Dal? I am sorry to say that the Akali Dal people did not respond. That does not matter. But they have not even condemned the cult of violence. They have been shouting from the house-tops that they are patriots and they try to show to the world that they are Indians. But in India can we comprehend the cult of violence in the land which has produced great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir, in Punjab, today what is happening? Now, the Government has brought forward

this measure. Of course, it is a law and order problem. It is an exigency for which this measure had to be brought without recourse to the Advisory Body and other methods. But what is happening there? Should we simply confine ourselves to preserving law and order situation only? Is it not our duty also to see that the prosperity of the State is continuously growing? But despite tremendous odds, the farmers in Punjab have contributed to the massive food stocks of the country, despite tremendous odds, the industries in that State are working well. But still the entire prosperity of Punjab is in jeopardy. We have heard of agitation taking place due to poverty. But perhaps here it is the only agitation which is the culmination of the prosperity of a few and they have got enough money, they can hire people for shouting and inciting others, give support for the hijackers and proclaim to train those people indulging in grave and heinous crimes. Therefore, Sir, our anxiety should not only be limited to keeping the detenués in prison for some time but finding a permanent solution to the problem. Opposition parties are suggesting political solutions. But political solutions can only be with the political persons who can sit around the table and thrash out the problems. That is not possible. It is, therefore, high time that despite all the odds, we must obtain the verdict from the people; we must after some time go to the polls and have a political solution as to which party has to rule Punjab. Akalis and a few extremists are keeping the entire Punjab at ransom. Ultimately, it would spread to other areas of the neighbouring States. Complications are becoming complex everyday. We have to think, whether the policy of appeasement is the solution, whether the policy of compromise is the solution, or whether the policy of retribution is the solution.

I think we must forget that Akalis are the sole proprietors of the interests of Punjab, we must call all the people, Sikhs and other people, together because everyone of them has got the interest of Punjab equally at heart.

The measures that we are taking are very good, but for how long will you continue to take these measures? It will have no end, if diluted and drifting approach continues on their part. With more vigour and force, we have to find a solution to this Punjab prob-

lem. Since the Government is keen in solving this problem, a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet has been appointed. We are unaware how far progress has been made by this Sub-Committee. We will be happy and the nation will be happy, if steps towards the solution are always apprised to the people, so that they can understand the complexity of the problem for a proper perspective.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, The Punjab problem, which is being debated here has become very complex. The proposal brought forward for extending the period of the National Security Act is all right, it can be extended, but I am of the opinion that it would not help. This problem can be solved only politically.

At the same time, you can also solve this problem by forming a popular Government there. As you have seen, many Hon. Members have also just now pointed out that not a single Member from Punjab is here to speak on the Punjab Budget and that they are merely doing a formality. With the passage of time, this problem would become more and more complex and the development of Punjab would come to a halt.

As and when the country faced a crisis, we had exhibited solidarity. The foremost thing is that the country comes first and the party comes later. It applies to all the parties whenever the country forced a crisis, everyone had shown that we were one and would remain one.

Some of the Akalis who were detained for being extremists, have been released. I would say that others should also be released so that they may ponder as to how the integrity of the country could be preserved. They should also be given an opportunity.

At the same time, you have to realise that the assassination of our former Prime Minister and the riots which followed were very harmful to the unity of our country. If you do not realise it, it will have repercussions in the future. Hindus and Sikhs are one and have common family bonds. I had a chance to visit Ludhiana on 22nd January, where our party and C.P.M. had organised a joint meeting with a view to preserving the

unity and integrity of the country. A public meeting was held in Baba Chiter Dass Lawns. Twenty thousand people had assembled there. They all belonged to the Sikh community. They told us that it was a handful of people, misguided by the foreign countries, who were harming their unity and creating mutual differences leading to the murder of innocent people. Therefore, we shall make sacrifice to face them unitedly. But, I do not know why this problem is being evaded. Posterity will never forgive the people who are playing with the destiny of the country.

There is no question of Punjab or Assamese in the issues that have sprung up. You somehow created conditions for elections in Assam and held elections there, but Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER, Sir, I do not want to go into that. You should form a Government in Punjab, it may be of your own party, but it should be a popular Government. With the help of that Government we can find proper solution to this problem, otherwise, it will become more and more complex with the passage of time. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that arrangements to hold elections there may be made and a popular Government installed there. If you are unable to form a Government there; the Assembly should be dissolved to pave the way for holding elections and constituting a new Government to create a favourable atmosphere. For this purpose you should seek cooperation from the opposition parties and make efforts to solve this problem. If you make a sincere effort, a solution to the problem, however big and complex it may be, can be found.

With these words, I conclude and thank you.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to submit a few lines for the consideration of the Government. In fact, as my colleague Shri Tulsiram said, it is a matter for sorrow that we have to approve the budget of Punjab, while the elected body of that State is under suspension. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we all hope that things will take a good turn. Recently, after the elections, the Government of India have released the Akali Dal Presi-

dent Shri Harchand Singh Longowal and some other leaders of Akali Dal to pave the path for reconciliation and to arrive at a solution. We hoped things will improve. But, unfortunately, again we are very sorry to find the ghastly murder of one BJP leader Mr. Manchanda only the other day.

