

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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CONTENTS

No. 17 : Tuesday, April 2, 1985/Chaitra 12, 1907 (Saka)

	Columns
Welcome to the Venezuelan Parliamentary Delegation	1
Oral Answers to Questions :	2—25
*Starred Questions Nos. 284, 287, 289 to 291, 293 and 295	
Written Answers to Questions :	26—227
Starred Questions Nos. 283, 285, 286, 288, 292, 294 and 296 to 302	26—36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1707 to 1846	36—227
Papers Laid on the Table	227—234
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	235—264
Reported famine and drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country due to failure of rains	
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer	235
Shri Buta Singh	241
Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy	245
Dr. V. Venkatesh	253
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	258
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	
Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to appoint Members	264—267
Business Advisory Committee	
Fourth Report	267
Matters under rule 377	267—275
(i) Need to take effective steps to overcome acute power shortage in U.P.	
Shri Zainul Basher	267

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

- (ii) Need to give compensation to the farmers for damage to crops due to non-availability of water for irrigation purposes and demand for the release of more water into Canals in Rajasthan ?
Shri Birbal 268
- (iii) Need to provide financial assistance for the completion of Sagar Mal Gopa Link Project of Rajasthan Canal
Shri Virdhi Chander Jain 269
- (iv) Need to set up Integral Rail Coach Factory at Kazipet
Shri C. Janga Reddy 270
- (v) Failure of the Indian Missions to provide help to the stranded Indians in various cities of Iran and Iraq
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli 270
- (vi) Need for construction of roads from Alwar to Bhiwandi and Alwar to Delhi and giving financial assistance from National Capital Region Plan Funds
Shri Ram Singh Yadav 271
- (vii) Demand for sanction of special grant to Orissa to relieve acute water shortage in drought-affected areas in the State.
Shri Somnath Rath 272
- (viii) Demand for setting up a Television Centre in Phulbani district of Orissa
Shri Radhakanta Digal 273
- (ix) Need to modernise the fertiliser plant of the Food Corporation of India at Gorakhpur
Shri Madan Pandey 273
- (x) Need to take steps to check the increasing incidents of air crashes from bird-hits.
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi 274
- (xi) Demand for conveying the feelings of the Indian people to Pakistan Government for saving life of Ayaz Samoo sentenced to death by Pak. Government.
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury 275

Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86

275—384

Ministry of Home Affairs

275

Shri K. Pradhani

275

Shri Sode Ramaiah

279

Shri Chingwang Konyak

Shri Mool Chand Daga

286

Shri N. Tombi Singh

290

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy

294

Shri Ram Ratan Ram

301

Shri Brajamohan Mohanty

307

Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo

310

Shri L. Balaraman

314

Shri Frank Anthony

317

Shri D.L. Baitha

322

Shri E. Ayyappu Reddy

326

Shri Ram Prakash

330

Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi

333

Shri Motilal Hansda

336

Shrimati Sundarwati Nawal Prabhakar

340

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh

343

Shri G.L. Dogra

345

Shri C. Janga Reddy

348

Shri Bharat Singh

353

Shri Balkavi Bairagi

355

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	357
Dr. Golam Yazdani	360
Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria	362
Shri S.B. Chavan	364

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday April 2, 1985, Chaitra 12,
1907 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO THE VENEZUELAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Dr. Leonardo Ferrer, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Venezuela and Hon'ble Mr. Carlos Canache Mata, M.P. and Madame Mata who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests.

They arrived here yesterday evening. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the friendly people of Venezuela.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, one Indian M.P. is sitting in the box. Has he gone abroad ? Has he gone out ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is he still there ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You have got a very sharp eye, Professor ?

2

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Contract of Maruti Udyog with Suzuki

*284. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that had the contract with Suzuki and Maruti Udyog been based on Japanese Yen, the price of Maruti car would have been slashed by at least Rs. 5,000 by now ;

(b) if so, the reasons for signing the contract on the basis of dollar ;

(c) whether any international tenders were invited in this case ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Selection of Suzuki as a collaborator was made on the basis of evaluation of proposals received against enquiries sent to a number of international reputed car manufacturers. This included determining suitability of proposed car models for the Indian Market, comparative analysis of collaboration terms including willingness for equity participation, export rights and estimated final price of the car taking into account cost of imported components.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Such foreign collaboration agreements are normally finalised through negotiations rather than tenders.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, the cost part of the reply is totally evasive specially in the context of the recent price hike of the Maruti cars and vans two days before. We want a correct reply, not such an evasive reply.

While announcing the price rise the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Krishnamurthy, told that the escalation of the Dollar has boosted up the input costs. It means the future is very grim for the buyers because the Dollar will continue to rise against the Yen in the foreseeable future and the Company will pass on the losses to the buyer. So, in this context I want to know—rather I insist on the reply to my question—whether the Government could sign the Yen contract, whether there is any procedure followed for the Yen contract with Japan when you import other articles from Japan. If you follow the Yen contract system with Japan in the case of other imports, why did not you insist on this system in this case? Who advised us to sign a Dollar contract which is very costly for our buyers?

If it is wrong, would the Government accept it and is there any possibility of re-negotiating with the party so that we can reach an agreement on Yen-contract basis?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir it is true that dollar has appreciated. But if you compare the appreciation of dollar with yen, I must say that the appreciation of Yen is more than the appreciation of dollar. I can give the figures.

When the contract was entered in September, 1982 (*Interruptions.*) one rupee was equivalent to 27.86 Yen and the US \$100 was equivalent to Rs. 969.50. Now, at the end of February, 1985, one rupee is equivalent to 19.80 yen which was 27.86 when the contract was entered into. Now, the US \$100 is Rs. 1,307.62. That is why, I have said that yen has appreciated more. At the time of entering into a contract, the company considered and took a considered view on the question whether the contract should be finalised in dollar or in yen and because the contract is in dollar, the company has been able to save a lot in this. I can say that the contract price of yen 5.726 lakhs at the rate

of exchange prevalent at the end of February, 1985 would have meant a price of Rs. 28,920. On the other hand, the dollar equivalent US \$ 2120 at the prevailing rate at the end of February, 1985 amounted to Rs. 27,722. From this it would be seen that the amount in rupees for a CKD pack is lower by about Rs. 1,200 because of the contract having been expressed in dollars. That is why, the company has been able to save nearly Rs. 1,200 per CKD pack.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, dollar will continue to rise and it would in turn increase the price of car. In that context, what about our indigenisation? How far are we successful in producing indigenised components so that we will be able to avoid import and give much relief to the buyers in our country?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as indigenisation programme is concerned, that was also finalised at the time of finalising the project report. In 1984-85, as against the revised target of 23% for indigenisation, the company has been able to achieve 21%. For 1985-86, the revised target is 35% and the company hopes to achieve this target. The company is in contact with the component manufacturers and it hopes that in course of time, the component manufacturers would be in a position to produce and supply whatever the components required by the company.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, the Government has recently increased the price of steel by 15% and also the price of petroleum and petroleum products. Will this price-rise not add to the cost of production and ultimately the price of Maruti cars? Or, will the new price of car which was announced day before yesterday remain unchanged despite the price-rise in steel etc.?

Regarding indigenisation of Maruti components at the end of first year, it was 24%. During 1985-86, it is to be raised, as stated by the Hon. Minister, to 45 per cent and, by 1988-89, to 95 per cent. But a doubt has been expressed by no less a person than Mr. Shinohara, a Director of the Maruti Udyog Ltd. that infra-structure for ancillary production in India is extremely weak and the ancillary vendors have also expressed their inability to supply components of good quality. In view of that, how can the programme of indigenisation be achieved?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Hon. Member wanted to know the factors that were responsible for increasing the prices of cars and vans. Mainly two factors are responsible. One is an increase in the price of steel and another is an appreciation of the dollar. The Hon. Member also wanted to know how long the price which has been increased recently is going to be valid. I have consulted the officers in-charge of the company. They hope that the prices that have been increased recently may be valid for a period of one year. But if there is again an appreciation of the dollar and if there is an increase in the prices of inputs and all that, then the company may have to think of further increase. They hope that this price will be valid for one year.

About the components, the Company is very anxious to see that whatever indigenisation programme is there, it is adhered to. They are in constant dialogue with the component manufacturers. They have had already one meeting and they are going to have another meeting tomorrow at Madras. They are trying their best by giving technical assistance and all other assistance possible to see that whatever components are required, they are manufactured and the indigenisation programme is adhered to.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Is the Hon. Minister aware that the premium on Maruti car is more than its price? If so, what steps are being taken to check that?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It is very difficult to say that Maruti Car is being sold in black because there is no distribution control and price control. Finance Ministry is trying to find out how Maruti Car is being sold or purchased with black money. I understand, and have information also that the Finance Ministry is taking some action in this regard.

[English]

Production of Fertilizers

*287. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public and private sector units which are producing fertilizers in the country; and

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers produced in these units during the year 1984?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There are at present 38 major fertilizer units producing Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers of different grades. Of these, 24 units are in the public sector, 11 in the private sector and 3 in the cooperative sector. Besides, there are over 40 smaller units producing Single Super Phosphate.

(b) During the financial year 1984-85 (April, 1984-March, 1985), the final estimate of total production of fertilizers, based on actual production for 11 months and estimated production for one month, is 39.32 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen (Approx.) and 12.62 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 , (Approx.). The sector-wise production would be as follows :—

	(Production in lakh tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P_2O_5
Public Sector	18.52	3.47
Private Sector	15.58	5.65
Cooperative Sector	5.22	3.50
Total	39.32	12.62

[Translation]

SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : In view of the fact that the quantity of fertilizers being manufactured in the country is insufficient to meet the demand in the country, does the Hon. Minister propose to open new fertilizer factories and have the Gujarat Government sent any application for that purpose?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Our demand for fertilizer is more than the quantity produced. I have certain figures with me—the consumption for 1984-85 has been estimated to be 56.60 lakh tonnes against a production of 39.32 lakh tonnes. Thus, there is shortfall of 17.28 lakh tonnes. The short-fall is being met through import of fertilizer which are distributed amongst the farmers.

SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA : In our country, there are many backward and Adivasi areas. There also, people have started using fertilizers but these are not available there. Has the Hon. Minister received any application for the setting up of a new fertiliser factory in a backward Adivasi area to meet their demands ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Action is being taken under the programme for the setting up of new plants included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. 4 plants are going to start production in the near future—two are in Thal and two in Hazira, and these are gas-based units. Work will be started on 6 more gas-based fertiliser plants and necessary action is being taken in that regard. But it is not possible to concede the Hon. Member's demand that the plant should be set up where there is demand because we have to instal the plant where the gas pipeline is available. Even if it is Naptha or fuel based plant, unless infrastructure and other facilities are available, the plant cannot be set up because a huge investment is required for these plants. The new plants which are coming up will need a capital investment of Rs. 600 to Rs. 650 crores. Therefore, it is not possible to fulfil the demand that a plant should be opened wherever there is demand.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : The Hon. Minister will be aware that there are fertiliser plants in Begusarai and Barauni but their production capacity is going down every year. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps are being taken by the Government to check this fall every year in production of fertilizers in Begusarai and Barauni plants ? The Hon. Minister has stated that setting up of new plants requires huge investment. But what is being done to increase the production capacity of the old plants which have been running for years and whose production capacity is going down ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The old plants were started with old technology. Unless we modernise them, there can neither be surplus nor profit. Therefore, we propose to modernise those old plants which have a scope of modernisation. But if the Hon. Member puts a separate question about Barauni, I shall be able to give a detailed reply to that.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that shortfall in the production of fertilizer is met by imports. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the name of the countries from whom the fertilisers are imported and the terms of agreement with those countries ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not have these details with me because our Ministry is concerned with production whereas import and its distribution is the responsibility of another Ministry. If the Hon. Member so wishes I will collect the information from the other Ministry and send it to him.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The Hon. Minister has already said something about fertilisers. I would like to know from the Hon Minister how many fertiliser factories will be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan. In Tripura, we have enough gas. I would like to know whether a fertiliser factory will be opened in Tripura during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. I can only give this information after the Seventh Five Year Plan is finalised.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a Seventh Plan question.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : One gas based fertilizer plant in Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan has been entrusted to Shri Birla but so far not much work has been done on that project. As the Hon. Minister has stated he wants to ensure early production of fertiliser, I would like to know what steps are being taken in regard to gas based fertiliser plants entrusted to private sector so that production starts early and fertiliser is made available ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : All the parties which have been allotted gas based fertiliser plants have been clearly told of the zero date. They have been apprised of the whole programme. If any party does not adhere to that schedule and does not start work, we will give notice to it and the

plant will be allotted to some other party. There are parties who want to set up gas based fertiliser plants on behalf of their companies. There is no dearth of such people. If the party to whom the plant has been allotted does not take action, then we will think whether the allotment should remain with that party or it should be awarded to some other party.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you any intention of converting that party to zero or not ?

PROF. MADAU DANDAVATE : Do not allot it to the Congress Party.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : The Hon. Minister has said that installation of the plant is possible at a place where the pipeline passes. The pipeline going from Guna passes via Tikamgarh. Tikamgarh district is industrially a very backward district and keeping in view the shortage of fertilisers, will the Hon. Minister set up a fertiliser plant there so that the people there get jobs and the fertilizer requirement of the country could also be met.

MR. SPEAKER : Only because the pipeline passes through that place.

SMT. VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : He has said that the plant can be set up at a place where the pipeline passes.

[English]

**Purchase of anchor-cum-supply Vessels
by O.N.G.C.**

*289. **SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to purchase eight sophisticated anchor-cum-supply vessels from a South Korean concern; and

(b) if so, the number and cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) & (b). Yes, Sir, ONGC has placed an order on M/s. Samsung Korea for the fabrication of 8 offshore supply vessels each costing US \$ 4.979 million.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : It seems that, for the last couple of years, the ONGC has been going in for a lot a global tenders for the purchase of rigs, sophisticated anchor-cum-supply vessels, etc., etc., and it seems that all the orders are going to this one particular country. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether he has the details of other global tenders, whether global tenders were floated at all and if so, which are the other parties which had given their tenders for these anchor-cum-supply vessels ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is a fact that the ONGC float global tenders for its requirement wherever it is necessary. So far as these vessels are concerned, the ONGC floated a global tender, and 44 parties, in response to the global tender, offered tenders. Out of these, 37 parties were short-listed, and out of these 37 parties, only 24 parties, submitted revised bids in response to ONGC's request by the closing date, i.e., 23-5-1983. Out of these 24 parties, later on, twelve parties were found eligible. So far as the names are concerned, I would give the names of the parties. The names of these twelve parties are : Promet, Singapore; Samsung; Korea; Modec, Japan; Daewoo, Korea; Gul Engineering, Singapore; Asia Pacific, Singapore...

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

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : He wanted the names, Sir. That is why, I am reading.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : This information may be laid on the Table of the House. My second supplementary is this. There are many other companies which have been doing this in other countries. How is it that, for the ONGC, only the Koreans come out as the best, technical-wise and financial-ability-wise ? If you go into the details, I am sure you will find that there are also other companies doing a better job. May I know from the Hon Minister whether he is going to consider on merits other global tenders also and will he go into the details and look into it or he will leave it to the 'ONGC only ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : When global tenders are floated, then every

company has a right to submit their tenders. The reason for selection of this Korean party was that their tender was the lowest and as it was the lowest, we had no option but to select them.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Lowest in quality ?

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : What about technically—Quality-wise ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : It is acceptable from the point of view of quality and also the lowest from the point of view of price. Whenever a tender is floated, then the technical aspects of it are gone into and when it is approved that it is technically all right, then only you go for such and such party.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether it is a fact that ONGC every year requires apart from this a lot of other equipment like pumps, drilling machines, etc. for their operations and whether it is also a fact that the ONGC in 1982 made an appeal to the Indian industry to make these equipments indigenously so that we can reduce our imports and become self-reliant ? If so, if such equipments are available in the country, will the Hon. Minister assure the House that instead of importing them, they will go in for the indigenous Indian equipments for ONGC operations ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : We are interested in indigenisation and our attempt is towards that direction. We are trying to get as much of equipment as is required and which is available in the country. Therefore, there is no question of assurance, rather it is the policy of ONGC. If my friend has any question about it or any doubt about anything, he can certainly write to me.

Introduction of Fibre Optics for Commercial use

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

(a) whether Government have experimen-

ted with fibre optics for transmission or any other purpose;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether Government have adopted any time-frame within which fibre optics will be introduced for commercial use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some trials have been carried out for telecommunications transmission.

(b) The results have shown that this technology has applications in the telecommunication net-work in India for digital transmission.

(c) The 7th Five Year Plan proposals provide for introduction of fibre optic cables in some of the routes in the telecommunication network for commercial use.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am afraid the Minister is, I would say, trying to slur over the question and has not made clear where these trials have been made—he could have mentioned that—and with what results, whether these fibre optics are being produced today within the country or whether you are importing some of them. I am saying this because fibre optics are one of a new order of the 21st century and the Prime Minister has said that we should prepare ourselves for the 21st century from to-day. I am sure the Minister knows what are the capacities of a fibre optic. They are hair-thin glass fibres which can be taken around corners. They are so powerful that they can transmit laser beams through fibre optics. In comparison to the copper wires which carry only 24 messages, the hair-thin fibre optics can carry 1000 messages, together with a picture of the people who are using the telecommunication from one side to the other. This is the kind of thing. I would like to know where these trials have been made, whether we have taken steps to manufacture the fibre optics within the country and what preparations you are making.

SRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I agree with the Hon. Member that fibre optics is a very modern method of transmission of messages.

It has tremendous advantages for use in telecommunications. Optical fibre cable is a modern technology for transmission of a large volume of telecommunication signals in the digital format making use of a hair thin glass like transmission media in contrast to metallic conductors normally in use. It has lot of other advantages. For example, it is difficult to steal it. In so many places we find the brass wire is stolen. Water cannot affect it. It has lot of other uses also. We are conducting experiments in Poona from 1979 on a certain stretch as to how it can be used and what are the difficulties in a particular situation. Our Telecommunication Research Centre is conducting these trials and we are awaiting the results. In addition to this there are various other places also where we want to have trials of this nature so that we can assess how we can use it in our set-up. This is for short distances. As regards long distances from Ahmedabad to Baroda we are planning to lay 120 k.m. fibre optical cable to see how it can work for both long distances and short distances. We are also contemplating its manufacture in the country. It has been decided that Hindustan Cables Ltd. should be allowed to proceed with formulating a scheme for manufacturing it indigenously and we hope it will come into production very soon. We hope in the Seventh Plan the manufacturing facilities will be set-up in the country for the latest technology. In that way we are not only conscious of the tremendous potential of the system but also we have taken steps to experiment with it in various circumstances and situations as well as manufacture it indigenously.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am happy with the answer of the Hon. Minister that they are taking steps to manufacture these things within the country and that they are thinking of making the provision in the Seventh Plan. I would like to know whether he has a figure for allocation for this research and development of this new technology and whether he envisages a time-frame when the present outmoded copper wires which are causing such a lot of problems in the country could be replaced by the fibre optic cable ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In the Seventh Plan we have projected a time-frame. In the long distance network it is proposed to cover 11,000 k.m. but it all

depends on the resources which are made available to us in the Seventh Plan. The Hon. Member wanted to know the money we are incurring. Just to give an example for this 120 km. proposed trial from Ahmedabad to Baroda we have made a provision of Rs, 2 crores to start with.

Rise in prices of Automobile Tyres

+

***291. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :**

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tyre manufacturers have raised the prices of automobile tyres from 5.5 to 9.6 per cent recently as reported in 'Financial Express' of the 7th March, 1985 ;

(b) whether there is any price control on tyres;

(c) whether Government consider this price increase as justified ; and

(d) if not, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Prices of tyres vary from unit to unit depending on the quality and market reputation of tyres manufactured by each unit. While the prices of tyres have been increased by the industry during February and March 1985, it is not possible to indicate the percentage by which the industry, comprising 14 units, each manufacturing a wide variety of tyres, has increased the prices. However, according to Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), overall price increase resorted to by the tyre industry in February/March 1985 did not exceed 4%.

(b) to (d). There is no statutory control on the prices of tyres at present. In the absence of control on the prices of raw materials and conversion costs and in the

prevailing competitive market condition, fair prices are better determined by market forces of demand and supply rather than by administrative intervention. However, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) have already been asked to review the cost structure of tyres and their findings would provide a basis for assessment of the price revisions resorted to by the manufacturers on the ground of escalation of input costs. At the same time, Government constantly reviews measures required to stabilize the prices of raw materials and other inputs as well as the incidence of indirect taxes so as to enable the tyre industry to maintain the prices of tyres.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, in reply to part (a) of the question it is said that it is not possible for the Government to indicate the percentage by which the industry, comprising 14 units, each manufacturing a wide variety of tyres, has increased the prices. They are dependant on the information given by the Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association. Sir, we have put a definite question that the prices of automobile tyres have been raised from 5.5 to 9.6 per cent. That was reported to the Press by the Tyres Association. I am really surprised with the way this question has been answered by the Government. Secondly, he said that no price control is imposed. The tyre users are just at the mercy of market forces of demand and supply. His answer is rather disheartening. With regard to questions (c) and (d) it has been stated that they have asked the BICP to review cost structure of tyres and their findings would provide the basis for the assessment of prices. May I know when were they asked to go into the price structure of the tyres and when their findings are expected ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : So far as tyre production is concerned, sufficient capacity has been created. Sufficient tyres are being manufactured. The Hon. Member is aware of the fact that there is no price and distribution control over tyres because production is increasing every year. In 1981 it was 83.21 lakhs ; in 1984 it is 106.5 lakhs. We have been told by BICP that tyres market is a buyers' market. There are several tyre manu-

facturers. It is a highly competitive market. There is no point in having price control and distribution control. This sort of control will again help the manufacturers. If price is reduced then they will create artificial shortage and they will try to sell it in black market and make money. If price is more as fixed on advice of BICP they will make lot of money. On BICP's advice we thought that we should leave it to the market forces. If demand is more and manufacturers make undue profits we will take necessary action. We will find out what is to be done after BICP study is over. In order to meet the situation Government will be prepared to import tyres for supply to actual users. I personally feel that by importing tyres we can save the situation not by price control or distribution control which will help the manufacturers both directly and indirectly.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : BICP gives the price structure of tyres. They have been asked to review the price structure. The question is whether the price increase resorted to by the manufacturers is justified or not, on the ground of escalation of prices of inputs. I want to know as to when you asked BICP to go into this question. When do you expect them to submit their report ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In the past also the question about the price fixed by the manufacturers was referred to BICP and they made a report and recently in 1984 this question was again referred to BICP. But I feel that they have not made any report and we are asking BICP to make a cost study only to find out whether the manufacturers are making undue profit or not, what is the margin of profit and so on. If they are making profit, as I said just now, we will see that they do not make undue profit. If necessary, we will import the tyres and make them available to the actual users. So far as the BICP's study is concerned, my information is that they have not so far made a report to the Government.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : In reply to my question, the Hon. Minister has said that the Government is thinking of taking some measures in this respect. I would like to know from the Minister what those measures are which he is having in mind and what measures have

been taken by him to control and stabilise the prices.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is what I have said that after the recent increase in the prices, our officers called the manufacturers and they had a detailed discussion with them to find out whether they are justified in increasing the price. They had their own version as to how they had to increase the prices, how the prices of the raw materials had gone up, to what extent they had gone up, etc. Then we had asked the BICP to make a study. When we get a report from the BICP we will be in a position to know whether the rise in price is justified and if it is not justified, we will meet the demand by importing tyre, if necessary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has just been stated by the Hon. Minister that sufficient number of tyres are being manufactured. When a commodity is produced in sufficient quantity, its price should not increase. I want to know whether Government would take steps to check the rise in price of this commodity?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have just now stated that we are against controls. In case we put some curbs, only the manufacturers would be benefited. The users will not be benefited. In the present situation if they try to earn high profit, we shall take the steps enumerated by me earlier in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI H.M. PATEL : The Hon. Minister says that when the supply exceeds demand there is no need for price control. The price would rise only if there is a combination among the manufacturers to raise the price. If that is so and that is the only circumstance in which an intervention would be necessary, is there any evidence to that effect?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If they come together and if they have an understanding with regard to the prices and they increase the price, what we do is that we ask them to come and explain as to why they have increased and whether there is any justification for the increase. As I have said

just now, recently the Senior Officer of our Ministry had invited all of them and he had a detailed discussion with them. He wanted to know why it was increased and what was the reason for the increase. They had given the details how the prices of inputs had gone up, to what extent they had gone up, that is, carbon, nylon, rubber, etc. Now, if all of them join together and if they conspire and increase the price, what steps should we take? That is why I said whenever they increase the price, we ask the BICP to find out whether the increase is justified and if they say, that the increase is not justified, then in order to meet that situation, we take steps to import the item and supply it to the users.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what the installed capacity of tyre manufacturing units is and to what extent it is being utilised in production. No doubt the increase is from 83 lakhs to 106 lakhs, as has been stated by the Minister. But what is the relationship between these figures and the installed capacity? I want to know whether it is being utilised because sometimes it happens that the manufacturers combine together to produce it upto a particular limit and create an artificial scarcity. By the time the BICP analyses the situation, six months might have passed. But the users are put to difficulties. So, there would be time-lag between the BICP getting into the enquiry and submitted its report. Apart from this, I would like to know the installed capacity of the units and to what extent the installed capacity is being utilised for the production of tyres.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am sorry I do not have the figures for the installed capacity. But I have the figures for the production and how it is increasing. I want to make it clear that so far as tyre industry is concerned, there is sufficient scope and we are here to encourage if more companies are prepared to come forward and enter this field. We have already received some applications. We try to encourage and we want to see that more and more units come up in this field and more and more tyres are produced. Today, not only the manufacturers are meeting the demand of the country, but they are in a position to export also and they are earning foreign exchange.

Just now I have got the information about the installed capacity. It is 15.2 million tyres and the actual production is 10.5 million tyres. The capacity utilization is eighty per cent.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : These figures do not mean very much; they have to be analysed, whether they are the ordinary automobile tyres, truck tyres or cycle tyres etc. There must be some break-up.

These tyre manufacturers have got an association, the tyre manufacturers' association; it is not that all the tyre manufacturers are separate entities and cutting each other's throat; they are not that nice people. From what the Minister has explained at great length, it appears that they are at liberty to raise their prices whenever they like. Subsequently, the BICP examines their calculations and figures. Already, the price has gone up.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not before that ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the BICP finds that their escalation of price is not justified, then subsequently the Government has to resort to extreme methods like importing tyres from abroad. Was it not the practice that the BICP had to give approval beforehand ? The manufacturers had to come to the BICP and say "that for the following reasons, this is the price increase, which we consider is necessary" And BICP had to approve it, and without that approval they could not unilaterally increase that price. What is the position ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The procedure that the Hon. Member is suggesting can be followed only if there is a control over the price and distribution. I made it clear that so far as tyres are concerned, there is no price control, there is no distribution control. We are referring this matter to BICP only to find out whether they are making any undue profit.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, this is a logical conclusion that when we can ask them afterwards, why can't we ask them before ? That is something logical and I think, you can take care on it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If we want BICP to examine before they increase the price, that means, they have to approach the Government to obtain approval of the Government before they effect the increase in the price. That can be possible only if there is control over the price and distribution. If there is no control over price and distribution how can we ask them ?

Let me also add that if these manufacturers indulge in unfair practices, under the MRTP Act, we can take action against these manufacturers. That is why in order to find out whether they are indulging in unfair practices, we are asking BICP to make a study and report to us.

(Translation)

Complaints received by Election Commission on recent elections

*293. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**

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DR. A. K. PATEL :

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

(a) The nature of the complaints received by the Election Commission from various States and Union Territories regarding elections to Lak Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies;

(b) The action taken or proposed to be taken on the said complaints; and

(c) Whether violation of code of conduct is proposed to be made punishable under the law ?

(English)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN.) : (a) and (b). The responsibility for the conduct of all elections to Parliament and to State Legislatures vests in the Election Commission. Complaints received during the course of any election have also to be dealt with by the Commission in terms of the relevant provisions of election law and procedure. The Commission has informed that information regarding the complaints and action taken thereon is being compiled. On receipt of the information from the Commission, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Election Commission had earlier recommended that violation of the Code should be made as electoral offences. This recommendation of the Commission has been under consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, the Commission has recently informed that it is taking stock of the experience gained by it during the recent General Election to the Lok Sabha and elections to State Assemblies with a view to determining whether any of the earlier package of proposals for electoral reforms requires revision of alteration and that it will forward its views to the Government shortly. The question of making any statutory provision for the purpose of complying with the Model Code of Conduct can be considered only after the views of the Commission have been received, examined and final decision taken on this proposal after consultation with all concerned.

DR. A. K. PATEL : Mr Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has replied to questions (a) and (b). I give the example of my State, Gujarat, especially Mehsana District, where my candidates could not enter the villages for propaganda and they could not place any agents in some polling stations. Some candidates have given applications in anticipation to give protection at some places. But nothing was done. Here is a copy of one application which I am submitting. That is why, I want to know why no actions were taken by the Election Commission Office of the State in this election.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I was just going to answer Question (c), but before that the Hon. member got up. The Hon. member stood up, so I sat down. I believe that both the members should not stand up, and so I sat down. Now, may I complete my answer and then reply the supplementary also ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now Sir, you do not sit down before you complete.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There should be a rule about it, as to whether he can sit down before he finishes replying.

SHRI A. K. SEN : There should be a rule whether some one can stand up before the Minister completes giving his reply. I believe in sitting down if some-one else stands up. I sometimes yield my place also

as a matter of courtesy. Now Sir, let me reply to Question (c). The Election Commission had earlier recommended that violation of the Code should be made as electoral offences. This recommendation of the Commission has been under consideration of the Government. Meanwhile, the Commission has recently informed that it is taking stock of the experience gained by it during the recent General Election to the Lok Sabha and elections to State Assemblies with a view to determining whether any of the earlier package of proposals for electoral reforms requires revision of alteration and that it will forward its views to the Government shortly. The question of making any statutory provision for the purpose of complying with the Model Code of Conduct can be considered only after the views of the Commission have been received, examined and final decision taken on this proposal after consultation with all concerned.

May I now answer the supplementary ? About a particular place, where the Hon. member said that some disturbance or some interference took place, as soon as the Commission forwards the information and its recommendations to us, we shall certainly place them before the House. We cannot give any information now because no information has reached us yet.

DR. A. K. PATEL : In my constituency, one application was received on 25th February and it was submitted personally by the candidate to the Election Officer. But no action was taken at the time of elections, during the counting, bundles of ballot were counterfoils were detected from the ballot boxes. This has happened in Mehsana District in Vijaypur Constituency. I want to know why no action was taken ?

SHRI A. K. SEN : If the Hon. member puts a specific question about a particular place, I shall certainly answer it. But as I already said, if there has been any lapse on the part of any officer in charge of the conduct of the elections and if a complaint has been made to the Election Commission, then I think that the query should be made first with the Election Commission before it is addressed to us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister

whether with his wide knowledge of law, he has come across a single illustration in any part of the world where in a single constituency the Returning Officer has actually issued certificates to two members that they are already declared elected. Is he aware of the fact that such an extraordinary situation has arisen under their regime in Bihar in Islampur Constituency? There, one member was given a certificate by the Returning Officer that he was already declared elected. That man disappeared from the scene of course only from that scene. Afterwards another is called (Obviously he is a Congress candidate) and given another certificate that he was declared elected. Now Sir, I would like to know from the point of view of law what would be the position of the two members elected from that Constituency. Will there be coexistence of two Assembly members in the Assembly of Bihar whether they are going to resolve it? I would like to know the legal opinion.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I think that in the course of some other question, this question was put to me earlier, and I had requested the Hon. Member who had asked me that question, to put a specific question on that particular point, because it is a matter which certainly appears to be *sui generis* this particular incident.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mine is specific.

SHRI A. K. SEN : That is what I say. When that question is put, I shall gather the information. It seems rather strange if simultaneously two candidates are declared elected. I would like notice on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Sen, very strange things are happening in your regime. Please take note of them.

SHRI A. K. SEN : There are more things in heaven or earth than are thought of by us.

MR. SPEAKER : For your knowledge, I can say that there was a voter, who tore her ballot paper into five pieces, and put one piece in each box. She did not want to displease any of the candidates.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have got another experience. When a voter was asked to put the stamp on the 'Hand', that lady voter in my constituency went in, put a blank paper into the ballot box, came out and told the Congress agent. I have put the stamp on my hand. So, I have voted for the Congress. That also happens.

SHRI A. K. SEN : I have already yielded to the experience of Prof. Dandavate.

AN. HON. MEMBER : There is a separate chapter in the Indian Penal Code relating to election offences. But, unfortunately, under the Criminal Procedure Code, the sanction of the State Government is necessary to file any complaint or charge-sheet, relating to the electoral offences. Will the Minister consider amending the Criminal Procedure Code, so that an ordinary person is able to file straightway complaints relating to election offences against offenders?

SHRI A. K. SEN : In the Criminal Procedure Code, there are certain offences mentioned, but the electoral law has created certain electoral offences. If there is any infraction of those offences, then it is open to the Hon. Member or anybody else to take it to the court of law. (*Interruption*) May I request you to sit down because I have got up? Your colleague said that I should not sit down.

There are certain electoral offences created by the Election law. If there is any infraction of those offences, then they not only expose the offender to the rigours of the law but they also may expose him to disqualification. But if there are more offences to be created, that will depend upon the recommendations of the Election Commission, and then our consensus, because these matters are always decided by all the parties together. That has been our position.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Mr. Das Munsri. He is not present. Now Mr. Vijayaraghavan, Question 295.

Financing of Elections

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*295. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

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

(a) whether the Election Commission has submitted any proposal with regard to financing of elections to Parliament and State Assemblies by the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have given any thought to this proposition independent of the Commission's proposal;

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Election Commission has not made a proposal of this nature. Even earlier, the Commission had only recommended some proposals for subsidy to candidates and subvention to political parties from public exchequer.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. Apart from other implications, it would be difficult for Government to bear such expenditure on the total financing of elections to Parliament and State Assemblies.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : The Minister has said that the Election Commission had made a suggestion about the subsidy. I want to know what is the decision of the Government in this matter.

SHRI A. K. SEN : The decision is as given in the answer to question (c), (d) and (e). It is not possible.

MR. SPEAKER : Any supplementary, Mr. Vijayaraghavan ? One more you can, ask, if you want.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : No.

MR. SPEAKER : Then the question Hour is over.

MR. SPEAKER : Now papers Laid. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Opening of new Post Offices during Sixth Five Year Plan

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

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Board had fixed any targets for opening new post offices in the country during the sixth Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) whether any shortfall has been registered in achieving the targets; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there are still any cases of opening such Branch Offices pending for opening before the expiry of the Plan; and

(d) the likely date by which these would be opened ?