I would like to tell the Government that a complete change of heart should take place on both the sides. In the Akali Dal, in the beginning there were two sections. There were people with two different viewpoints--one section was moderate, and the other extremist. In fact, the moderates sincerely tried to come to an understanding on the issues to be resolved. Several efforts were made. There were times when a solution was within sight and was going to be arrived at. But unfortunately it was the ruling party and the Government which went back, and the issues prolonged without their coming to a solution. In the process, the moderates lost ground. They were compelled to follow the path of the extremists. They had to move hand in glove with the extremists.

I appeal to the Akali Dal leadership to think over, reconsider their stand and recognize that they are drifting away from the national mainstream and losing the sympathy of 60 crores of Indians. They should bravely announce that they are in no way connected with the activities of the extremists, they do not subscribe to the views of the extremists within India or of some people in Britain or elsewhere who talk all rubbish and use irresponsible words about our Government and our motherland. The Akali Dal leadership should be brave enough to dissociate themselves from such things.

I also request the Government to release Mr. Parkash Singh Badal who is the ex-Chief Minister of that State, who is known as a moderate and who along with Longowal and some other leaders tried to bring about a solution by holding discussions with the Government of India.

In fact, the nation has paid the highest price. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated. You know the aftermath. The Akali Dal should realize that they are not the only people in Punjab. There are Hindus as well. There are a good number of Sikhs who do not subscribe to their views. In fact, to some extent it is the brutal killing of innocent

Hindus in Punjab and some other places which, after Madam Gandhi was assassinated, though it was engineered and encouraged by some political people had a bearing on that aftermath. That is why some people took the opportunity and either killed or destroyed the properties of Sikhs. It should be a warning to the Sikh community in general and to the Akali leadership in particular that things are not good and they should rationally think and arrive at a decision. I request the government that, for political advantage, they should not allow the things to be prolonged like this. It is the nation's interest which should be kept foremost. Issues regarding capital, sharing of waters, readjustment of certain parts of the land, transfer of some villages either from Punjab to Haryana or from Haryana to Punjab, are not such issues as have no solution at all. There are several precedents. In fact, I had made it clear about it in the previous discussion held in this House. Therefore, I will not take time of the House for this. I only appeal to the government to sincerely try and arrive at a solution and certainly it can be clinched.

We hope, in the near future the situation in Punjab will improve and it will also travel with the mainstream of the nation, which is famous for agricultural production, for industrial production and for their contribution to the defence of this country. Still, there are a good number of people who are in the defence and other services. I request through you the Hon. Minister and the government to make amends in their stand also and sincerely attempt an early solution. Thank you.

SHRI SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Mr. Chairman like other speakers, I also request the Hon. Minister to end the President's Rule by October 1985 and take measures so that popular government can be installed in Punjab.

In principle, we are opposed to Article 356 as it strikes at the root of healthy federalism, as it erodes the authority of the State Government and not infrequently the Union Government invoke this Article for ousting the government led by opposition parties. Therefore, we had great misgivings when the President's Rule was imposed over the State because we feel that the situation would not have deteriorated, had the Central Government taken prompt action earlier. Chandigarh

could have been transferred to Punjab because in 1969 Darshan Singh Pheruman gave up his life for this cause also. A tribunal with a Supreme Court Judge as its Chairman could have been appointed for the distribution of river waters. Besides, boundaries could have been earmarked long ago. But instead, the situation was allowed to deteriorate and the ruling party tried to fish in troubled waters; and naturally, the situation turned explosive and as a result the government had to launch 'Operation Blue Star'. Now, the government promise, use that they would soon find out a way for solving this problem. We demand that government should sincerely implement its promise. But before solving this problem, what is required is the institution of an enquiry committee for probing into the causes of the riots that took place in Delhi and in other towns of India after the assassination of the late Prime Minister. Not only this, the opposition parties should be taken into confidence for it has become the habit of the leaders of the ruling party to malign the opposition parties. During the last Lok Sabha elections, the opposition parties were branded as traitors.

Sir, we remember the days of 1962 when Sino-Indian border conflict flared up when thousands of Communist workers and leaders were thrown behind the bars as they were alleged to be agents of China. But what we demand is that there should be peaceful settlement of the dispute between the two great neighbours. And now, the Government of India is itself talking in terms of a peaceful settlement. Therefore, the Opposition leaders should be taken into confidence so that a consensus can be arrived at. Not only this: The leaders should be freed so that an atmosphere of good will can be created. What is required is taking speedy steps so that this problem can be solved early.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI. N. V. RATNAM) : Hon. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches which were made by hon. Members from both sides of the House. I do not think that the Motion which was before the House warranted such a long discussion. One was about extending the President's Rule in Punjab and another was about the

National Security Act which had to be extended by one year. Excepting perhaps Mr. Chowdhury, all the hon. Members who participated in the discussion have not opposed these two measures. I presume that most of the Members are not opposed to these motions at all.

In the kind of turn that the entire discussion has taken, the entire issue of Punjab was discussed at length and some hon. Members went even to the extent of bringing in the North-Eastern States. So, the entire gamut of the Punjab issue and all other issues have been discussed. It is but natural that this kind of a reaction should have been there in the House when these measures are being discussed.

At the outset, may I request all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion, that the situation as it is, is really very complex, and is made more complicated because of the actions of some people who would not like to find a solution to the problem. And I am in full agreement with some of the hon. Members who expressed the view that there are extremists and some of their patrons who happened to be from outside the country and whenever they see that some kind of a solution or effort to find a solution is there, you will always find a spate of violent activity in Punjab. But I would like to assure the hon. Members that we are not going to be cowed down by whatever violent incident that might take place in Punjab or anywhere else. Our effort will always be to find out a workable, amicable solution, political solution to the problem. And, I will request all the hon. Members of the House to kindly give us their whole-hearted support.

Emotions are bound to be surcharged. Some of the speeches which were made, I have heard them, and that can be also one of the reactions to some of the efforts which are being made by the Government. I would like to assure the House that there are some basic principles on which we are not going to make any compromises. Let us be very clear on this issue. So far as the unity and integrity of the country is concerned, there can hardly be any scope for any compromise. So please do not get disturbed merely because of a statement made by some people that this resolution or that resolution needs to be

accepted or the kind of twist that was given to the statement made by the Prime Minister in Rajya Sabha. What the Prime Minister stated—if it had been correctly reported because I was also present when the Prime Minister made statement—previously he did say...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who gave that twist ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I do not know. I do not want to enter into that controversy either.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The twist was given in the press briefing and not in Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Anyway, I do not propose to go into that either.

Previously, we had taken the position that unless they were to take a very categorical stand that they were opposed to Anandpur Sahib Resolution, there could be no scope for any kind of a discussion. I think the hon. Members will also appreciate the fact that there are two Resolutions which we have to take in view. One is the Resolution which was passed at Anandpur Sahib. That was the Resolution or draft Resolution of the Working Committee. Later on, in 1978, there was another Resolution which was passed at Ludhiana. But this is also being termed as a kind of Anandpur Sahib Resolution. This is a bigger body, a sort of general body meeting in which they have passed 8 or 10 resolutions. Thereafter, people have always been talking in terms of not Ludhiana Resolution but Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Sikhs have sacredness for that place. That is why even the latter Resolution also is being termed as Anandpur Sahib Resolution. Both the Resolutions had been given in the white paper which was circulated to all the Hon. Members of the House. I would request all the Hon. Members to go through both the Resolutions and try to come to their own decision as to what attitude needs to be taken. What the Prime Minister said was : I am not opposed to the total Anandpur Sahib Resolution, but a portion of it. Rest is an inter state matter centre state relations, which can be referred by them to the Sarkaria Commission. Because it is not peculiar to Punjab that they are asking for more autonomous powers. There are rest of the State

Governments who have been asking for the same. So what is not very peculiar to Punjab can be referred to Sarkaria Commission. And if there is the slightest doubt about any secessionism in any part of the Resolution I can assure the Hon. House that I will be the first man to oppose any kind of a move wherein even indirectly or impliedly also, the unity and integrity of the country is being compromised. So, let there be no doubt on that score.

There were other issues. Some Hon. Members while discussing this issue—I would not blame them because they are new to this House and not knowing the entire history—it is quite possible, must have jumped to this conclusion that the solution was in sight but the Government seemed to have developed some kind of a re-thinking on the entire process. Of course, I would not blame them if it is being charged by some of the Hon. Members who have the complete background of the same. As far as my information goes, and that has also been corroborated by subsequent events, when we try to talk to some of the people, they discuss something and we feel as if they are agreeing with our point of view or we are agreeing with their point of view and later on, there are some pressures which are being brought about on these people. Either the extremists have been pressurising or some other elements; I am not quite aware as to which element is pressurising them.

17.00 hrs.

But they again start rethinking. If you decide on two demands, second day you will find that those two demands are no more relevant now, other two demands are there. So, they go on adding. There is no finality to the demands which they are putting forth. Hon'ble Shri Indrajit Gupta was very right in saying that the old demands are no more carrying that importance. Though they are important, but now other demands are coming forth. Unless those demands are conceded, whether they should go in for a discussion or not is another point which is almost being forced on them. I can well understand the predicament of some of those leaders who have been released from detention and I am prepared to give them some more time so that they establish themselves and having discussed these matters with some of their friends, they are able to come

to objective decision themselves. They are in the process of making up their mind and so, whatever statements they are making today, I am not prepared to give those statements that importance which normally should be attached to the kind of statements they are issuing. But in the name of having objective assessment some of the things which they are saying are rather very unfortunate and most unreasonable, but be that as it may, we have to put up with it for some time and later we will be able to find out as to what exactly is going on in their mind.

Some hon. Members wanted to know what has happened to the Cabinet Sub-Committee going to Punjab and whether we have any positive solutions, alternate solutions in view. We stand committed for going to Punjab and if other two hon. colleagues are able to find time, it should be possible for us to go to Punjab in the first week of April. As soon as the Home Ministry's Demands are over, at least I am thinking of going to Punjab and meeting with cross-sections of the people. And as you have very rightly said, it is not only the Akali Dal who can represent the Sikhs, there are others also who need to be taken into confidence. Certainly, we are prepared to discuss with the cross-sections of the society, irrespective of the political opinions they might be having. We will go over there and give opportunity to all the sections of the society who are interested in finding out an amicable solution to this very intricate problem. Everybody who is interested in giving any suggestions of this nature is most welcome to have discussions with us. We propose to spend about two days in Punjab visiting three or four cities for the time being, and in the second phase most probably another three or four cities we propose to visit and meet a large number of people who can possibly be of some help to us.