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

(b) Shortfall in the achievements is only during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 and it is on account of economy orders in force banning creation of new posts.

(c) & (d). Sixth Plan will be over on 31-3-1985 and the economy orders are also valid upto 31-3-1985; as such the question of opening of pending post offices before the expiry of the Plan does not arise.

Deterioration in Telephone Services in North Bengal Districts

*285. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone services in all the North Bengal districts are deteriorating day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken to improve the telephone services in the said region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir; the services are generally satisfactory.

(b) & (c). Sometimes the services are affected due to theft or fault on overhead wires, theft or damage to underground cables and prolonged electric power supply failures.

The steps taken to improve the telephone services further in the North Bengal area are listed in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps taken to improve the telephone services in the North Bengal Area

The following steps are taken to improve the telephone service further in the North Bengal Area :

- (i) Cooperation of the local police authorities is taken to minimise thefts of wires and cables.
- (ii) Regular contacts with local electricity authorities are maintained to avoid frequent and prolonged load shedding prevalent in that area.
- (iii) Engine Alternators and higher capacity batteries are being provided wherever feasible.
- (iv) Installation work of 100 lines expansion from 600 lines to 700 lines capacity) of Coochbehar telephone exchange is in progress and expected to be completed shortly.
- (v) Installation work of 1000 lines expansion from 4000 lines to 5000 lines capacity) of Siliguri telephone exchange is in progress and expected to be completed shortly.
- (vi) Microwave system linking Coochbehar-Alipurduar is under installation.

In addition to these measures, the functioning of telephone exchanges in North Bengal area is constantly monitored by the Regional Director Telecommunications posted at Siliguri.

Review of Licensing Policy for hazardous Chemical Industries

*286. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering major changes in the licensing policy regarding hazardous chemical industries;

(b) whether the expert committee comprising of top scientists has suggested that the basic question of importing these chemicals rather than manufacturing them, should be studied;

(c) if so, whether the expert committee has already submitted its report to Government; and

(d) if so, the main suggestions made by the committee and changes likely to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Government have already identified 20 industries causing high pollution and have, in respect of these industries, prescribed special conditions for approval of the site from the environmental angle by the competent authorities and the installation of appropriate equipments for the prevention and control of pollution. Government are also seized of the necessity to review various aspects relating to hazardous chemicals and have already initiated action in this regard.

(b) No such Expert Committee has been constituted in this regard.

(c) & (d). Do not arise.

Working of Public Sector Drug Manufacturing Units

*288, SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the precise reasons why the public sector drug manufacturing units have been incurring heavy losses year after year and the losses are due to low capacity utilisation,

lack of formulation facilities, inadequate marketing efforts and non-recovery of dues from various governmental and autonomous bodies;

(b) the special efforts Government are making to bring these drug manufacturing units to the break-even point; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive the idea to have a holding company of all the public sector drug units to streamline their working and make united efforts in R and D and marketing?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). While public sector drug companies do have some common problems, such as heavy reliance on institutional sales and high outstandings, the structural problems of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaccuticals Limited (BCPL), Smith Satnistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL) and Bengal Immunity Limited (BIL) are of a genre different from those of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited (HAL).

IDPL and HAL were set up for the production of essential and life saving bulk drugs at a stage when technologies were not readily available and private entrepreneurs were not readily forthcoming to set up production facilities for these drugs. Their main problems now are a product-mix predominantly comprising Category I and Category II drugs and formulations with lower mark-up, tecnology lag and higher costs of production from the basic stage. Attempts are being made to upgrade the technologies and to rationalise the production facilities.

BCPL, SSPL and BIL were sick companies in the private sector, which were nationalised essentially on social grounds. SSPL is expected to break-even in 1984-85. BCPL and BIL have to be nurtured and rejuvenated over long periods.

As the public sector drug companies are not homogeneous, setting up a holding company is not considered to be a solution to their problems. However, efforts are being made to secure integrated coordination in

the operation of these companies. A Standing Committee of the public sector drug enterprises, set up in July, 1984, is attempting to coordinate the marketing strategies of these companies. There is also frequent interaction among these enterprises in the matter of R&D.

Light Commercial Vehicle Project in Madhya Pradesh

***292. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to commission light commercial vehicle project in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the above project is going to be set up by public sector or private sector;

(c) the site selected for the location of such project; and

(d) the steps taken to clear project?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). M/s. Eicher Motors Ltd. and Bajaj Tempo Ltd. have been issued industrial licences for setting up of new units in District Dhar, M.P. for the manufacture of 12,000 and 10,000 Nos. of light commercial vehicles respectively. The units are expected to go into production during 1986.

Compulsory Recruitment Quota into Army From Trained and Certificate Holder N.C.C Cadets

***294 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to fix compulsory recruitment quota into Army from senior division trained and certificate holder N.C.C. cadets; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). The Indian Army being a voluntary force where recruitment is based solely on merit and

willingness, no compulsory quota has been fixed in recruitment for any category of class of people.

2. 32 seats per course (out of total seats of 150) in the Indian Military Academy have been earmarked for the National Cadet Corps 'C' Certificate holders. However, these candidates are first required to go through and qualify in the Combined Defence Services Examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and interviews conducted by the Services Selection Boards, like other candidates. From the combined merit list prepared by the Union Public Service Commission based on the performance in the UPSC written examination and Services Selection Boards, 118 candidates, figuring at the top of the merit list are picked up. From the remaining, 32 candidates with NCC 'C' Certificates are picked up according to their inter-se merit. In case adequate number of NCC 'C' Certificate holders are not available, such number of seats as are left over after absorbing the eligible NCC 'C' Certificate holders, are taken from the main list.

3. In view of the policy of the Government to keep recruitment to the officer cadre of the Army open only to volunteers, on the basis of merit, Government do not propose to fix any compulsory recruitment quota into Army from senior division trained and Certificate holder NCC cadets.

Creation of a Secretary's post to look after growth of Small Scale Industry

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

(a) whether the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings has re-emphasised the urgency for creating a post of a Secretary to look after exclusively to the growth of the Small Scale Industry sector; and

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

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

(b) The Office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries is headed by a very senior officer of the rank of Additional Secretary. The Small Scale Sector is a part of the industrial sector, and as such, there is no need for creation of a separate department of small scale industries under a separate Secretary.

Multi-nationals' entry into consumer fields

*297. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are allowing the multinationals' entry into consumer fields like toothpaste, cigarettes, razor blades, soaps etc.;

(b) the number and names of foreign companies allowed collaborations in this field;

(c) whether Government are aware that such collaborations are against the interest of the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing the same ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). Government's policy in regard to foreign collaboration is selective and need based. Foreign collaboration is allowed in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet effectively changing consumer preference and/or to become competitive in the export market. Details showing the name of the Indian party, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture etc. are given in the quarterly publication of Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly Newsletter. Copies of this publication are sent to the Parliament Library.

Drilling of Oil Wells in Gandhar Area, Gujarat

*298. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 414 on 24th July, 1984 regarding light oil of high quality tapped in Gandhar area, Gujarat and state :

(a) whether oil was struck in a well drilled at Gandhar in Waghra taluka of Broach district in Gujarat;

(b) whether drilling of another well has commenced in Gandhar area;

(c) if so, whether the quantity of light oil of high quality produced or likely to be tapped from this structure, has been estimated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The second well has since been drilled to the target depth of 3300 metres and is currently under production testing.

(c) and (d). The quantity of oil that could be produced from the structure will depend upon the results of further exploration.

Establishment of New Telephone Industries

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

(a) the number of telephone industries working in the country, their location and production capacity ;

(b) the names of places where Government have decided to establish new telephone industries during the year 1985-86 to meet the increasing demand of telephones ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a telephone industry in Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the site selected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The following companies are manufacturing telephones in the country :—

(i) Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI).

(ii) Gujarat Communications and Electronics Limited.

The location of the industries and their licensed capacity are indicated below :—

Name of the unit	Location	Licensed capacity per annum
I.T.I.	(i) Bangalore, Karnataka	5.0 lakh Nos.
	(ii) Naini, Uttar Pradesh	5.5 lakh Nos.
	(iii) Srinagar, J&K	1.0 lakh Nos.
GCEL	Baroda, Gujarat	5.0 lakh Nos.

(b) To meet the increasing demand of telephones, the government have further licensed 8 companies in the State sector with a licensed capacity of 32 lakh nos. per annum. In addition, certain companies in the Private Sector are also issued/being issued letters of intent for manufacture of telephones.

(c) & (d). Yes Sir. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation (OSED) has proposed to establish a telephone industry at Bhubaneswar. A letter of intent has already been granted to OSED for capacity of 2 lakh nos. of push button telephone instruments per annum.

BHEL/Siemens collaboration with KWU of West Germany

***300. SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether BHEL/Siemens have been permitted to have collaboration with KWU of West Germany knowing well that the latter use two different types of Di Isocyanates in their system as curing agent ;

(b) whether KWU also uses dangerous chemicals like Imidazone for their production ;

(c) if so, would it be a health hazard for the people of this country ; and

(d) whether BHEL's own R&D is being stopped in the name of Bhopal tragedy ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). BHEL was permitted to enter into collaboration with M/s. Kraft Werk Union (KWU) of West Germany in 1976 for manufacture of turbo generators and in 1981 for manufacture of Steam Surface Condensers. Government are not aware whether KWU use dangerous chemicals in their manufacturing programmes. The technologies for manufacture of turbo generators and steam surface condensers for which BHEL has entered into collaboration with KWU, however, do not involve the use of Di Isocynate or Imidazone.

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

(d) No, Sir. A development project involving Isocynates is however, under examination by BHEL's Safety Committee.

Sale of smuggled Life-Saving Drugs

*301 SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggled life-saving drugs are being sold in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) My Ministry is not aware of any smuggled life-saving drugs being sold in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

U.H.F. System in Headquarters of Border Districts of U.P.

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

(a) the time by which headquarters of border districts of Uttar Pradesh will be covered under Ultra High Frequency system;

(b) whether there was a proposal to bring Pithoragarh town under this scheme by 1983-84 ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay and the details of the remedial steps already taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) By the end of 7th Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) For technical reasons, the site at Pithoragarh had to be changed twice. A suitable new site at this place has now been finalized. Land acquisition case is in progress and is being pursued vigorously with the State Government.

[English]

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

1707. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Indian manufacturers of cars, tempos, motor-cycles, scooters and mopeds have entered into technical collaboration agreements with foreign companies since the year 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details of such agreements with names of the Indian and foreign companies in each case, nature of agreements and yearly production target ; and

(c) the reasons for allowing such a spurt in foreign collaboration agreements recently ?

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

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) The import of technology has been permitted with a view to manufacturing modern and fuel efficient vehicles in the country.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Manufacturer	Capacity	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Nature of collaboration
<i>Passenger Cars</i>				
1.	Premier Automobiles Ltd.	28600	Nisan Motor Co. Japan.	Technical.
2.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.,	50000	Isuzu Motor Co. Japan.	Technical.
3.	Standard Motor Products of India Limited.	2640	Austin Rover Group, UK	Technical.
<i>Commercial Vehicles</i>				
1.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.,	30000	Isuzu Motor Co. Japan	Technical.
2.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	13000	Automobiles. Peugeot, France.	Technical.
3.	Bajaj Tempo Limited.	30000	Diamler Benz, West Germany.	Technical.
4.	DCM Toyota Limited.	15000	Toyota Motor Co. Japan.	Tech. & Financial
5.	Eicher Motor Ltd.	12000	Mitsubishi Motor Co. Japan.	Tech. & Financial
6.	Swaraj Mazda Ltd.	10000	Mazda Motor Co. Japan.	Tech. & Financial
<i>Two Wheelers</i>				
1.	Balraj Aggarwal	100000	Transport Maschinen Import & Export, GDR.	Technical.
2.	Escorts Limited.	230000	Yamaha Motor Co. Japan.	Technical.
3.	Ideal Jawa (II) Ltd.	92000	Praha Czechoslovakia.	Technical.
4.	Kinetic Honda Motors Ltd.	150000	Honda Motor Co. Japan.	Technical.
5.	Hero Honda Motors Ltd.	200000	Honda Motor Co. Japan.	Technical.
6.	Shree Chamundi Mopeds.	100000	Cycles Peugeot, France.	Technical.
7.	Bajaj Auto Limited.	460000	Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Japan.	Technical.

**Address by Minister of State for law
at All India Law Officers Association**

1708. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Minister of State for Law and Justice addressing All India Law Officers Association on 23rd February, 1985 stressed the need to strengthen the law departments in the public sector undertakings by according appropriate status to law officers to curb avoidable litigation;

(b) if so, what specific improvements were suggested by the Association to strengthen the law departments in public sector units ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE. (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir.

What was said was that the Legal Departments of Public Sector Undertakings were not under the Ministry of Law and Justice and the question of establishing a Bureau of Legal Service for such undertakings, which could function under the Ministry of Law and Justice, could be examined in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

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

Production of Alcohol

1709. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise production of alcohol during 1983-84 and 1984-85, State-wise ;

(b) the quantity produced in sugar factories, State-wise;

(c) the targets for production for 1985-86 ; and

(d) the consumption of alcohol during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The State-wise production of alcohol during alcohol year 1983-84 (December, 1983-November, 1984) and estimated production for the alcohol year 1984-85 (December 1984-November, 1985) is given in Statement-I attached.

(b) Separate figures of production of alcohol in the distilleries, attached with sugar factories are not available.

(c) No such targets have so far been fixed.

(d) the details of total consumption of alcohol during last three alcohol years are given in statement II attached.

Statement-I

Production of Alcohol During Alcohol year 1983-84 (December, 1983-Nov. 1984) and Estimated Production of Alcohol during Alcohol Year 1984-85 (December 1984 November 1985).

S. No.	Name of the State	(Quantity in lakh litres)	
		Actual production 1983-84	Estimated production 1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	521.22	305.50
2.	Assam	8.56	9.00
3.	Gujarat	209.46	240.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2.87	3.00
5.	Haryana	111.96	186.75
6.	Karnataka	368.36	561.00
7.	Kerala	58.64	11.57
8.	Madhya Pradesh	131.72	150.00

9. Maharashtra	1465.22	1540.00
10. Nagaland	5.69	9.00
11. Orissa	27.76	21.73
12. Punjab	139.92	181.50
13. Rajasthan	71.85	97.40
14. Tamil Nadu	571.62	520.00
15. Uttar Pradesh	1795.92	1761.00
16. West Bengal	28.00	70.00
17. Pondicherry	19.34	20.00
18. Bihar	220.98	220.00
Total	5759.09	5907.45

Statement II

*Statement showing Consumption of Alcohol in the country during the Alcohol Year
(Dec.-Nov.) 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84.*

S. No.	Name of the State	Consumption 1981-82 (Dec. 1981-Nov. 82)	Consumption 1982-83 (Dec. 82-Nov. 83)	Consumption 1983-84 (Dec. 83-Nov. 84)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1020.00	1165.90	1235.59
2.	Bihar	156.74	137.71	160.45
3.	Haryana	82.15	85.50	96.21
4.	Punjab	159.83	170.50	137.88
5.	Assam	18.24	20.00	18.87
6.	Orissa	20.45	21.57	24.27
7.	Meghalaya	1.50	0.24	0.48
8.	West Bengal	529.82	385.66	446.37
9.	Madhya Pradesh	97.49	129.02	137.61
10.	Rajasthan	94.02	102.46	123.13
11.	Maharashtra	1129.85	1224.44	1363.82
12.	Gujarat	222.33	190.70	271.06
13.	Andhra Pradesh	573.20	577.78	550.04
14.	Tamil Nadu	421.82	577.78	646.98
15.	Karnataka	376.73	375.49	386.33
16.	Kerala	80.71	116.37	122.99
17.	Himachal Pradesh	21.23	15.30	15.53
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.82	14.18	12.99
19.	Nagaland	1.23	3.45	2.51
20.	Manipur	1.50	0.43	0.72
21.	Tripura	1.34	1.26	0.94
22.	Sikkim	27.20	18.00	12.73
23.	Delhi	36.22	47.96	50.29
24.	Pondicherry	18.18	22.28	19.64
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	13.00	30.00	13.74
26.	Chandigarh	5.00	5.00	5.00
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.50	5.00	1.86
Total		5125.90	5443.96	5858.03

Malfunctioning of Postal Services in West Bengal

1710. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are increasing public complaints about the malfunctioning of postal services in West Bengal;

(b) whether any inquiry has been made into allegations of delayed postal deliveries, missing articles, late opening of post offices, etc; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken ?

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

(b) & (c). Whenever such complaints are received, prompt enquiries are made and remedial action taken. Confidential and special watch is kept over the working of the delivery staff and the receipt/disposal/delivery of mails keeping particular track over the disposal of costly magazines. Surprise checks are made to ensure timely opening/closing of the Post Offices. The erring officials are suitably punished.

Manufacture of Life-Saving Drugs

1711. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortfall in production as well as in fresh investment in the life-saving drug industry in the country;

(b) whether the cost of the inputs of these drugs has steadily gone up over the years; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to ensure that the licences issued for the manufacture of life-saving drugs to the industrialists are speedily utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Production of bulk drugs and formulations has been continuously increasing in the past few years.

(b) Cost of some of the inputs have gone up over the years.

(c) Industrial licences and Letters of Intent issued for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals are being regularly monitored by the Ministry. Entrepreneurs can avail the various incentives offered by the Central and State Governments for setting up industries.

Import Prices of Drugs

1712. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of serious anomalies concerning import prices of drugs came to the notice of Government during the last three years and particularly after the receipt of the report of the committee set up to investigate into allegation of large profits by foreign companies;

(b) the names of the drugs, the prices paid by foreign companies and the details of such prices indicating the names of companies; and

(c) the time by which these details would be published by Government in respect of all the Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The import prices of drugs vary from time to time depending upon quantity imported, exchange rate, source of imports etc. The prices of imports made by actual users are as such not fixed by the Government. No serious anomalies in the import prices have come to the notice of the Government.

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

Modernisation of Telecommunication System

1713. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to take up the programme for modernisation of telecommunication system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be started; and

(d) the amount earmarked for implementing the above programme ?

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

(b) Amongst the various proposals to introduce modern technology in the Telecommunication system in the county are the induction of digital S.P.C. Electronic switching equipment for local and TAX working as well as SPC Telex Exchanges. The other proposals include the use of Multi-access rural radio systems, satellite communication on a more extensive scale in backward, hilly and remote areas as well as between large cities, modernisation of telegraphs services and the induction of a new packet switched data network.

(c) The programme for modernisation of Telecommunications systems is proposed to be started with the commencement of 7th Five Year Plan.

(d) This is still under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Creation of New Postal Divisions in Orissa

1714. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of postal divisions created in the country during last two years;

(b) the number of postal division created in Orissa;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the number of postal divisions in some States;

(d) if so, whether the proposal to increase the postal divisions in Orissa is expected to be given priority; and

(e) if so, the progress made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No postal divisions were created in the country during the last two years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) New postal divisions are created by bifurcation of existing divisions on fulfilment of certain prescribed departmental norms.

(d) & (e). Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange in Ghazipur (U.P.)

1715. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the work to set up an Electronic Telephone Exchange at Ghazipur (U.P.) will be started;

(b) whether machines etc. have been arranged for this work; and

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The work to set up Electronic Exchange at Ghazipur is expected to be taken up after the receipt of equipment in early 1986.

(b) The equipment is being finalised.

(c) The work is likely to be completed in 1986-87.

[English]

To be answered on the 2nd April, 1985.

West Bengal proposal for setting up Tractor factory at Durgapur

1716. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has sent a proposal for setting up tractor factory at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, Government thinking on this proposal of the Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry from the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

S.T.D. Facilities in District Headquarters of Maharashtra

1717. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district headquarters in Maharashtra where S.T.D. facilities have been extended so far; and

(b) the time by which all the district headquarters will be covered by S.T.D. service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Sixteen District Headquarters in Maharashtra State

have been extended S.T.D. facility including Sholapur which is having only Incoming S.T.D. facility.

(b) The remaining district Headquarters are proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facilities during 7th plan period subject to the availability of switching and transmission equipment.

Details of incidents of booth-capturing violence etc. in elections

1718. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : SHRIMATI R. R. MAVANI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of cases of booth-capturing incidents of violence, killings, separately during the recent Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : A Statement as furnished by the Election Commission and containing the information in regard to cases of booth-capturing, violence and killings which resulted in taking of fresh poll or adjournment of poll is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the incidents of Booth-capturing, violence and killing during General Elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Lok Sabha			Legislative Assemblies				Remarks
		Booth-capturing and fresh poll cases	Adjournment of poll due to violence	Killings	Fresh poll cases due to booth- capturing	Adjournment of poll cases due to violence	Killings		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	1	—	65	13	1*	*Candidate reported to have been killed.	
2.	Bihar	159	—	—	294**	3	3+	**Included 122 cases of 90% voted and so apprehended booth capturing. + Candidates reported to have been killed.	
3.	Gujarat	—	—	2	—	—	—		
4.	Haryana	3	—	—	—	—	—		
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	1	—	—	—	—		
6.	Maharashtra	—	—	2	—	—	2		
7.	Manipur	2	3	5	37	—	—		
8.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	1£	£Candidate reported to have been killed in police encounter.	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	37	2	—	46	1	—		
10.	West Bengal	2	—	—	—	—	—		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	—	—	—	—		
	Total	262	8	9	442	17	7		

NB : One case of fresh poll in Orissa due to accidental loss of ballot box and one case of fresh poll due to case of impersonation not included in this Statement.

**Old and natural gas at Kovillcalappal
in Cauvery basin**

1719. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas have been struck at Kovillcalappal in the Cauvery Basin;

(b) if so, the quality of oil found there; and

(c) other possibilities for the exploration, details thereof ?

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

(b) High quality, light oil.

(c) Further exploratory drilling to assess the size of the pool and its commercial viability is being taken up. Based on the geological and geophysical surveys conducted so far, 12 prospects in the on-land part of the Cauvery Basin have been identified for further drilling.

**Restrictions on using "Bharat" or "India
in corporate names of companies**

1720. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed any restrictions on companies using "Bharat" or "India" in their corporate names if their paid up capital is less than one crore, as stated in the news item appearing in the 'Business Standard', Calcutta dated the 5th March, 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the circumstances in which Government took such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. The Government have not imposed any restrictions on companies using "Bharat" or "India" in their corporate names if their paid up capital is less than Rs. one crore.

However, it may be mentioned that section 20 of the Companies Act, 1956 provides that a company shall not be registered by a name, which, in the opinion of the Central Government, is undesirable. A name is considered undesirable and a company is not allowed to be registered with such a name, if, *inter-alia*, it is intended or likely to produce a misleading impression regarding the scope of its activities, which would be beyond the resources at its disposal. The words like 'Bharat' and 'India' may be allowed when the scope and scale of business of the proposed company with reference to its authorised capital (and not the paid up capital) and its area of operation, justify the use of such words.

As regards the case referred to in the news item, it has been reported by the Registrar of Companies Maharashtra, to whom the powers under the aforementioned section stand delegated by the Government, that the said news item is factually incorrect and that while granting approval to the name of the company in question, no restriction as to the paid up and/or authorised capital was imposed.

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

Opening of New Post Offices in Rajasthan

1721. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices working at present in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government propose to open new Post Offices in the State during the financial Year 1985-86;

(c) if so, the names of the places where these are likely to be opened; and

(d) the revised norms for opening of new Post Offices in rural, hill and tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 9620 Post Offices are at present working in Rajasthan.

(b) & (c). The annual targets for opening of Post Offices is yet to be finalised.

(d) The norms in existence for opening of Post Offices in rural, backward and tribal areas are enclosed as statement.

Statement

New norms for opening of Post Offices in rural area

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories :—

1. Post Office in normal rural areas; and
2. Post Offices in tribal or backward areas.

(1) *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 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 atleast 25 percent 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 atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) *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 atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non gram-panchayat village 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 atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

(3) Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of Post Offices every year.

Allotment of cooking gas agencies to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled tribes in Maharashtra

1722. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooking gas agencies (Bharat and HPC) in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether 25 percent of the gas agencies are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(c) whether this percentage of gas agencies have been allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The
number of Cooking Gas Agencies of Bharat

Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Hindustan
Petroleum Corporation Ltd. in the country
State-wise as on 1.3.85 is as below :—

State	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
Andhra Pradesh	27	136
Bihar	—	7
Haryana	8	10
Himachal Pradesh	—	1
Gujarat	36	64
Jammu & Kashmir	—	21
Karnataka	29	61
Kerala	15	8
Madhya Pradesh	17	53
Maharashtra	150	215
Orissa	—	26
Punjab	16	11
Rajasthan	11	23
Uttar Pradesh	26	14
West Bengal	—	45
Tamil Nadu	34	19
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Delhi	21	21
Chandigarh	1	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	5	13
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	1
Pondicherty	1	—
Total	397	753

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translations]

Opening of Post Offices in villages of Faizabad District (U.P.)

1723 SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Faizabad district (UP) which had no Post Offices at the end of 1984;

(b) whether Government propose to open Post Offices in these villages; and

(c) the priorities and criteria laid down in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 2091

(b) and (c). It is proposed to open Post Offices in such villages which fulfil the norms laid down by the Department in a phased manner every year subject to the availability of funds etc.

A copy of the existing norms is enclosed as statement.

Statement

New norms for opening of Post Offices in rural areas :

Post Offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories :—

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

(1) 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 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 atleast 25 per cent 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 atleast 25% of its estimated cost.

(2) 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 atleast 10 per cent 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 1.5Kms.) 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 atleast 10% of its estimated cost.

(3) Notwithstanding the above, the Post-masters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the case in opening of Post Offices every year.

Opening of Outlets for Diesel and Kerosene in Madhy Pradesh

[English]

1724. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new outlets for diesel and kerosene proposed and opened in Vidisha and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years by different petroleum companies, details thereof; and

(b) the number of the outlets not started so far and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The number of diesel/Petrol retail outlets and SKO-LDO agencies proposed and opened in Vidisha and Raisen districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ending 1984-85 by the oil companies is given below :

Proposed			
Vidisha		Raisen	
RO	SKO-LDO	RO	SKO-LDO
2	2	3	1
Commissioned/Opened			
Vidisha		Raisen	
RO	SKO-LDO	RO	SKO-LDO
—	2	1	1

(b) Selection of dealers for 2 retail outlets, 2 SKO dealerships in Vidisha district and 3 retail outlets and 1 SKO dealership in Raisen district is under way through the concerned Oil Selection Board.

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in Delhi

1725. SHRI HAFIZ MOHAMMAD SIDDIQ :

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing :

(a) Exchange-wise and Category-wise waiting list of applications pending for telephone connections in the various Telephone Exchanges in the capital;

(b) the last date upto which covered; and

(c) the anticipated period by which the present waiting lists will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). The waiting list and the last date of release of new telephone connections exchange-wise and category-wise in Delhi is given in the statement attached.

(c) The present waiting list is likely to be cleared progressively during 7th Five Year Plan period, subject to availability of materials and resources.

Statement

Number of Persons on waiting list & clearance as on 1.3.1985 in Delhi

Name of Exchange Level	Conn. Re-leased upto OYT-Genl.	No. of persons on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto OYT-Spl.	No. of persons on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto Genl.	No. of persons on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto Spl.	No. of persons on W/L	Conn. Re-leased upto SS	No. of persons on W/L	Total No. of persons Waiting
Central Area											
Janpath 31, 32, 34, 35	10.6.81	294	24.4.82	288	16.9.80	1 451	29.2.84	40	29.2.84	8	2,081
Sectt. 37	20.2.81	102	24.10.80	307	12.7.79	237	29.2.84	3	29.2.84	16	665
Rajpath, 38	14.7.78	234	16.5.80	688	14.10.77	927	19.11.79	78	31.12.80	50	1,971
Con. Place 4,	8.10.82	93	14.10.82	88	21.10.82	327	31.7.84	3	31.7.84	...	511
Jorbagh 61, 62, 69	29.3.84	180	3.4.84	142	24.7.80	4,773	29.2.84	163	6.6.84	81	5,339
North Area											
Tis Hazari 23, 25, 291	28.2.85	...	28.2.85	...	22.11.83	3,808	28.2.85	...	28.2.85	...	3,808
Shakti Ngr. 71, 74	31.1.84	326	31.1.84	94	12.3.80	17,379	31.1.84	410	31.1.84	49	18,258
Badli 746	19.2.82	26	31.8.84	1	2.6.79	436	7.5.80	80	31.8.84	...	543
Alipur 745	30.6.84	...	30.6.84	...	4.5.84	29	30.6.84	...	30.6.84	...	29
Narela 747	29.5.84	4	29.5.84	6	5.6.81	226	1.5.84	5	1.5.84	...	241
Shahdara East-I 20	1.5.79	162	31.5.80	133	26.10.76	4,685	12.5.77	496	31.5.80	57	5,533
East Area											
Shahdara and											
Laxmi Nagar 21, 24	14.7.78	443	29.2.80	229	19.1.65	8,579	8.7.70	959	31.5.80	122	10,332
Shahdara East-II 86	30.11.83	96	30.11.83	6	18.4.80	339	30.6.83	29	30.11.83	2	472
Delhi Gate 26, 27	21.2.81	439	25.6.81	360	28.12.79	7,032	13.7.82	192	31.10.83	12	8,035
Idgah 51, 52, 77	23.2.85	16	23.10.85	...	26.7.82	5,777	23.2.85	11	23.2.85	...	5,804
South Area											
Okhla 63											
Hauz Khas 65, 66	6.8.80	693	23.4.82	200	30.4.79	5,073	20.8.81	500	30.9.82	83	6,549
Chankyapuri 60, 67	13.5.82	714	13.10.82	452	7.5.79	8,170	5.4.83	389	31.1.84	143	9,868
Nehru Place 64, 68	22.2.85	2	26.2.85	3	23.5.83	2,595	10.4.84	117	31.1.85	16	2,733
	25.9.80	1,277	24.7.82	456	15.1.80	5,203	30.9.82	235	30.9.82	152	7,323

Commercial L.P.G. Connections in Delhi

1726. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited Surya Kiran Building, New Delhi is not issuing any commercial LPG connections in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of applicants registered with the various dealers of commercial LPG connections in Delhi during the last three years and the number of commercial LPG connections given during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Commercial LPG connections are presently not being released in the Union Territory of Delhi except to Government Schools. These releases are being resumed in April, 1985.

(b) Release of new commercial connections was temporarily kept in abeyance on account of operational constraints.

(c) Applications for commercial LPG connections are not registered by the distributors of the Oil Companies. The number of commercial connections released in Delhi between March 15, 1982 and March 15, 1985 is 395.

Action taken on recommendations of Committee of Judges of judicial administration

1727. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken on the note of the Committee of Judges of the Supreme Court prepared in 1977 and circulated among High Courts, laying emphasis on the proposed code of ethics for the judges to check deterioration of standards and fall in values;

(b) the principal recommendations made at the Conference of Chief Justice of the High Courts held in Delhi from the 19th to 21st February, 1985 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of India, which reviewed the working of the judicial administration in the country so as to evaluate ways for improving its functioning; and

(c) the action taken on the reports of the two Committees by the 1983 Chief Justices Conference dealing with the problem of arrears and service conditions in the judiciary including the subordinate judiciary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The question of evolving a code of ethics and conduct was considered by the Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and it was decided that laying down hard and fast rules of conduct would be detrimental to the high position and status enjoyed by the Judges.

(b) The proceedings of the Chief Justices Conference, 1985, have not been received, so far, by the Government.

(c) An Informal Committee of Chief Justices has been constituted to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and recommend remedial measures. The Government have examined various resolutions of the Chief Justices Conference, in regard to increase in sumptuary allowance, retirement age of High Court Judges and provision of free water and electricity to the Judges of High Courts and not accepted these recommendations. The resolution relating to advance arrangements for accommodation of transferred Judges has been transmitted to the State Governments and concerned Union Territories for their action. The Government have examined the resolution regarding conveyance allowance payable to the Judges and have agreed to increase it to Rs 500/- P.M. A Bill to amend the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 and the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 will be introduced in Parliament very shortly.

As regards the other resolutions on improving the service conditions of Judges and subordnary judiciary these are at various stages of examination.

[Translation]

Factories Run by Foreign Companies

1728. SHRI DILIP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of factories in the country being run by foreign companies and the amount invested therein;

(b) the names of the countries to which these foreign companies belong;

(c) whether all these companies are working as per terms and conditions of the licence;

(d) whether these companies send most of their profit to the foreign countries through unfair means;

(e) whether Government audit the accounts of these companies regularly; and

(f) whether irregularities have been found in such audit of any company, if so, action taken against each of them with the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Three companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered under Section 592 of the Companies Act, 1956, and having place of business in India have factories in India. Required information in regard to these three companies as per the latest balance sheets and profits and loss accounts filed by them with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi, as shown in the attached Statement.

(d) The remittances by the companies in India have to be through banking channels and with requisite exchange control permission. Any violations of these requirements are actionable under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

(e) No, Sir. There are no provisions in the Companies Act for Government to audit accounts of these companies.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

1.	Name of the Company	Titaghur Jute Factory PLC	The Samnuggur Jute Factory Company Ltd.	The Victoria Jute Company Limited
2.	Country to which the foreign companies belong	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
3.	Year for which audited accounts have been filed	Year ending 30-6-1982	Year ending 30.6 1982	Year ending 30.6.1982
4.	Investments by the foreign companies in the Indian branches			
(a)	Share Capital	Rs. 312.30 lacs	Rs. 123.75 lacs	Rs. 90.75 lacs
(b)	Reserves and Surpluses	Rs. 96.61 lacs	Rs. 71.47 lacs	Rs. 70.92 lacs
(c)	Profit and Loss Account Debit balance	(—)Rs. 15.28 lacs	(—)Rs. 115.08 lacs	(—)Rs. 246.23 lacs
5.	Item (s) of manufacture	Jute Goods	Jute Goods	Jute Goods and Castings
6.	Licensed capacity	Covered by section 10 of the I.D.R. Act. Licence does not indicate any capacity.	Covered by section 10 of the I.D.R. Act. Licence does not indicate any capacity.	Covered by Section 10 of the I.D.R. Act. Licence does not indicate any capacity.

7.	Installed capacity*	28,700 tons	29,800 tons	29,650 tons of Jute goods and 1,140 tons of Castings
8.	Production	21,835 tons	28,275 tons	22,430 tons of Jute goods and 410 tons of Castings

*As certified by the companies' technical experts.

Note : Items 4,5,6,7 and 8 are as on 30.6.1982 or for the year ending 30.6.1982 as the case may be and are based on the last available audited balance sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the companies.