A point was made about releasing some detenus while some others are still there, on which the Government have not been able to make up its mind. I have stated earlier also, either in Rajya Sabha or in this very House, that we have asked the officers to do the entire scrutiny and send their list to Government. We will satisfy ourselves that those against whom there are no serious criminal charges, should be released whether they are from the Akali Party or from the All India

Sikh Students Federation. So long as their direct involvement is not there in any case of serious crime, their cases can be reviewed. I am sure that within a day or two we will get all those reports and, thereafter, it should be possible for us to take a final view in the matter. But I can assure you that we do not propose to detain them for very long; very early we should be in a position to take a view in this case.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I think these are the positive steps which the Government have taken so far, at least with a view to create a congenial atmosphere for some kind of negotiation. The Akali leaders have been freed. Our interpretation about the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was also made absolutely clear. The Prime Minister and I have also said in the Rajya Sabha that we are not averse to holding an enquiry into the Delhi episode, provided there is a finality to the entire problem. We are not averse to it, though we hold the view that it is not going to be a very fruitful exercise. If you try to reopen the wound again, the strained relations between the two communities, which started over the episode which took place on the death of the late Prime Minister and the conditions in which these riots took place in Delhi, if they are opened up, it might again create very strained relations. But this is not a matter on which we stand on a question of prestige. There is no question of any prestige involved, if it is going to satisfy those sections, if they are going to come forth and say that "we are prepared for finding a final solution to this problem and this is the only way for finding a solution". Certainly, it is not a question on which we can stand on prestige and say that we do not propose to hold any enquiry into the matter, unless something is being done by you. At least the Government do not hold that point of view, provided we get a positive response from the quarters concerned.

The Prime Minister announced two or three very major things in his meetings in Punjab. He had gone to Hussainiwala, which is very near the Pakistan border, and at a meeting there he announced some very major decisions. He announced that we are going to have a coach factory located in Punjab, the Thien Dam is going to be sanctioned and that some bonus is going to be given to the Punjab farmers, who contribute very substan-

tially to our procurement. I do not think any of the hon. Members will have any objection to these things which were announced there. Only some hon. Members made the point that even though the Thien Dam is going to be sanctioned, we do not find any budget provision for the same.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : The budget provision has to be increased.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If there is a budget provision, certainly, there is scope for increase. I do not think that is going to be a major problem. Instead of allowing these waters to go to Pakistan for all time to come, it is very necessary to get committed that we are not going to be sufferers. The best course would be to start the construction of the dam immediately, impound the water and give the benefit to the areas concerned, so that we are not permanent losers.

These are the three major decisions, which the Hon. Prime Minister announced when he went there, with a view to create a kind of atmosphere, wherein this kind of alienation, which some people are deliberately trying to create between major sections of the community in Punjab is removed, so that there will be no scope for any kind of misunderstanding. That is why these decisions were announced there. So these are the positive steps that we have been taking.

Now, some of the hon. Members feel that we are unilaterally announcing all these steps, but there is hardly any response from their side. We have to appreciate the fact that they were under detention. They were kept separately. They were kept in different States. They did not have an opportunity of even coming together in those areas. For the first time they have been released. And even if it comes to internal discussion amongst them, we can also expedite the release of some of the detenus who are in prison and those who fulfil all the conditions which I stated earlier. So, if those things are satisfied by them, it should be possible to take positive step in that direction also so that they are in a position to discuss with one another and come to a definite solution of the problem. I think these are very positive steps which we have taken, but unfortunately, so far there is not that kind of response which we had anticipated from the Akali leadership or from others.

I have also gone through the open letter which the Hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta has referred to of the Sikh Forum. The Sikh Forum had written an open letter to the Prime Minister. I have gone through it and, as he stated, there can be controversy on certain issues. But they are the people who are retired Government servants or the people who are having very high position in different areas where they have worked or are working today. How much influence they carry with the masses in Punjab is a different matter, but they are eminent people. I have no objection if they were to come for discussion, but I would like to concentrate...

SHRI INDARJIT GUPTA : Why don't you at least call them ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I would rather concentrate on the local people in Punjab rather than these Sikh Forum people initially. Of course, later on, if necessary, we do not have any objection in discussing these matters with them. They are eminent people and they will be of tremendous help. But at the same time I would not like to create an impression as if they are the people who are going to decide anything. This might create ill-will among the Sikh population themselves and then it will be very difficult for them to go ahead with any proposition they might be having. So, in their own interest I am not going to talk with them. Subsequently, we can discuss the matter with them also.

A point was made about the opposition being taken into confidence and that we all should try to find solution to the problem. Certainly, we are not opposed to this idea. This was the exercise we had undertaken earlier also. This time too I have been discussing and having some kind of consultations with some of the Opposition Members. And at an appropriate time, if the Government feels that some kind of a joint consultation is necessary, I would like to have the possibility of having that kind of exercise also.

There was another point made about some kind of provision that was being made in the SGPC Budget, wherein they say Rs. 2.5 lakhs has been provided for training in arms. I am still not having the correct information with me. Unless we get an authentic copy from them, it will not be correct on my part to react to any of the things which are being reported in the Press.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Why don't you repeal the present Gurudwara Act.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I hope you are interested in helping me.

Anyway, I will get the correct and authentic report from the SGPC sources and if the Government is satisfied that this is the kind of training which is proposed to be given to the extremists, which earlier they never did and this is for the first time they are trying to do by providing regularly in the Budget, I think you can rely on the Government that the Government will not be failing in taking whatever steps that are considered necessary. But I do not think that I should immediately react to what is given in the press instead of getting a correct version of it and if it is established that they are indulging in this kind of a thing, then of course it is a very serious matter on which we cannot possibly take a lighter view.

Sir, these are the major points which the hon. Members had made and I do not think that I need say anything more than what I have said.

Some hon. Members were interested in finding out as to how many meetings of the Cabinet Sub-Committee were there. I have got the figures with me, but I do not think these are the minor details in which you are interested, but I can assure you that we are deeply interested in finding an amicable solution to the problem which, according to us, received the highest priority. Without compromising our position, without compromising the unity and integrity of the country we are interested in finding a solution. I am also prepared to give some more margin to them for reacting the way they are doing at least for the time being so that Mr. Longowal may be interested in having his own leadership being established in certain areas. I am not opposed to this sort of a thing, But if I find that this is the only track on which he is supposed to travel, then I will have to admit that this is a misjudgment of the situation which I have indulged in. I do not think that I can say anything more than what I have stated now. But immediately at least I have not come to any conclusion that this is the initial reaction of those, of course, who were totally disconnected from the rest of his

comrades. So, having been released, he is now trying to have contact with them, to have a rapport with them, and trying to have a feed back as to on what lines he should proceed ahead. I do not think there is any scope for any kind of misunderstanding. We may not have any misunderstanding, but at the same time we cannot also ourselves come to any definite conclusion as to what exactly is his objective analysis in finding the solution to the problem. Later on, when we go to Punjab we will have our own assessment after coming back, the Cabinet Sub-Committee will be able to discuss amongst ourselves as to what more needs to be done in order to find an amicable solution to the Punjab problem. Thank you.

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : Sir, I am rising on a point of clarification. The Minister of Home Affairs some time back on the floor of the Rajya Sabha has started that the presence of Army in Punjab is going to be a permanent affair. I have myself heard it from the Galleries. Is there any clarification you propose to give on this matter on any revised stand on this issue ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I do not think the hon. Member has made his point because I am not having that speech also with me. Anyhow, I have no objection in clarifying on what I had stated in the Rajya Sabha. In reply to a question or some Calling Attention notice I had stated that Army has been disengaged from most of the areas excepting three districts and there also as far as possible our effort will be that the local police and para-military forces should be able to take over the entire responsibility themselves and the Army authorities should be disengaged as early as possible, but the presence of the Army in some shape or the other is always going to be there. This is the kind of statement that I had made and people are harping on the word 'always'. I think the hon. Members will be aware of the fact that Punjab happens to be a border State and we have big Army establishment and cantonment areas. When we disengage the Army, we cannot create a situation where a fear psychosis can spread in the different sections of the people. So they are going to be alerted. They have to be available within the shortest possible time. They can go back and that is also under the consideration of the Government. As far as possible, we will see that the local police and the para military police are

able to take charge of the entire thing. To the extent possible and as early as possible, we will try to disengage the Army from the internal management which they have been doing so far. But at the same time, we would be alerting them that they have to keep themselves in readiness. It is because, at the shortest possible notice, if they have been called, they should be ready. I hope you are satisfied.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about 19 hon. Members have participated in the discussion but hardly any Member has spoken on the Budget. I don't think there is any point on which I could reply.

But I want to make only one point and that is, I am congratulating the industrialists and hard-working people of Punjab on keeping the tempo and pace of economic development in the State. So far as food production is concerned, I am just mentioning only about rice.

The total production in Punjab in respect of rice upto 23-1-85, during this year, was 50.47 lakh tonnes. Their contribution to the Central pool is 38.89 lakh tonnes. The percentage of contribution to the Central pool to total production by Punjab is 79%. The total procurement in the country up to 23-1-1985 is 71.02 lakh tonnes. The procurement in Punjab is 39.89 lakh tonnes. The percentage of procurement in Punjab to total procurement in the country is 56.1%. This is the excellent performance of the people of Punjab.

Regarding the 20-point programme. in 1982-83, Rs.456.5 crores had been spent. During 1984-85, Rs.532.76 crores have been spent. Now, the provision for 1985-86 is Rs. 541.50 crores.

Sir, I may bring to your notice some of the achievements made by the administration in Punjab. The State has won awards and incentive bonus for four items, namely slum improvement, power generation, sterilisation, and elementary education and adult literacy for its creditable performance in the implementation of the programmes during 1983-84. An incentive bonus of Rs. 1.86 crores has been given to Punjab for achieving the higher target for providing basic civic ameni-

ties to the slum population. Against the target of 1.65 lakh slum dwellers, the State has covered 1,90,616, giving the percentage achievement of 115.52.