[English]

Liberalisation in Import of Medicines to Fight Glucoma

1729. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to liberalise the import of Medicines like Pilocarpine and Timolol used to fight glucoma in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Import of Pilocarpine bulk drug is already permitted under Open General Licence. Timolol is yet to be cleared for marketing in the country. However, any individual or doctor can import Timolol for personal use by getting a personal licence from the Drug Controller (India).

Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs

1730. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Deccan Herald of 15th February, 1985 with the caption "Bright start for Women entrepreneurs' Meet"; and

(b) how far the Union Government is involved or likely to be involved in assisting Women Entrepreneurs in carrying on their assignments and also in formulation of their plan of action ?

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

(b) At present there is no separate scheme for assisting women entrepreneurs.

Expansion of Telecommunication facilities in Orissa during 1985-86

1731. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand the telecommunications facilities in Orissa during 1985-86 financial year:

(b) if so, the number of new Telegraph Engineering Divisions proposed to be opened in 1985-86; and

(c) the number of new telephone exchanges, major and medium automatic exchanges and telex exchanges proposed to be opened at different places in Orissa under the telecommunication expansion programme in the above financial year ?

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

(b) Nil.

(c) Major and medium automatic exchanges will be opened at Sambalpur, Balasore, Jaypore in 1985-86. New Telex exchanges of 20-lines capacity will be opened at Barbil, Barhampur and Sambalpur during 1985-86.

Refills for L.P.G. Consumers outside Delhi

1732. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether LPG consumers outside Delhi are forced to wait for several days to get refills for their gas cylinders; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to end this wait ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) LPG consumers in towns other than Delhi also have sometimes to wait for some days for their refills.

(b) Efforts are made by the oil industry on a continuous basis to take care of temporary shortages anywhere in supply, besides the action being taken to augment availability of LPG and the bottling capacity in the country.

[Translation]

Oil Drilling work in Rajasthan by Oil India

1733. **SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of areas in Rajasthan district-wise selected by Oil India for locating oil and gas there;

(b) the details of the progress made so far in regard to survey work there;

(c) whether modern machines are being imported from foreign countries for drilling oil and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the time by which oil drilling work is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Oil has been licensed to explore for hydrocarbons in the following districts of Rajasthan :

- (i) Jaisalmer
- (ii) Bikaner
- (iii) Ganganagar
- (iv) Jodhpur

(b) to (d). A contract was signed with M/s. Compagnie Generale De Geophysique (CGG) of France for carrying out 7,200 Line Kms of seismic survey and processing of data. The work commenced in January, 85. 836 Line kms of seismic surveys and 187 line kms of processing of data has already been done. Infrastructural facilities have been established at Jodhpur and other field areas. A computer has been imported for data processing and has been commissioned. Exploratory drilling will commence in 1985-86. Action has been initiated for procurement of an imported drilling rig.

[English]

Repayment of Raw Material Advances by Wymon Gordon Forge and Allied Industries Limited, Kudal, Maharashtra

1734. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Wymon Gordon Forge and Allied Industries Limited at Kudal in the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra, has sent a proposal to the Defence Department on the 11th February, 1985 in regard to the repayment of raw material advances given to the company;

(b) if so, the salient features of this proposal;

(c) whether Government propose to implement the proposal both in the interest of workers employed in the industry and also of the defence needs; and

(d) the time by which the proposal will be implemented ?

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

(b) The proposal in short, is as under :

The firm has proposed that out of the total advance given to it by Defence Ministry the liabilities of the firm should be adjusted by deducting only part of the bill of Rs. 8.99 lakhs of the firm dated 30.12.84 and the remaining amount of advance may be deducted on prorata basis at 38% against each subsequent bill submitted in future by the company while completing the remaining orders.

Here it may be mentioned that the firm was given a total advance of Rs. 46 lakhs of which about Rs. 35 lakhs is still outstanding. These advances are not covered by Bank Guarantees.

(c) and (d). The proposal of the Company is under examination and a decision will be taken early.

Licences issued for mini Cement Plants

1735. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for

mini Cement plants during the period 1980 to 1984;

(b) what is their State-wise break-up and production capacities allocated; and

(c) how many of them have commenced production and how many are likely to commence production by 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). A statement showing the required details is annexed.

Statement

State	No. of Industrial Licenses issued for mini cement plants during the period 1980 to 1984	Licensed Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	No. of units which have commenced production	No. of Units that are likely to commence production*	
				In the remaining part of 1985	In 1986
Andhra Pradesh	10	6.60	6	1	—
Gujarat	7	4.62	2	1	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	0.66	—	—	—
Karnataka	6	3.96	—	4	—
Maharashtra	1	0.66	—	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	2	1.32	—	2	—
Rajasthan	3	1.98	2	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	1	0.60	1	—	—
Total	31	20.40	11	10	2

*Based on the periodical progress reports received from the Licence holders.

Linking of Baramulla Town in Jammu and Kashmir with Delhi by S.T.D.

1736. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government envisage to put all the major cities/towns on direct tele-communication link with Delhi; and

(b) if so, the time by which Baramulla Town in Jammu and Kashmir will be connected with Delhi by S.T.D. ?

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

(b) Baramulla is proposed to be connected with Delhi by S.T.D. during the 7th Plan period.

Sick Industries taken over by Union Government in West Bengal

1737. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of industrial units in West Bengal, the management of which has been taken over by the Union Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and for which the Government of West Bengal has been appointed as the Authorised Controller ;

(b) the variation in the operational and financial performance of these units during the period between 1978-79 to 1983-84;

(c) the steps taken by Authorised Controller to make these Units economically viable during the above period; and

(d) whether there is a reduction in the total number of persons now employed in these units as compared to the total number of persons employed in such units before the management was taken over by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Presently 11 industrial undertakings are being managed by the Authorised Controllers appointed by the

West Bengal Government under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

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

Suggestions Made by NDPDC

1738. SHRI S.M. GURADDI

SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the steering group set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has submitted its suggestions ;

(b) if so, the details of their suggestions with regard to new drug policy ;

(c) whether these suggestions have been accepted by Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which Government is likely to announce their new drug policy ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL. : (a) The Steering Committee set up by the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council submitted its suggestions and recommendations to the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council on 18th August, 1984.

(b) The essential features of the suggestions of the Steering Committee of the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council are as follows :

(i) Special attention need be paid by the Government to the priority drugs—drugs which are widely used in the medical practice and are required for National Programmes for eradication of major diseases like TB, Leprosy, Malaria etc.

(ii) That policy should be reoriented to ensure that drugs are available in abundant quantity at fair prices and with good quality also ; and

(iii) The price control should have a lesser span than now and that only drugs in priority list will be under price control and that rest of the drugs should be free from price control.

(c) and (d). The suggestions of the Steering Committee were considered by the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council. Government has not taken any decision on the recommendations of the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council so far.

Agreement between Bajaj Auto and Kawasaki of Japan

1739. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed very recently between Bajaj Auto Limited and Kawasaki Heavy Industry of Japan for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of 100 c.c. motor cycle in their technical collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the said motor cycle industry will start functioning;

(d) the number of motor cycles likely to be produced yearly;

(e) the present yearly production of scooters and three wheelers of Bajaj Auto;

(f) whether Bajaj Auto propose to establish a factory at Aurangabad so as to increase its production; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) . Bajaj Auto Ltd. has entered in a foreign collaboration agreement with Kawasaki Heavy Industries for transfer of technology for manufacture of 100 cc and 80 cc motorcycles.

(c) and (d) . The firm expects to go into production of motorcycles of Kawasaki design in early 1986 and plans to produce 40,000 motor-cycles in the first year.

(e) The present production of scooters, motorcycles and 3-wheelers is as follows :-
(Fig. in '000)

Name of the product	Years		
	1982	1983	1984
1. Scooters	140	169	187
2. Mini Motorcycles	9	25	27
3. Three-wheelers	23	27	30

(f) & (g) . The company is implementing its expansion project at Aurangabad for a licensed capacity of 3,00,000 two-wheelers and hopes to commence production by mid 1985.

Price cut in Petroleum crude supplied by OPEC Countries

1740. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI DINESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries announced a price cut in petroleum crude supplied by OPEC countries ;

(b) if so the foreign exchange expected to be saved by that cut; and

(c) whether the benefit of the above price cut will be passed on to the consumers of Petroleum Products in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir, only in respect of some crude oils.

(b) Savings in foreign exchange will be difficult to estimate as it depends upon the fluctuating dollar-rupee conversion rate.

(c) There is no such proposal as prices of Petroleum products in India are not solely based on crude oil or product prices in the International Market but are determined taking into consideration the need to subsidise some products like Kerosene, demand management and generation of resources for oil development.

Companies manufacturing Three Wheeler Auto-rickshaws and their production,

1741. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies manufacturing three wheeler auto-rickshaws and two-wheeler scooters in the country and their production separately, by each of these companies year-wise since 1982 till the end of 1984 and the target for the year 1985; and

(b) the names of the companies manufacturing two-wheeler mopeds and motor cycles in the country and their production, separately, by each of these companies year-wise since 1982 till the end of 1984 and the target for the year 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) . The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

		Statement			
(in respect of major manufacturers)					(Fig. in '000)
Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Production			Target for
		1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Three Wheeler Scooters :</i>					
1.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	23	27	30	35
2.	Automobile Products of India	6	9	10	12
<i>Two Wheeler Scooters :</i>					
1.	Automobile Products of India	24	15	9	10
2.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	140	169	187	210
3.	Scooters India Ltd.	37	26	24	25
4.	Maharashtra Scooters Ltd.	32	53	56	65
5.	Andhra Pradesh Scooters Ltd.	10	5	10	25
6.	Lohia Machines	...	0.2	11	35
<i>Mopeds :</i>					
1.	Kinetic Engg. Ltd.	57	132	157	190
2.	Majestic Auto	77	110	95	110
3.	Sundram Clayton	53	70	100	104
<i>Motorcycles :</i>					
1.	Enfield India Ltd.	29	28	42	50
2.	Ideal Jawa	29	33	27	33
3.	Bajaj Auto Ltd. (M-50)	9	25	27	30
4.	Ind-Suzuki Motorcycles Ltd.	...	...	10	30
5.	Escorts Ltd.	58	67	82	95

Relief Measures for Persons affected by Leakage of Gas From Union Carbide

1742. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made a study to know the category of persons who were mostly affected by the leakage of gas from the Union Carbide Factory in Bhopal in December last;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether adequate relief measures have not been provided to the affected persons;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the details of relief measures provided to the affected persons ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The State Government have reported that with a view to take action for long term rehabilitation of the affected persons keeping in view their present health and employment position, a comprehensive survey of the families living in the affected areas has been undertaken. The complete findings and the analysis of the data collected during the survey has not been received from the State Government so far.

(d) to (f). All possible relief measures, including medical assistance, have been provided to the affected persons. State Government have so far incurred an expenditure of over Rs. 8 crores in providing relief

measures. These include cash ex-gratia payment to the kin of dead and those injured and provision of foodgrains, edible oils and milk to the affected.

Delivery/Transmission of Telegrams

1743. SHRI MOLL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telegrams sent by hand and by Post separate in the Central Telegraph Offices in the metropolitan cities during the last three years giving C.T.O. wise/year-wise break-up;

(b) the reasons why the telegrams are being sent by Post instead of sending them on the telegraph circuits;

(c) whether number of telegrams sent by post is increasing; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The desired information is enclosed in the attached statement;

(b) Telegrams are sent by post when very heavy delay is anticipated in their transmission on the telegraph circuits due to :

(i) Power failure,

(ii) interruption of telegraph channels;

(iii) abnormal absenteeism of the operative staff.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing year-wise, CTO-wise break up of the number of telegrams sent by Post and by hand to local offices and their respective percentages to the number sent on the telegraph circuits in them metropolitan cities

Name of the CTO	Number of telegrams sent by post in					
	1982		1983		1984	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Bombay	488041	3.52	185049	1.37	14224	0.11
Calcutta	346239	3.20	574563	2.47	493406	2.07
Madras	93801	0.95	233055	2.30	8920	0.09
New Delhi	351804	1.94	470464	2.50	191902	1.08

Name of the CTO	Number of telegrams sent by hand to local offices** in					
	1982		1983		1984	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Bombay	2599872	24.95	2800843	26.30	2756122	26.48
Calcutta	1020945	9.40	1047856	6.34	920700	7.60
Madras	651388	6.63	629880	6.21	862860	8.94
New Delhi	520125	2.08	784111	4.1	244700	1.30

** Bulk transfer of telegrams by hand to local delivery offices is done mostly between 2200 and 0600 hours when delivery of telegrams is not undertaken as a rule; whereas transmission of the same on telegraph circuits during this non-delivery period does not confer any advantage.

Increase in the Telephone Capacity of Sonepat and Gohana Telephone Exchanges in Haryana

1744. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the telephone capacity of Sonepat and Gohana Telephone Exchanges in Haryana during the next three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which these exchanges will be expanded;

(d) the number of additional lines to be given; and

(e) the funds allocated for the purpose, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). Sonepat Exchange is recently expanded by 200 lines. At Gohana spare capacity is available at present for providing connections. Further expansion of these exchanges would be considered depending on the building up of further demand and availability of equipment.

(e) Funds for the above expansion will be met from the lump sum grant allocated to the circle.

Vacancies of Judges and pending cases in Allahabad High Court

1745. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in Allahabad High Court for the last several years as there are many posts of Judges lying vacant;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending since 15 years, 10 years and 5 years; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to clear the cases and filling up the vacant posts of Judges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). As per information furnished by the Registry of the Allahabad High Court, 2,12,453 cases were pending as on 30.6.84. Out of these, 45,845 cases are more than 5 years old and 5019 cases are more than 10 years old. The pendency of cases in the Allahabad High Court and in other High Courts is due to several complex factors and is not attributable to the existence of vacancies alone. However, the filling up of the vacancies is engaging the attention of Government. Steps taken to reduce pendency in High Courts in general are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Steps Taken to Reduce Pendency in High Courts

The following steps have been taken to reduce pendency in High Courts :

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide Section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973 and amended in 1978 and 1980.

(3) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from time to time.

(4) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.
- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable date.
- (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
- (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Act.

(5) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 year's old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(6) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :

- (a) To keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure :
 - (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction in costs so as to secure

quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;

- (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and
- (iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(7) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on Majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Government and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

(8) The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

Quota/price fixed for paper supplied to various States for printing text books and exercise books

1746. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether paper mills are expected to supply paper to States for printing of text books and exercise books;

(b) if so, the quota and the rate fixed by Government;

(c) the requirement of each State and the supply made against the requirement, State-wise ; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaint from any of the State Governments that the mills are refusing the supply of paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Subject to the provisions of Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 and Paper (Control) Order, 1979, paper manufactures whose installed capacity for manufacture of paper and paper board is above 24,000 tonnes p.a. are required to supply white printing paper to the extent of 20% or 25% of their production of paper and paper board, depending on their capacity for manufacture of writing and printing paper, at the ex-factory price of Rs. 6400 per metric tonne.

The Ministry of Education is concerned with the purpose-wise allocation of, white printing paper for educational purposes. The paper is allotted to the different States/ Union Territory Administrations every quarter on the basis of their student population and the availability of white printing paper. As and when complaints of non-supply are received from allottees, the matter is taken up with the concerned paper mills for stepping up supplies of white printing paper.

Translation

Industrial Development of Rajasthan

1747. **PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:** Will the MIMISTER OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the industrial progress in Rajasthan is very slow and the natural resources in that area have not been fully utilized;

(b) whether Union Government propose to pay special attention to a ds the development of industries in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): (a) The pace of industrial Deve-

lopment in Rajasthan has picked up as would be evident from the following number of Industrial Licences (ILs) and DGTD Registrations issued during the last 3 years to the State of Rajasthan :—

YEAR	Industrial Licences	DGTD Registrations
1982	14	61
1983	25	93
1984	25	78

A total number of 127 Letters of Intent have also been issued during the last 3 years.

Details of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/DGTD Registrations are published by the India Investment Centre in their monthly "News letter", copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) & (c). Setting up Industries in a State is primarily the responsibility of that State Government although the Central Government supplements their efforts through provision of various incentives/concessions to industries in backward areas, details of which are contained in the booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Daily Wage Employees in Postal Department

1748. **SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Delhi ke Dakiya Sangh Mein Asantosh' (Discontentment among postmen in Delhi) appeared in the 'Nav Bharat Times' of 1st December, 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the number of daily wage employees in the Postal Department in the country at present who are not getting regular wages and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the news item captioned 'Delhi Ke Dakiya Sangh Mein Asantosh' which appeared in the Navbharat Times of 1.12.1984, it was stated that 45 officials of South-East Division, Delhi Postal Circle have been transferred, 25 Delhi Wages employees are not being paid their salary for the past five months, beats of Postmen are being transferred resulting in inconvenience to public members and mail is not delivered in time. Packers in Post Offices are utilised as Chowkidars but are not being compensated. The office-bearers of Postman Union of South-East Division have started a Dharna with effect from Tuesday, the 27.11.1984.

(c) 45 Postal Asstts. working in South East Division of Delhi Postal Circle who had completed the prescribed tenure have been transferred. There has been no adverse impact on the mail and delivery arrangements. The Daily Wage employees are being paid regularly. Whenever it becomes necessary to post a test-category Group 'D' official on Chawkidar's duty, he is being compensated.

A dharna was started by the office bearers of the Union but this was lifted after discussions were held on 7.12.1984.