So far as the power generation is concerned, the Punjab State Electricity Board has won an award of Rs.3.16 crores for the performance of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda. The Plant Load Factor has risen from 41.3% in 1981-82 to 57% in 1983-84. The performance of the Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Plant, Bhatinda was the highest during 1983-84 out of all the thermal units of the same capacity in the country.

Punjab has been given a cash award of Rs. 2.5 crores for being the best State in respect of family planning, achieving 140,246 sterilisations as compared to the target of 1,28,000.

Coming to elementary education and adult literacy, Punjab has won a cash award of Rs. 1.12 crores for better performance in the enrolment of girls in the age group of 6-14 years and in respect of adult literacy for women, against the enrolment target of 12.02 lakhs during 1983-84, 12.83 lakh girl students were enrolled.

I do not want to list some of the achievements. So far as the Prime Minister's announcement regarding a coach factory in Punjab is concerned, it is going to have the capacity of 1000 coaches and the investment would be Rs.200 crores. The employment would be of an order of 10,000 people.

So far as the Thein Dam project is concerned, the modalities are being worked out to expedite it.

So far as the payment of bonus is concerned, there also we are working out the modalities.

The hon. Members from the Opposition side and also from our side have made a very pertinent remark that only a handful of people are creating trouble. It is not the people of Punjab who are creating trouble. It is only a handful of people who are holding the country to ransom.

Here are the brave people of Punjab, the factory workers of Punjab, the farmers of Punjab and the working class of Punjab who

have been doing a good job so far as the economic development of the country is concerned. We should be very careful and cautious while passing any remarks against the people of Punjab.

I want to congratulate the people of Punjab that notwithstanding the disturbances prevailing there for the last two to three years, they have been courageous to withstand the disturbances. Their performance is good. They were in the front line, they were in the front row, so far as their achievements were concerned. But unfortunately—I do not say that there is setback—there is a reduction in the growth rate. In 1981-82, the growth rate was 8.8 per cent; in 1982-83, it came down to 5.3 per cent and in 1983-84, it was reduced to 3.3 per cent. I am just appealing to the people of Punjab to take note of this factor that their growth rate is coming down. They can do a better job and they can be in the front line. They have been pushed back because of the activities of some people. If the people of Punjab take note of this factor, they can once again come back to the front line, they can safeguard the interests of the country and they will not be the people to threaten the integrity, security and the stability of the country.

I would once again appeal to the people of Punjab to take note of it and work for the progress of not only Punjab but also for the progress of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall first put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That this House approves the continuation in force of the Proclamation, dated October 6, 1983 in respect of the State of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from April 6, 1985.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2.

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri Brajamohan Mohanty. He is absent. Shri S.M. Bhattam.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you moving the amendmet ?

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, line 8,—

for “3rd day of April, 1986”

substitute—

“3rd day of October, 1985.”

May I make an observation on that ? I will explain that. In the case of a resolution, the Hon. Minister suggested extension of President's rule for a period of six months whereas in the case of NSA, he wanted its extension for one year. Why this discrepancy? Does he propose to have President's rule also for one year initially coming up with a proposal for six months ? What is actually in his mind ? Will you make the position clear to me ? so that I can press my amendment or drop it ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : About the point which the Hon. Member has made, you will find that Punjab is a notified disturbed area and we have a provision that for putting the case before the Advisory Board, it consists of three Members, one is either a serving judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court and two Members who are qualified to become the Members of the High Court. This is the composition of the Advisory Board.

On the basis of certain reports which we get and after collecting material from the Intelligence sources specially, the facts have got to be verified. So, the period of six months is there, while in the case of others it is a shorter period. You have to appreciate that six months in the case of President's rule is because of the fact that there is limitation of two years. In this case, we are asking for one year because cases which are now being detected, if they are placed before the Advisory Board, it will require considerable time for the Government machinery to collect all the information to satisfy the Advisory Board that these are the facts which have come to our notice and which require their detention. That is why, this kind of six months and one year discrepancy is there.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I am not pressing my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri S. M. Bhattam be withdrawn ?

*The amendment was by leave.....,
withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account relating to the State of Punjab for the year, 1985-86 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of State of the Punjab, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 41."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the State of Punjab for the year, 1984-85 to the vote of the House.

The question is ;

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against :

Demand Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16,
17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22,
23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32,
34, 35, 36, 38 and 40."

The motion was adopted.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI : Sir, I introduce the Bill. Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PUNJAB APPROPRIATION (NO. 2)
BILL, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I introduce the Bill. Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1984-85, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The Motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1985.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

In the case of Legislative Assemblies of the States and both the Houses of Parliament, the Constitution has already been amended to provide for disqualification on ground of defection. The provisions of the Constitution relating to Legislative Assemblies do not apply to the Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories. The provisions contained in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 govern the membership of the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories. In order to provide for a similar disqualification for membership of Legislative Assemblies of Union Territories and to make a provision for disqualification on ground of defection, it is proposed to insert a new section 14A in the Government of Union Territories Act whereby the disqualification on ground of defection contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution would become applicable to the Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories in the form of a referential provision.