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

[English]

Use of Foreign Trade Marks

1749. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in granting foreign collaborations, Government used to stipulate that no foreign trade marks would be permitted ;

(b) the reasons for putting such a clause ; and

(c) the effect of such a clause on the operation of the companies and the economy of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). As a Government policy, foreign brand names are not ordinarily allowed for use on the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is being incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaborations.

Setting up of L.P.G. Bottling Plants By Indian Oil Corporation

1750. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation is setting up new L.P.G. botling plants ; and

(b) if so, their locations and capacity ?

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

(b) The Indian Oil Corporation proposes to set up twelve new bottling plants as follows:

<i>Location</i>	<i>Capacity in metric tonness p.a.</i>
Rajkot	12500
Hazira	25000
Sawai Madhopur	25000
Jamshedpur	25000
Bhopal	25000
Durgapur	25000
Tikrikalan	50000
Balasore	25000
Madanpur	25000
Karnal	25000
Varanasi	25000
Calcutta	25000

Executives of Cement Corporation of India

1751. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experienced executives left the State owned Cement Corporation of India (CCI) during the last few years;

(b) if so, how many experienced executives left CCI during the last three years (year-wise) and the reasons therefor :

(c) to what extent the functioning of the CCI has suffered as a result thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). During the years 1982, 1983 and 1984, 147 executives had resigned from Cement Corporation of India Ltd. and 408 new executives have joined as per year-wise details given below :—

Year	Left	Joined
1982	48	85
1983	41	236
1984	50	87

Functioning of the Corporation has however, not suffered on this account. The reasons for leaving the Corporation have been stated to be mainly 'personal'. With substantial capacity coming up in Cement Industry, both in private and Public Sectors, such turn-over of executives is unavoidable.

Translation of Central Acts into Regional Languages

1752. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Acts so far translated and published in regional language and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(b) whether the progress made in this regard is considered satisfactory; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the measures being taken to improve the working of the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) A statement setting out the number of Central Acts so far translated and published in regional languages is attached. The expenditure incurred on translation of the Central Acts into regional languages during the period 1974-75 to 1984-85 is of the order of Rs. 9,92,624.00.

(b) No, Sir,

(c) Translation of Central Acts into regional languages is done by the State agencies. The progress, therefore, depends upon the interest which the State Governments evince in the matter. The State Governments are being constantly exhorted to expedite the translation of various Central Acts into regional languages. At the Law Ministers Conference in 1982, the subject was included as one of the items for discussion, and the then Law Minister requested the State Law Ministers to take steps towards making progress in regard to the translation and printing of various Central Acts in the regional languages by taking advantage of the financial assistance extended by the Centre.

Statement

S. No.	Language.	No. of Central Acts Translated.	No. of Central Acts Printed
1	2	3	4
1.	Assamese	34	—
2.	Bengali	66	14
3.	Gujrati	513	99

4.	Kannada	104	54
5.	Malayalam	185	141
6.	Marathi	207	89
7.	Oriya	193	11
8.	Punjabi	175	32
9.	Tamil	92	20
10.	Telugu	63	4
11.	Urdu	181	—

[Traslation]

**Opening of Foreign Post Office at
Surat City, Gujarat**

1753. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for opening a foreign post office;

(b) whether Surat city fulfils this criteria; and

(c) the new staff strength required for this foreign post office and the expenditure involved thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Concurrence of Ministry of Finance is necessary for opening a Foreign Post Office and the criteria for opening a Foreign Post Office is the volume of traffic justifying the opening of a Collector's Office. The average collection of customs duty as a whole per year per Collector should be more than Rs. 250/ crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

**Corrupt Practices in Army Recruitment
at Danapur, Patna**

1754. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Mintster of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received complaints about the demand of bribe in recruitment of Jawans at Danapur during 1st January, 1983 to 13th March, 1985;

(b) whether the Danapur police arrested some persons in February, 1985 on the charge of taking bribe; and

(c) the action being taken by Govern-ment in the matter to avoid the complaints of corrupt practices in army recruitment ?

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

(b) Danapur police have arrested two persons in connection with this case.

(c) Of the two person arrested, one is a Government servant. He has been placed under suspension and disciplinary action has also been initiated against him. The other person is a civilian. The Danapur police is investigating the case. To avoid corruption in Army Recruiting Offices, the following action is being taken :-

(i) Staff posted in recruiting offices are rotated after every 2 years to ensure that no vested interest is created.

(ii) It is also insured that the same officer is not posted again in the re- cruiting office.

(iii) Selection of candidates is done by a selection board strictly in the order of merit.

(iv) Instructions have been issued stream- lining the recruitment procedure, scrutiny of certificates and medical examinations.

(v) Complaints received are promptly investigated and exemplary punish- ment is awarded to those who are found guilty.

Production and Demand of Crude Oil

1755. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be plea- sed to state :

(a) The quantum of crude oil produced during the past three years, year-wise ;

(b) the demand of oil during these years ; and

(c) the time by which self-sufficiency in oil is likely to be achieved ?

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

Year	(Million Tonnes) Crude Production
1981-82	16.19
1982-83	21.06
1983-84	26.02

(b) The requirement of crude oil during last three years has been as follows :-

Year	(Million Tonnes) Requirement of Crude Oil
1981-82	35.84
1982-83	37.89
1983-84	39.55

(c) Self-sufficiency in crude oil has been achieved to the extent of 69% at present. Exploration for oil being probabilistic in nature, it would not be possible to indicate with any certitude, the time by which self-sufficiency in oil will be achieved.

[English]

Kerosene Quota For Kerala

1756. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quota of kerosene for Kerala is for light and cooking and kerosene is not available in the open market; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are not allotting additional quota of Kerosene requested for by the Government of Kerala for the use of fishermen who are using Emaha Engine fitted country boats, driven by kerosene, for fishing supplied under the 20 point programme ?

The MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Kerosene oil allocations made to the States are meant essentially for domestic lighting and domestic fuel. In pursuance of Kerala Government's request an ad-hoc allocation of 1,920 tonnes has been made for the State, in addition to the normal allocation of 13,080 tonnes. All the States have been advised to permit non-domestic use of kerosene only in cases where no other fuel can be used on technological grounds. The out-board engines for fishing crafts in Kerala are reportedly designed to run on petrol and use of kerosene is likely to damage the engines in the long run. It is not considered desirable to use kerosene which has to be imported when petrol, which is indigenously available, can be used for these engines.

Setting up of A Basic Drugs Unit in Orissa

1757. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAJ : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a basic drugs unit in Orissa;

(b) if so, the time by which that proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Government have, at present, no proposal to set up a basic drugs unit in Orissa. However, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have already set up a formulation unit in Orissa in collaboration with the State Industrial Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 136.52 lakhs.

Production of Fertilizers by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

1758. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer plants set up by the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation;

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers produced by the fertilizer plants managed by the HFC in 1984-85;

(c) whether the target set by HFC to produce fertilizers has been achieved in that year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENRA PATIL) : (a) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. is having four operating units viz. Namrup I & II (Assam), Barauni (Bihar), Durgapur (West Bengal) and two projects under implementation viz. Haldia (West Bengal) and Namrup III (Assam).

(b) Targets and production of fertilizers from the operating units of HFCL during 1984-85 were as under :-

Name of Unit	Production of Nitrogenous fertilizers during 1984-85 (figures in '000 MT)	
	Target	Actual Production*
Namrup I	31	21.3
Namrup II	92	66.7
Durgapur	90	58.5
Barauni	80	36.1
Total	293	183.0

*Actual production has been taken upto 23.3.85 and estimated production from 23.3.85 to 31.3.85.

(c) and (d). Consequent upon the equipment problems and power problems including power failures/voltage dips/power restrictions, the targets fixed for the Units of HFC for 1984-85 could not be achieved.

Linking of Balanpur to Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad and Delhi by S.T.D.

1759. SHRI B.K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state : (a) whether there is any proposal in link Palanpur with Gandhi Nagar, Ahmedabad and Delhi by STD;

(b) if so, time by which this will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) It is planned to provide STD facility to Palanpur by linking it with Ahmedabad Trunk Automatic Exchange during 7th Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Modernisation of HMT Factory at Ajmer

1760. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for modernisation of H.M.T. Factory at Ajmer is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof;

(c) when do Government propose to start this work; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The replacement and modernisation programme of the Ajmer unit of HMT is already under implementation.

[English]

Allotment of Agencies of Petrol Pump, LPG and Kerosene in Bihar

1761. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed procedure for allotment of agencies of Petrol Pump, LPG and Kerosene to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the details of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been allotted such dealership in Bihar; and

(c) the details of such agencies to be allotted to people belonging to Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the next five years in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Twenty five per cent dealerships for diesel/petrol retail outlets, LPG and SKO/LDO in each years marketing plan of the oil industry are reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Advertisements in newspapers are issued by the oil company concerned inviting applications from persons in respect of locations reserved for the above category of persons. Selection from amongst eligible candidates is done by

the appropriate Oil Selection Board. The oil company concerned then issues a letter of Intent in accordance with the panel recommended by the Oil Selection Board.

(b) The requisite information is given in Statement I, attached

(c) The marketing plans of the oil industry are prepared on a year-to-year basis. The details of dealerships reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the marketing plans upto 1984-85 are given in Statement II, attached. The marketing plan for 1985-86 is being finalised.

Statement-I

<i>S.No. Location</i>	<i>Name of the Person</i>	<i>Category</i>
Retail Outlet		
1. Rasulpur	Shri Budhu Munda	ST
2. Manjhi	Shri Indrajeet Ram	SC
3. Itkimore	Shri Diwakar Minz	ST
4. Torpa	Shri Gladwin Kachhap	ST
5. Lakho	Shri Arun Kumar Paswai	SC
6. Kudra	Shri Ganga Bishnu Ram	SC
7. Bihar Shariff	Shri Premchand Kumar	SC
8. Garkha	Shri Ramji Chowdhry	SC
9. Kudru/Ashoknagar	Shri Vijay Kumar Khaka	ST
10. Bhagwanpur	Shri Ashok Kumar Bhagat	SC
11. Gatua Chowk	Shri Krishna Murari	SC
12. Nagri	Shri Bernat Minz	ST
13. Namkum	Shri Hemant Kachhap	ST
14. Mahendia	Shri Balkishun Ram	SC
15. Khinzar	Shri Ram Baliram	SC
16. Ander (Siwan)	Shri Shyamlal Ram	SC
17. Barbigaha	Shri Jagdish Ram	ST
18. Musabanj	Shri Sunil Kumar Murmu	ST
19. Jinkpari	Shri Devendra Nath Champia	ST
SKO/LDO		
1. Laharia Sarai	Shri Manik Chandlal	SC
2. Chaibasa	Shri Chandra Bhusan Tamsroy	ST
5. Dalsingh Sarai	Shri Ram Sawanth Paswan	SC
4. Nawadah	Shri Ram Naresh Kumar	SC
5. Garkha	Shri Uneshwar Chowdhary	SC
6. Korha	Shri Satya Narain Mahto	SC

LPG

1.	Dumka	Shri Rajendra Kumar Bhagat	ST
2.	Patna	Shri Sohrai Ram	SC
3.	Ranchi	Shri I. Kachap	ST
4.	Gaya	Shri Shaligram Ram	SC
5.	Bokaro	Shri V, Kishore	SC
6.	Dhanbad	Shri Vijoy Kumar Chowdhry	SC
7.	Chas	Shri Laxmi Das	SC
8.	Nawada	Shri Sukhdev Mahtha	SC
9.	Jamshedpur	Shri Surendra Deogam	ST

Statement-II

LPG

S.No. Location

Category

Retail Outlet

1.	Govindpur	SC
2.	Sarai	SC
3.	Simaria	SC
4.	Khatopur	ST
5.	Dhaniawan	SC
6.	Fatwah	SC
7.	Majorganj	SC
8.	Madhupur	ST
9.	Dhuraiya	SC
10.	Musrigharari Chowk	SC
11.	Rajaun	SC
12.	Singhai	SC
13.	Sirdala	SC
14.	Ziradi	ST
15.	Hunterganj	SC
16.	Dakha	SC
17.	Chandan Kyari	SC
18.	Rajganj	ST
19.	Wajirganj	SC
20.	Paribarwa	SC
21.	Jagapatti	SC
22.	Pun Pun	SC

SKO/LDO

1.	Torpa	SC
2.	Sahar	SC
3.	Chandankyari	SC
4.	Simaria	SC
5.	Bero	ST
6.	Pipra	ST
7.	Mukdumpur	ST

1.	Saraikella	ST
2.	Jamshedpur	SC
3.	Baghha	SC
4.	Madhupur	ST
5.	Ghatsila	ST
6.	Mokameh	SC

Employment Potential For Bombay High

1762. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the employment potential created because of oil being struck in Bombay High;

(b) whether the employment potential created is not being made available in a satisfactory manner to Maharashtrians in general and local people in particular; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRE NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). As on 1st March, 1985 the total number of employees in the Bombay Offshore Project of Oil & Natural Gas Commission was 5406 including 2370 belonging to class-III and class-IV.

Direct recruitment of persons to class-III and IV is made from the persons sponsored by the local employment exchanges.

Leakage of Amonia Gas in the atmosphere in Bombay

1763. SHRI DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was leakage of ammonia gas in the atmosphere continuously from 4th March, 1985 in the city of Bombay from the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited at Chembur;

(b) if so, the percentage of ammonia in the atmosphere during the period;

(c) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India Plant at Chembur was shut down for sometime to avoid leakage; and

(d) the cause of ammonia leakage and the measures Government have taken to prevent the same?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Complaints of ammonia smell were made by citizens in various parts of Bombay city on March 3, 5, 10, 12 and were highlighted by the press. The officials of Bombay Municipal Corporation (BEC) and Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) tried to locate the source of the ammonia smell in the atmosphere on the various days. However, it was found difficult to pin-point the exact source. The ammonia smell on 12th March, 1985 near Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) in Chembur has been attributed to emissions from RCF. This was due to inadequate neutralisation of the effluents of the new urea plant for a short period.

(b) In the air sample collected by BMC at 11 pm on 12.3.85, the Chembur air was found to have 20 micrograms ammonia per cubic metre i. e. 0.026 PPM-which is quite low.

(c) The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board felt that some holes in the vent stack of the old urea plant could be a source of ammonia emission and, therefore, advised RCF on 14th March, 1985 to shut down its old urea plant and repair the vent stack. As advised, RCF shut down this plant on the 14th March, repaired the vent stack and restarted the plant on 16th March with the permission of MPCB.

(d) RCF has stepped up arrangement for monitoring ammonia concentration in the effluents from the various plants, and to neutralise them at source (plant) itself if the

concentration is high. Round the clock surveillance by pollution control engineers has been organised. Action has been initiated to set up "environmental circles" in all the plants to create awareness and consciousness among workers and officers for more effective control of ammonia in effluents and emissions. On the advice of MPCB, RCF has taken additional measures which include monitoring of ambient air quality at 4 locations outside the plant, keeping record of the neutralisations of effluents, etc. On the advice of the Control Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, RCF has also agreed to establish three static ambient monitoring stations near the RCF boundaries with automatic alarm system.

Cases pending for Sanctioning of Telephone Exchanges by P.T.C.C. in Himachal Pradesh

1764. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases for clearance by Power and Telecommunication Co-ordination Committee in respect of sanction of Telephone Exchanges are pending and have not been cleared so far during 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details of all such cases, circle-wise and the date w.e.f. which each one of them is pending with the committee;

(c) the steps taken by the committee for early clearance of such cases; and

(d) the data by which all such cases including the one for SAX at Namhol in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh would be cleared and the reasons for delay?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) On date there is no case pending clearance including the one for an SAX at Namhol in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh.

Upgradation of B.P.Os./E.D.S.Os. to the status of departmental sub-offices in Himachal Pradesh

1765. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh have offered to pay the non-refundable contribution in respect of certain Branch Post Offices/Extra Departmental Sub-offices upon their upgradation to the status of Departmental Sub-offices during the year 1984-85.

(b) if so, the details of the cases, District wise, alongwith the amount in each cases;

(c) the action taken by the Post and Telegraph authorities to upgrade these offices

and whether they have since been upgraded; and

(d) if not, the likely date for their upgradation and the reasons for delay?

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

(b) Details of the cases district-wise showing amount of NRC is furnished in Statement attached.

(c) and (d). All the cases as shown in Statement attached stand approved for upgradation but not actually upgraded due to economy orders in force and will be taken up for upgradation after the ban is lifted.

Statement

District-wise details of the offices in which Government of Himachal Pradesh offered to pay NRC during 1984-85 with amount of NRC

Name of Extra departmental branch office/sub-office.	Name of the District	Amount of NRC in rupees
1. Behal	Bilaspur	16,743.60
2. Kandaur	Bilaspur	2,855.72
3. Puhowal	Una	7,232.00
4. Parol	Hamirpur	17,592.72
5. Majherna	Kangra	9,676.80
6. Rey	Kangra	10,876.32
7. Paraur	Kangra	1,706.64
8. Pangana	Mandi	13,009.32
9. Janjheli	Mandi	18,723.60
10. Baghi	Shimla	14,975.96
11. Jangla	Shimla	16,960.66
12. Arsu	Knllu	16,497.64

Rent and Guarantee terms for upgradation of EDBOs/EDSOs

1766. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Extra Departmental Branch Office/Extra Departmental Sub-offices in respect of the upgradation of which the Director of Postal Services, Himachal Pradesh, requested the Government of Himachal Pradesh to pay the rent and guarantee as per loss on upgradation, District-

wise during 1983-84, and 1984-85, alongwith the amount in each case;

(b) the names of such offices for which the State Government accepted the Rent and Guarantee terms and communicated the acceptance to Director, Postal Services;

(c) whether the cases for the remaining EDBOs/EDSOs have been followed up with Himachal Pradesh Government since then; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). District-wise names of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices/Sub-Offices for which DPS Himachal Pradesh referred cases to State Government Himachal Pradesh to pay NRC for upgradation during 1983-84, and 1984-85

and where acceptance communication showing amount of NRC is furnished in the attached Statement.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. State Government has refused to pay NRC in respect of 56 offices.