This Bill seeks to make provisions in relation to Union Territories as have already been made in the Constitution for the State Assemblies and both the Houses of Parlia-

ment after detailed deliberation and discussion in this august House.

With these words I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved ;

“That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I want to know how much time you want for this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I think everybody has spoken on a similar Bill earlier. I think 15 minutes will be enough.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM: There is nothing to speak about this except...

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : This is on similar lines as that of the Constitution Amendment Bill which was passed by the House earlier. No further discussion is necessary, but if any member wants just a clarification, that can be allowed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If Members want to speak, I cannot shut them out.

AN HON. MEMBER : The hon. Member cannot guide the Chair.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam): The Bill was passed no doubt and it was unanimously passed also. Only one point I want to raise and that is why was this contingency not visualised at that time? Why should the Minister come with a separate Bill before the House? With a little foresight they could have covered this aspect also at that time. Why was this not done? This is the only request I want to make to the Minister. Why was it left out at that time? That is all. I am not saying anything else.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): I have a legal clarification to seek. Earlier we got a Constitution Amendment Bill passed. This is only an amendment to an Act. I want to know whether this is legally adequate and

whether it will have the same validity as a constitutional amendment. At that time we did not think of moving an amendment to the People's Representation Act because that would not have served the purpose. Art. 19 of the Constitution would have been violated if a mere amendment to the People's Representation Act had been moved. That was the reason why we thought that a constitutional amendment was necessary. Now can an amendment to the Act serve the same purpose ?

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill which is sought to be extended to the Union Territories. I agree that this Bill needs to be extended to the entire country. I want to ask, through you, why this Bill is not being extended to the Jammu and Kashmir State. Some modifications are necessary in the State Anti-Defection legislation for this purpose.

So far as the National Conference is concerned, we had made it clear even during the discussion and debate on this Bill that the National Conference is the single largest party in the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly. We want this law to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir also. At the moment the strength of the Congress M. L. As. in the Assembly is 26. These 26 Members should come forward and support the 32 Members of the National Conference to get this Bill extended to the state and thus the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be provided relief from defection which has harmed the entire nation and has destroyed the moral values in our State. Through you, Sir, I want to tell the House that, unfortunately Jammu and Kashmir is a State which had to suffer a lot on account of defections. In 1983 a popular Government was installed there. The people had elected their representation to the Assembly of their free will under the Constitution and the representatives had formed the Government. Dr. Farooq Abdullah was elected the Chief Minister of the State. But, thereafter, 10 M. L. As. formed a separate party and formed the Government under the Chief Ministership of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Shah, who is not a Member of the State Assembly till today. Even now he does not have the moral right to continue as

Chief Minister. During the recent Parliamentary Elections, the people of the state have rejected Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Shah. His candidate was defeated in Srinagar Parliamentary Constituency of the Jammu and Kashmir State from where I was also contesting. The security deposit of the son of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Shah who contested the election, was forfeited there. Mr. Shah also contested for the Baramulla seat and met with the same fate. There is no doubt that in Jammu and Kashmir, two parties have emerged—the National Conference and Congress (I) and we have accepted that. Out of five seats, three have gone to the National Conference and two to the Congress (I), but none of the candidates of Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Shah has won. On this basis, I want to say that when the entire country will have the benefit of the central Anti-defection. Legislation, why should our Jammu and Kashmir State be deprived of it ? I am appealing to the conscience of the Government, through you, that this Anti-Defection Act should be extended to Jammu and Kashmir also. The National Conference declares in this august House that it welcomes this Bill and expects the Congress party to come forward and get this law extended to the State by amending the existing state legislation to dethrone the Government of defectors by withdrawing its support. A similar law should also be enacted there and elections should be held after imposing Governor's rule. This would enable the people to elect representatives of their choice and a new Government would be formed which will be a popular Government. Thus, we should also be relieved of the problem, which we have been facing since last July. The development of state has come to a standstill. Government should pay attention to this sensitive part of the country which happens to be a border State. If elections are held there immediately, it will be in the national interest and this legislation which has come up before the House for discussion should be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. National Conference would welcome this step. I expect a clarification from you on this issue.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though no discussion is required on this Bill in the House and all the members have agreed to it and I also agree to it, yet I want one or