Statement

Name of the Dist.	Name of the EDBO/EDSO	Amount of NRC	Whether State Govt. agreed to Pay NRC	
Champa Hamirpur	1. Bhallai	11,058.24	State Govt. agreed to Pay NRC	
	1. Kashmir	20,159.40		
	2. Awahdevi	15,380.04		
	3. Harsaur	30,312.72		
	4. Sahori	11,835.72		
	5. Chahutra	13,386.00		
	6. Didwin	12,934.80		
	7. Bamblow	18,539.16		
	8. Parol	17,592.72		—do—
	9. Patta	7,878.24		
	10. Basaral	13,216.48		
	11. Tal	15,001.56		
	12. Bheri	13,522.32		
	13. Sadhial	6,560.52		
	14. Harita	15,006.72		
15. Dhaned	18,773.48			
Una	1. Dhundla	13,993.08	—do—	
	2. Kungret	15,716.80		
	3. Mandli	8,892.32		
	4. Samauli	15,029.28		
	5. Bhadsali	5,967.80		
	6. Palkwah	11,233.44		
	7. Sunkali	13,834.92		
	8. Marwari	11,785.92		
	9. Puhawal	7,232.00		
Bilaspur	1. Bahal	16,743.60	—do—	
	2. Sunharnira	17,105.68		
	3. Amarpur	18,324.36		
	4. Nalti	18,799.44		
	5. Raghunathpur	7,184.40		
	6. Jejwin	12,452.40		
	7. Beri-Rai Zadan	8,854.56		

8. Taliana	14,623.44	State Govt. agreed to pay NRC.
9. Kandraur	2,855.72	
10. Chharol	12,699.60	
11. Bassi Kahloor	17,321.52	

Shimla

1. Baghi	14,975.96	—do—
2. Jangla	16,960.66	—do—
3. Mandholi	19,347.76	—do—
4. Ghanahatt	15,226.72	
5. Cheog	21,757.72	
6. Marog	20,746.48	
7. Sandhoo	10,414.24	
8. Shillaroo	17,717.68	
9. Deorikhaneti	23,623.12	
10. Peha Balsan	23,216.80	
11. Chharla	15,632.68	
12. Rohni	18,048.24	
13. Kafri	22,750.12	
14. Munda	21,434.36	
15. Bharari	17,662.00	
16. Gumma	18,720.40	
17. Jubbar Hatti	23,373.65	
18. Babli	18,463.24	
19. Jaura	19,163.32	
20. Sharamhal Camp	16,161.04	
21. Kowar	2,824.16	
22. Mandol	19,929.28	
23. Balog	30,089.68	
24. Abarhal	2,956.96	
25. Dharampur Medhar	1,959.52	
26. Sarog	21,307.72	
27. Summerkot	21,220.12	
28. Jarol	18,300.04	
29. Deloth	21,473.80	
30. Dclothi	19,110.04	
31. Taklech	22,940.72	
32. Sarain	28,019.41	
33. Siharoih	22,957.43	
34. Charoli	26,159.08	

Kangra

1. Rey	10,876.32	State Govt. agreed to pay NRC
2. Balakruppy	6,108.60	
3. Dramna	20,965.20	
4. Katlu	17,052.12	

	5. Upper Lamba Gram	7,501.68	State Govt. agreed to
	6. Kosri	16,194.36	pay NRC.
	7. Sagoor	15,383.40	
	8. Dagoli	14,114.88	
	9. Majherna	9,476.80	
	10. Paraur	1,706.64	—do—
	11. Rakkar	11,272.80	
	12. Bari	14,625.00	
	13. Ghatti Bijwan	15,372.96	
	14. Upperli Kothi	14,547.24	
	15. Sunhara	13,378.00	
	16. Niar BS	13,343.28	
	17. Bagli	12,809.28	
	18. Kiloha	12,161.16	
	19. Bharoli Kunthiara	14,610.48	
	20. Nandpur Bhatoli	17,350.92	
	21. Kathog	13,098.24	
	22. Guler	8,679.00	
	23. Kherian	15,390.12	
	24. Munar	6,273.48	
	25. Kangra Town	14,490.96	
	26. Majhin	13,834.20	
	27. Naleti	15,185.28	
Mandi	1. Pandol	21,659.04	
	2. Bali Chowki	12,746.16	—do—
	3. Pagana	13,009.32	—do—
	4. Mahadev	15,942.60	
	5. Gopalpur	13,337.68	
	6. Darang	14,068.40	
	7. Gaggal	12,837.48	
	8. Makrori	11,217.09	
	9. Jangheli	18,723.60	—do—
	10. Ootpur	10,995.24	
	11. Thona	17,008.80	
	12. Bhararoo	12,236.32	
Kullu	1. Jaree	15,262.92	
	2. Bhang	12,021.84	
	3. Gara Goshain	15,169.20	
	4. Jagat Sukh	12,545.25	
	5. Goshani	17,850.00	
	6. Arsu	16,497.64	
Sirmaur	1. Haripur	19,297.48	
	2. Charana	13,070.80	

Licensed and Installed capacity of Distilleries

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : According to the information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations the positions in this regard is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Position of distillation capacity as on January, 1984 and January, 1985

1. Andhra Pradesh

	(in lakh litres) Distillation Capacity	
	January, 1984	January, 1985
1. Govt. Power Alcohol Factory, Bodhan	117.50	137.700
2. Govt. Distillery, Chagalla	58.75	64,260
3. Govt. Distillery, Kamareddy	28.20	28.775
4. Anakapalli Coop. Sugar, Thummpala	7.75	8.415
5. K.C.P. Limited, Vuyyury	77.55	84.15
6. Deccan Sugars & Abkari Co. Ltd., Samalkot	25.25	26.775
7. Sri Sarnaraya Sugar Ltd. Chellury	42.30	44.37
8. Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tanaku	42.30	44.37
9. Kirlampudi Sugar Ltd., Tanaku	28.20	29.035
10. Sreenivasa Distilleries (P) Ltd. Chittor	42.30	44.37
11. Liquors India (P) Ltd., Hyderabad	40.89	50.40
12. Hindustan Polymers, Vizag	103.40	107.10
13. Indira Distillery, Tanaku	42.30	44.37
14. Hanumanthkalivaraprasod Babu Chemicals (P) Ltd., Krishna	42.30	44.37
15. O. S. Distilleries, Renigunta, Chittor	24.67	34.425
TOTAL	724.26	791.685

2. Assam

16. Assam Cooperative Sugar Mills Ltd.	16.00	16.00
TOTAL	16.00	16.00

3. Bihar

17. Lauriya Distillery	90.00	90.00
18. Mirganj Distillery	75.00	75.00
19. Marhowrah Distillery	27.00	27.00
20. Maccowell Distillery	48.00	48.00
21. Ranchi Distillery	20.00	20.00
22. Nankatiganj Distillery	8.10	68.10
23. Sultanganj Distillery	24.00	24.00
24. Manpur Distillery	10.00	10.00
25. Paohrukhi Distillery	40.00	40.00
TOTAL	402.10	402.10

4. Gujarat

26. Yeast Alcohol Enzymes Ltd., Palitana	150.00	—
27. Gujchem Distillery, Valsad	190.00	190.00
28. Bileswar Khand Udyog Khedat Sahakari Mandi Ltd., Kodiner	54.00	54.00
29. Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda	33.00	33.00
30. Amit alcohol & Carbon Dioxide, Valsad	60.00	60.00
31. Cellulose Products of India, Ankleshwar	100.00	100.00
32. Chalthan Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandi, Chalthan	81.00	81.00

TOTAL	668.00	518.00
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5. Goa, Daman & Diu

33. Jupiter Distillery	9.90	9.90
34. Royal Distillery, Daman	9.90	9.90
35. Daman Distillery, Daman	0.66	0.66
36. Govt. Distillery, Daman	0.66	0.66
37. Kalpana Distillery, Diu	2.20	2.20
38. Govt. Distillery, Diu	0.33	0.33
39. McDowell & Co. Ltd., Goa	4.40	4.40
40. Bharath (Goa) Fruit Dist., Goa	0.22	0.22

TOTAL	20.27	28.27
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6. Haryana

41. Haryana Distillery, Yamuna Nagar	67.50	67.50
42. Panipat Co-op. Distillery, Panipat	45.00	45.00
43. Associated Distillery, Hissar	—	75.00

TOTAL	112.50	187.50
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7. Himachal Pradesh

44. Ranger Breweries, UNA, Mehatpur	11.00	11.00
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TOTAL	11.00	11.00
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8. Kerala

45. Cooperarive Sugar Ltd., Paighat	27.00	27.00
46. Travancore Sugars & Chemicals, Thiruvalla	13.20	13.20
47. McDowell & Co. Ltd., Sherthalai	21.90	21.90
48. Poleone Distillery, Chalakudy	16.42	16.42

TOTAL	78.52	78.52
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9. Karnataka

49. Mysore Sugar Co. Ltd., Mandya	131.40	131.40
50. Pampassar Distillery, Bellary	109.50	109.50
51. Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Belgaum	132.24	132.24
52. H.S S.K.N. Sankeshwar, Belgaum	197.10	197.10
53. Indian Brewery & Distillery Ltd. Bidar	65.70	65.70
54. Ravindra & Co. (P) Ltd., Bihar	16.42	16.42
55. Gauri Industries, Kolar	32.05	32.05
56. Wanivilas Coop. Sugar Feactory, Chitradurga	66.43	66.43
57. Khoday Distilleries Ltd., Bangalore	73.00	73.00
58. Gemini Distilleries, Bangalore	47.45	47.45
59. Kap Chem Ltd., Mysore	100.00	100.00
60. Pandavapura SSK Ltd., Mandya	109.50	109.50
61. Malaprabha Coop. Sugar Factory, Belgaum	98.55	98.55
62. Distilleries Co. P. Ltd., Shimoga	135.00	135.00
63. Somlya Organic Chemical Ltd., Bijapur	81.00	81.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	1396.14	1396.14
	<hr/>	<hr/>

10. Punjab

64. Jagatjit Industries, Hamira	103.00	103.00
65. Khasa Distillery Co. Khasa	100.00	100.00
66. Patiala Distillers & Manufacturers Main (Patiala)	40.00	40.00
67 Punjab Khand Udyog, Gurdaspur	60.00	60.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	303.00	303.00
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11. Nagaland

68. Nagaland Distillery, Dimapur	13.50	13.50
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TOTAL	13.50	13.50
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12. Orissa

69. Jeypore Sugar Co. (Rayagoda Distillery)	7.20	7.20
70. Aska Distillery	30.00	30.00
71. Suidihi Distillery	16.00	19.50
72. Bishandayal Distiller, Jharsuguda	5.00	5.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	60.20	61.70
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13. Maharashtra

73. Welchandnagar Industries, Pune	66.00	60.00
74. Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Kohlapur	135.00	75.00
75. Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate	68.20	54.55
76. Tilaknagar distillery	60.00	48.60
77. Shetkari S.S.K. Ltd.	135.00	135.00
78. Somaiya Organo Ltd.	120.00	100.00
79. Polycheme Ltd.	90.90	90.90
80. Pravari S.S.K. Ltd.	180.00	90.07
81. Rahuri S.S.K. Ltd.	90.00	90.00
82. United Coop. Dist.	45.00	45.00
83. Krishna S.S.K. Ltd.	120.00	128.00
84. Chitali Distillery	150.00	150.00
85. Panchganga S.S.K.	90.00	135.00
86. Maharashtra Dist.	27.00	27.00
87. Satpuda Tari Pasisar	45.00	135.00
88. Walwa S.S.K. Ltd.	225.00	135.00
89. Niphad S.S.K.	135.00	135.00
90. Kosang Coop. Distillery	72.00	68.00
91. Nira Valley	75.00	75.00
92. Terna S.S.K. Ltd.	81.00	81.00
93. Datta S.S.K. Ltd.	90.00	90.00
94. Dahisar Distillery	18.00	17.60
95. Vasant S.S.K. Ltd.	90.00	90.00
96. Girna S.S.K. Ltd.	45.00	45.00
97. Siddeshwar S.S.K. Ltd.	90.00	90.00
98. Sangamner Bhog	—	90.00
99. Yeshwant S.S.K.	—	90.00
100. Sanjivani S.S.K.	—	120.00
101. Jamner Sugarcane	—	7.90
TOTAL	2343.10	2498.55

14. Pondicherry

102. Pondicherry Distillers Ltd.	18.00	20.00
TOTAL	18.00	20.00

15. Madhya Pradesh

103. Ratlam Alcohol Plant	45.00	45.00
104. Chattisgarh Distillery	43.00	43.00
105. Seoni ..	36.00	36.50
106. Barwaha ..	23.00	23.72
107. Dhar ..	36.00	33.00
108. Gwalior Dist.	20.00	20.00
109. Ujjain ..	11.00	11.50
110. Bhopal ..	20.00	20.00
111. Nowgong ..	7.50	7.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	241.50	240.22
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16. Rajasthan

112. Mewar Distilleries & Chem. Work Bhupalsagar	30.00	30.00
113. Distillery Ganganagar	44.00	44.00
114. Distillery Atry	11.00	11.00
115. Udaipur Distillery, Udaipur	18.00	18.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	103.00	103.00
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17. Tamil Nadu

116. Trichy Distilleries & Chemical	136.00	136.00
117. Arvind Distillery	132.00	132.00
118. Cimbatore Alcohol & Chemical	163.30	163.30
119. Southern Agri Furane Industries	13.50	13.50
120. E.I.D. Parry	76.00	76.00
121. Varion Chemical & Distilleries	25.50	106.50
122. Sakthi Sugars Ltd.	180.00	180.00
123. Chemplast	110.00	148.50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	836.30	955.80
	<hr/>	<hr/>

18. West Bengal

124. Carew & Co,	30.00	30.00
125. Shaw Wallace & Co.	24.00	24.00
126. Eastern Distilleries	19.50	19.50
127. Prakash Distil.	19.50	19.50
128. Serampore Distl.	18.00	18.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	111.00	111.00
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19. Uttar Pradesh

129. Ajudhia Distillery	180.00	180.00
130. Daurala "	255.00	450.00
131. Hargaon "	115.30	115.30
132. Rampur "	260.00	260.00
133. Shamli "	54.60	54.60
134. Captainganj "	300.00	300.00
135. Bahari "	270.00	270.00
136. Barari "	102.28	102.28
137. M M B Lucknow	38.97	38.97
138. Cooperative Distl.	18.81	18.81
139. Central Distl.	109.00	109.00
140. Gola Distl.	255.00	250.00
141. Pilkhani Distl.	109.20	109.20
142. Seohara Distl.	120.12	120.12
143. Simbhoulī Dist.	136.36	136.36
144. Narang "	73.71	73.71
145. Mansoorpur "	81.90	81.90
146. Modi "	45.50	45.50
147. Unnao "	47.75	47.75
148. Mohannagar "	42.20	42.80
149. Rosa "	25.46	45.46
150. Doon Valley "	20.46	20.46
151. Bazpur Distl.	150.00	150.00
152. P.V.K. Distl.	110.00	110.00
153. Vam Organics	159.00	159.00
154. Majhola Organics	90.00	90.00
	TOTAL	
	3190.42	3380.42

**Losses in Public Sector Industries
under the Ministry**

1768. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Sector Undertakings
under his Ministry are incurring losses;

(b) if so, the names of such units and
the losses incurred by each unit during the
years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(c) whether Government have set up
any expert committee to know the causes of
these losses; if so, their findings; and

(d) the steps being taken to minimise
the losses and make these units profitable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-
PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAM-
MAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.
Some of the Public Sector Undertakings
under the administrative control of the
Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs
have been incurring losses. A statement
showing losses incurred by these undertakings
during the years 1982-83; 1983-84 and 1984-85
(provisional upto December, 1984), is
attached.

(c) The Planning Commission set up a
Committee to go into the working of some
of the public sector undertakings under the
Department of Heavy Industry. The Commit-
tee's findings broadly covered suggestions
for grant of financial relief to public sector

undertakings, re-structuring of some of the units and measures for strengthening the internal working of the units.

So far as the undertakings under the Department of Industrial Development are concerned, the Government had set up an Expert Committee in 1983 to study the ways and means of making Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd. (TAFCO) economically viable and the Expert Committee had suggested diversification of the product mix and also suggested that TAFCO should set up a modern chrome leather plant with a minimum capacity of 10 TPD.

(d) The performance of all the undertakings is continuously reviewed. Following are some of the factors which have affected the financial performance of the undertakings to a varying degree :

- (a) Shortage of power.
- (b) Shortage of raw materials and coal.

- (c) Low/uneven order book position.
- (d) Paucity of working capital.
- (e) Low capacity utilisation due to old/obsolete plant and machinery.
- (f) Continuing old liabilities of taken over sick units.