two clarifications. Sir, as has just been pointed out by one of the Hon. Members of the Opposition, it would have been better if this Bill regarding Union Territories had been brought at the time when the Bill regarding defections was discussed in the House. But, Sir, you know that much importance is given to decentralisation in a democracy. Elections are held at various levels, e.g., District Councils, Municipal Committees, Metropolitan Councils, Municipal Boards, Town Area Committees and Gram Panchayats. It is at these levels that the virus of defection is more virulent. We have seen at many places that powerful people kidnap two or four candidates and hide them; they release them after the elections are over because in Municipal Boards there is no check on defections. The Hon. Minister would, of course, say that this is a State subject. But I want an assurance from the Central Minister whether he would advise the States and Union Territories to introduce anti-defection Bills in local bodies in the same manner as it has been brought here. And if they do not do so, then the Central Government can issue directives to these local bodies under the Directive Principles under that Article of the Constitution which governs the Panchayati Raj. I hope that I would be assured that directives would be issued to those bodies where elections are held that they should frame similar legislation at the earliest in their own States.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several points have been raised here. The first point was why it was not brought forward at the time when the anti-defection Bill was passed here. It could have been brought along with that. Fear has also been expressed that some loophole might remain in the Bill. There is no question of any loophole remaining there because it has been brought under the same Act. Kabuli Sahib aired his grievances about the affairs of his own State in the context of this Bill. Taking advantage of the Bill about Union Territories, he dragged in Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu and Kashmir has passed its own Bill and if that is to be amended, it would be done by the State Assembly. It cannot be done by Parliament...*(Interruptions)*. He said that injustice had been done. A case was filed in the High Court, but the petition was dismissed by the High Court and now it is pending

before the Supreme Court. Let us see what happens there. You say there has been a second split there. The Government there was formed with the help of the Congress. After winning a vote of confidence in the House, the Government is being run in a democratic manner...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : They lost their security deposits there.

SHRI G. L. Dogra : It is because you are not there that you say that the Government has been toppled. The fault is neither yours nor mine. You ask about it from Farooq Sahib.....*(Interruptions)* Till this situation continues, one thing will be said here, another at Jammu and yet another at Srinagar. It will go on like this...*(Interruptions)* We have no special relationship with Mr. G. M. Shah. The political relationship with Farooq Sahib is to the extent that he is the son of Sheikh Sahib. You teach some method to Farooq Sahib. He...*(Interruptions)* It is correct that it is a matter of credibility. There ought to be credibility which can ensure political security of the nation.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : You prove at least one thing, to show that Farooq Sahib is not a patriot, He is more patriotic than you and I ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. L. Dogra : I am not levelling any charges. If Farooq Sahib could convince the Home Minister we would also say that we are satisfied. We have faith but we are not satisfied with the credibility. *(Interruptions)*. I am saying that we have no conflict with you. The conflict is between two brothers-in-law and the power is in the hands of "Bahnoi" (sister's husband). We have just been raising hands. We have not done anything but have stopped you from doing a wrong thing at a time when the people had to face lathi-charge and there was a large-scale agitation. So many things happened but I want to say this much that we have no quarrel with you. You tell Farooq Sahib that he should adopt the right course; he should talk with credibility and show his credibility. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : On the one hand you want that the Minister

should reply without a discussion on this Bill and on the other you have started a discussion over it ... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : Why are you bothered about this ... (Interruptions)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : If you raise some points, then something will be said from this side also ... (Interruptions)

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : I just want to say that here the question is one of credibility, you are unnecessarily getting panicky. You just tell Farooq Sahib that he should prove his credibility and he should implement his decisions firmly. Then there will be no problem (Interruptions) then we shall have no objection.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, three or four points have been raised by the Hon. Members. The first point was why it did not occur to Government that this amendment was necessary when the initial Bill on Defection was introduced in this House. It is a fact that we were under the impression that having passed the Bill, it would become applicable to the Union Territories Legislatures also, but later on it was brought to our notice that unless the Union Territories Act is amended, automatically it will not be applicable and that is why this amending Bill has been brought forward.

The second point which the hon. Member Shri Reddy made was whether this would require the same kind of procedure as is laid down in Article 368. I will draw his attention to Article 239A, clause (2), of the Constitution, which clearly lays down :

“Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of Article 368, notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending this Constitution.”

It is very clear in this Article. I do not think, the kind of procedure which normally is required under Article 368 will be invoked in this case.

The third point that was made was about making applicable the provisions of Anti-Defection measure to Jammu and Kashmir. I am very happy that my hon. friend has raised this point here. Article 370 gives some special status to Jammu and Kashmir. It should not be a matter of convenience; on this particular issue, you want this measure to be made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, while in the case of other legislation you would like to keep the right with you. If you are really interested in extending all the provisions of the measures passed by the Parliament to Jammu and Kashmir State, by all means, you are welcome to move such a kind of measure and I am prepared to support it. But you cannot pick and choose that which is convenient to you and which you would like to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. My hon. friend has already replied to this point fully and I do not want to add anything more to that.

About the last point which the hon. Member has raised, he is very right, but legislation will have to be undertaken by the respective State Governments. I do not think it will be proper on the part of the Central Government to give any directive to them. Informally, we can discuss with them, but that is a different matter, but giving directive for local bodies will not be a correct proposition and I do not propose to accept that.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Article 370 can be abrogated without their consent. What is the difficulty in doing so ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : We cannot do it without their consent, our hands are tied. (Interruptions) .. It has clearly been mentioned in Article 370 of our Constitution. If you go through it, you will understand everything.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : You can abrogate Article 370 without their consent.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : We cannot do it without their consent.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : What is the problem ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Article 370 relates to them, please go through it, you will understand. It confers a special status on Jammu and Kashmir.

[*English*]

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM : How and when has the Minister discovered that the legislation passed previously has no application for Union Territories ? When did this revelation come ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, be taken into consideration”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 AM. tomorrow.

18.02. hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday March 27, 1985/
Chaitra 6, 1907 (Saku)*