Various steps taken to minimise these losses and to improve the performance of these undertakings include modernisation and replacement of old plant and machinery gradually on a regular and planned basis, installation of DG sets to overcome power shortage and urging State Electricity Boards to give more power, diversification into newer areas of manufacture, provision of funds by Government to meet working capital requirement to the extent possible and providing assistance in meeting their raw material inputs, technology upgradation and revamping the product-mix and closer monitoring of production for enabling timely remedial measures etc.

Statement

Department of Industrial Development

(Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Undertaking	Losses incurred during		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (provisional upto Dec., '84)
1.	Bharat Leather corpn. Ltd.	42.17	37.15	—
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	245.07	260.73	235.62
3.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	—	—	50.900
4.	Cycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	352.00	458.00	207.00
5.	Hindustan Paper Corpn. Ltd.	1690.00	3077.00	2095.00
6.	(a) Hindustan Salts Ltd.	16.19	33.04	6.77
	(b) Sambhar Salts Ltd.	47.87	8.66	4.15
7.	National Instruments Ltd,	148.49	172.39	170.80
8.	National Bicycle Corpn. of India Ltd.	272.61	243.00	156.00
9.	National Industrial Development Corpn. Ltd.	10.24	—	—
10.	Tannery and Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	506.68	679.34	572.63
11.	Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd.	—	—	520.87*

*Tyre Corpn. of India Ltd. was incorporated on 24.2.1984.

Department of Heavy Industry

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Undertaking	Losses Incurred during		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional upto Dec. 1984.)
1.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	505	70	343
2.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	112	135	135
3.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	70	—	75
4.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engg. Ltd.	178	239	130
5.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	4,796	5,190	4,477
6.	Jessop & Co. Ltd.	447	393	393
7.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	1,007	792	785
8.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	362	477	385
9.	Scooters India Ltd.	711	1,223	1,140
10.	Treveni Structurals Ltd.	483	311	148
11.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	116	30	82
12.	Engineering Projects (I) Ltd.	1,883	3,142	1,620
13.	*Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.	—	—	50 (anticipated loss for 1984-85)

*Became PSU in July, 1984.

Hydro-cracking Technology for Karnal Refinery

1769. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a multi-million dollar order for a hydro-cracker unit is expected to be placed shortly for the Karnal refinery;

(b) if so, the reason why Government have opted for the hydrocracking technology in preference to catcracking;

(c) whether hydro-cracking technology would be preferred for other refineries also in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) A

hydro-cracker unit for producing maximum middle distillates is included in the processing scheme of Karnal project, which has been approved by the Government in September, 1984

(b) Hydrocracking technology has been opted in preference to catalytic cracking for the following reasons :

- i) Hydrocracking technology yields maximum middle distillates which are in short supply in the country and minimum naphtha, which is in surplus.
- ii) Products from hydrocracker are superior in quality and thus can be used to upgrade other products available in the refinery.
- iii) Hydrocracking technology provides wide flexibility in product mix.

(c and d). Yes Sir, wherever expansions of the refineries are considered.

[Translation]

Fall in production in Gorakhpur Fertilizer Factory

1770. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production has been falling day by day in Gorakhpur Fertilizer factory ;

(b) if so, the extent to which production fell short of the installed capacity during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) the reason for fall in production ; and

(d) the measures being taken to improve the position ?

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

(b) The capacity utilisation of the Gorakhpur Fertilizer Unit was 56.61% during 1982-83, 62.13% during 1983-84 and is 62.89% during 1984-85.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A phased replacement programme for unserviceable equipment and machinery has been initiated.

[English]

Big Industrial Units lying sick

1771. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the big industrial units in different States which have fallen sick and have been closed down ;

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless as a result thereof ;

(c) since when they have been closed down and the reasons for their closure ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken for the revival of those sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) . Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are being collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Latest available statewide data on large sick units as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are shown in the enclosed statement. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of individual constituents of the banks. Data on workers affected in sick units is not collected by Reserve Bank of India.

(c) A number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for closure of industrial units in the country. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) Revival of sick industrial units is considered by administrative Ministries, State 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. 1985.

Statement

Large Sick Units as at the end of December, 1983

<i>State and Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>
West Bengal	112
Maharashtra	100
Uttar Pradesh	54
Gujarat	45
Tamil Nadu	44
Karnataka	29
Andhra Pradesh	19
Madhya Pradesh	20

Kerala	16
Bihar	13
Haryana	12
Rajasthan	7
Goa	5
Orissa	4
Punjab	5
Assam	2
Delhi	1
Pondichery	3
Himachal Pradesh	—
Jammu and Kashmir	—
Chandigarh	—
Meghalaya	—
Nagaland	—
Tripura	—
Dadar, Nagar Haveli	—
Andaman and Nikobar	—
Mizoram	—
Total :	<u>491</u>

Reduction in Import Duty on components of mechanical and Quartz watches

1772. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the import duty on components of mechanical and quartz analog wrist watches required for the manufacture or assembly of such wrist watches ;

(b) the number and name of the companies which are engaged in the manufacture of watches in the country ;

(c) how far it will affect the price of the watches; and

(d) whether Government will consider to reduce the prices of wrist watches to avoid smuggling of watches in the country ?

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

(b) Two statements I and II are attached.

(c) The reduction in Import Duty on components and parts of mechanical and Quartz Watches was announced only on 28th February, 1985. It is too early to have an assessment of its effect on the price of watches.

(d) There is no statutory control on the prices of watches. However, it is expected that there will be a voluntary reduction in the prices of watches as a result of the duty concessions which will in turn reduce the extent of smuggling.

Statement-I

List of Watch Manufacturers in Organised Sector

1. M/s. HMT Ltd., 36. Cunningham Road. Bangalore.
2. Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd., P.B. No. 1927, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-500 018.
3. M/s. Indo-French Time Industries Ltd., 12, Udyognagar, Goregaon (West), P.B. No. 7526, Bombay.
4. M/s. Hedge and Golay Ltd., 17/11 Palace Road, Bangalore.
5. M/s. Sondhi Tressa Time Industries Pvt Ltd., 13/14, Jilmil Industrial Estate, Shahdara, Delhi-110 032.
6. M/s. Sandoz (India) Watch Industries, N-87, Panchila Park, New Delhi.
7. M/s. Indo-Swiss Time Ltd., New Shopping Complex, Defence Colony, Opp. Moolchand Hospital, New Delhi.
8. M/s. Jayna Time Industries, 7/25, Dariyaganj, New Delhi
9. M/s. Camy India, 78/78-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Post Box No. 3332; Bombay.
10. M/s. Purewal and Associates Ltd., Jubber- 173 202, Dt. Solan.
11. M/s Amar Watches Pvt. Ltd., 629-A, J.S.S. Road, Dhobitalao, Bombay.

Statement-II

List of small scale sector watch manufacturing units Reporting Production

1. M/s. Ashoka Watch Co.,
E-1, Unit, Govt. Indl. Estate, P.O.
Garangopur, Nizamabad (A.P.).
2. M/s. Accu Times,
V. Chak Gujran,
P.O. Planwala,
Distt, Hoshiarpur.
3. M/s. Aggarwal Engg. Inds.,
D-118, Dr. Kitchloo Ngr.,
Ludhiana,
4. M/s. Anant Rai B. Mehta,
Shed No. C-IB/73,
G.I.D.C. Estate,
VAPI, Gujarat
5. M/s. Alka Watches Pvt. Ltd.,
Begum Bridge
Meerut, U.P.
6. M/s. Astra Watches,
978, Sector 14,
Mehrauli Road,
Gurgaon, Haryana.
7. M/s. Asran! Time Inds.,
Station Road, Katni M.P.
8. M/s. Aishwarya Enterprises,
Hemavathi Watch Complex,
Hassan, Karnataka.
9. M/s. Aristo Time,
Abbasbhai Mulla Bldg.,
190, Main Road, Opp. Market,
Vapi, Gujarat.
10. M/s. Bihar Time Ind.,
Qazi Tola, Arrah, Bihar.
11. M/s. Bharat Time Inds.,
Chambaghat, Solan, H.P.
12. M/s. Bharat Mechanical Watches,
Sethi Niwas, Deoghat,
PO, Saproon, Solah, H.P.
13. M/s. Bhupindra Time Inds.,
Old Bus Stand,
Dhaulpur, Rajasthan.
14. M/s. Balbandhoo,
B/36, I.E. Mapuca
Goa.
15. M/s. Crown Watches,
D-13, Bholav Indl. Estate,
Bholav, District,
Barauch-Gujarat.
16. M/s. Cikesha Corpn.,
16-18, Abdul Rehman St.,
Bombay.
17. M/s. Climax Time Inds.,
701, Sector 14,
Gurgaon, Haryana
18. M/s. Cherupushpa Time Industries,
Dalai Kerala.
19. M/s. Diamond Time Inds.,
131, Navin Market,
Kanpur, U.P.
20. M/s. Diamond Watch Inds.,
27, Ravibeth, Sholapur,
Maharashtra
21. M/s. Deccan Watch Inds.,
39, Railway Link,
Sholapur, Maharashtra.
22. M/s. Dewan Chand & Co.
Sadar Ambala Cantt.
23. M/s. Expo Time Inds.,
38, Navin Market,
Manpur, U.P.
24. M/s. Firayalal Time Inds.,
266/15, Main Road,
Ranchi, Bihar.
25. M/s. Goel India,
78-A, Abdul Rehman St ,
Bombay.
26. M/s. Garg Traders,
Bhatinda,
Punjab-8.
27. M/s. Global Enterprises,
K-59, Sarala Nagar,
Ludhiana, Punjab.
28. M/s. Globus Time Inds.,
A/7-C, Commercial Estate,
Civil Township,
Rourkela, Orissa.
29. M/s. Gem watch Mfg. Inds.,
Shed No.296-D, P.O. Bhawodi,
Distt. Alwar, Rajasthan.
30. M/s. Hindustan Time Inds.,
SCO No. 31, Sector 17-E,
Chandigarh.

31. M/S. Himachal Time Inds.,
4(Ground Floor),
Electronics Complex,
Chambaghat, Solan, H.P.
32. M/s. Him New Time Inds.,
Chambaghat, Solan, H.P.
33. M/s. Hema Watch Industries,
1673, Northern Extn.,
Hassan, Karnataka.
34. M/s. H.J. Parikh,
Rabindra Nath Tagore Rd.,
Jantar Compound,
Surendra Nagar, Gujarat.
35. M/s. Hitkari Jain Inds.,
21, Friends Colony,
Gali No.3, G.T. Road, Delhi.
36. M/s. Hindustan Watch Factory,
6, Subhan Nagar,
Rakab Ganj, Lucknow.
37. M/s. Indo-Swiss Time Inds.,
Variety Square,
Nagpur, Maharashtra.
38. M/s. Kashind Horological
Industries (P) Ltd.,
Natipara, Srinagar.
39. M/s. Kens Time Inds.,
T.B. Road,
Kottayam, Kerale
40. M/s. Kala Trading Agencies,
C-28, Indl. Estate,
Thattachavadi,
Pondicherry.
41. M/s. Kaveri Engineers,
6/9, Kirtinagar Indl. Area,
New Delhi.
42. M/s. Kamal Time Inds.,
Station Road,
Katni (M.P.)
43. M/s. Kotak Watch Inds.,
Rajwara, Khariar Road,
Dist. Kalahandi, Orissa.
44. M/s. Laxmi Watch Inds.,
Hemvati Watch Complex,
Hassan, Karnataka.
45. M/s. Leoleena (India),
6/9, Kirti Nagar Indl. Area,
New Delhi.
46. M/s. M.M. Singh & Sons,
Imphal, Manipur.
47. M/s. Mysore Time Inds.,
10-First Main Road,
Gandhinagar, Bangalore.
48. M/s. Modern Electronics,
G.T. Road, Sonapat,
Kundli, Haryana.
49. M/s. M.R. Verma & Bros.,
Bazar Mai Sevan,
Amritsar.
50. M/s. Radhav Time Inds.,
Station Road,
Katni, M.P.
51. M/s. Master Watch Inds.,
Unit No, 1,
Kashipur, U. P.
52. M/s. Master Time Inds.,
Unit No.2,
Rampur, U.P.
53. M/s. Nivino Time Inds.,
Station Road,
Katni, M.P.
54. M/s. Narayan Time Inds.,
Station Road,
Katni, M.P.
55. M/s. Narayan Watch Co.,
4, Guru Teg Bahadur Mkt.,
Clock Tower, Ludhiana.
56. M/s. New Time,
Bansal Lodge,
Chambaghat, Solan.
57. M/s. Nivea Time,
Unit No. 5, Roshan Manjil,
Main Road, Damman.
58. M/s. Olympic Time (India)
(Pvt.) Ltd.,
184, Abu Lane,
Meerur, U.P.
59. M/s. Premier Watch Inds.,
3037, Gandhi Road,
Nagin Pole, Ahmedabad-1.
60. M/s. Pearl Time Industry,
7, Indl. Estate,
Dbarampur.

61. M/s. Packard Time (P) Ltd.,
7th Mile Stone,
146, G.T. Road, Sahibabad (U.P.).
62. M/s. Prakash Time Inds.,
Outside Suraj Pole,
Udaipur, Rajasthan.
63. M/s. Rajasthan Watch Mfrs ,
D-468B Road 9A,
Vishwakarma Indl. Estate,
Jaipur.
64. M/s. Regal Time Inds.,
136-14/72, Indl. Estate,
Chandighrh.
65. M/s. Rodenia (India),
6/9, Kirti Ngr. Indl. Area,
New Delhi.
66. M/s. Ruby,
6/9, Kirti Ngr. Indl. Area,
New Delhi.
67. M/s. Raghbir Watch Co.,
Vir Marg, Jammu.
68. M/s. Raghav Electronics
Industries (P) Lrd.,
A-1/117, Safdarjang Enclave,
New Delhi.
69. M/s. Standard Watch Co.,
Indl. Estate,
Sopore, J & K.
70. M/s. Saraswati Time Inds.,
4, Evening Bazar Road,
Madras.
71. M/s. Shah Commercial,
4th Floor, 104, Dhanji St.,
Bombay.
72. M/s. South India Watch Inds.
(P) Ltd.,
Elect. & Electronics Indl.
Estate, Hosur-Tamil Nadu.
73. M/s. Super Times (India),
Ganeshpura, Jabbar Singh Rd.,
Morena, M.P.
74. M/s. Sarwa Time Inds.,
G.T. Road, Ballabgarh,
Haryana.
75. M/s. Satish C. Shah,
125, Indl. Estate,
Silvassa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
76. M/s. Subhas Watch Indy.,
Janata Shopping Centre,
85, Navipeth,
Solapur, Maharashtra.
77. M/s. Towa Clock & Tools (P) Ltd.,
Towa Mension,
City Station Road, Raipur.
78. M/s. Technica Watches,
Chambaghat, Solan, H.P.
79. M/s. Taito Watch Mfg. Indy.,
Tripolia Bazar,
Jaipur.
80. M/s. Tawi Watch Industry,
168, Panjithirthi,
Jammu.
81. M/s. Uttam Industry (P) Ltd.,
23/1, Crescent Road,
Bangalore,
Karnataka.
82. M/s. Vikas Watch Mfg. Indy.,
Police Chowk,
Chandika Tassal, Jaipur.
83. M/s. Vijay Watch Inds.,
Diwan Mohalla Road,
Sirghat, Patna City,
Patna, Bihar.
84. M/s. Verma Enterprises,
The Mall,
Solan, H.P.
85. M/s. Watchland Corpn.,
Janata Shopping Centre,
85, Navi Peth,
Solapur, Maharashtra.

Patent Protection

1773. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE) has urged Government for greater patent protection; 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). The National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs (NAYE) has submitted a memorandum to the Mini-

ster of State for Science and Technology urging the Govt. to initiate and support measures aimed at providing small enterprises with the advantages of a greater range of legal protection for their inventions than has been the case in the past.

In the said memorandum basically two main points have been raised namely :

- (i) easy access to information on technical development by establishing decentralised patent data bank linked to a central bank through computerised system; and
- (ii) expansion of legal protection for invention above and beyond existing procedures and strengthening of legal safeguards for other industrial achievements.

As regards the first point, there are patent Inspection Centres in various parts of the country at different places and these centres provide free of charge access to the Patent Literature made available by the Patent Office to these Centres. In addition, the Centralised Patent Information System (PIS) has recently been established at Nagpur to meet specific requirements regarding patent information. This centre is in the process of being fully developed and as such the question of decentralised patent data bank linked to a central data bank through computerised system does not arise at present. When the PIS is fully developed, this facility will be available.

Regarding the second point, the Patents Act, 1970, which repealed the Patents and Designs Act, 1911, came into force on the 20th April, 1972. This Act does not discriminate between small scale industries, medium scale industries and large enterprises. All applicants for patents are treated alike and the rights, which accrue after the grant of patent, are also the same.

Post Offices opened during Sixth Five Year Plan

1774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Office opened Circle-wise (State-wise in case of multi-State Circles) during each year of the Sixth Five Year Plan

and the details of such cases, with names in 1983-84 and 1984-85?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

IBM and Coca Cola

1775. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two multi-national US giants—the International Business Machines and Coca Cola—outside from India in 1977—are looking for returning to this country;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has not accepted their plea and has decided against them;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the matter is still under consideration or final decision has been conveyed to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs.

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

Losses Suffered by Fertilizer Corporation of India

1776. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India's turn-over has improved considerably at major plants;

(b) if so, whether the losses which the Corporation had faced during the last year have been considerably reduced;

(c) if so, whether during the first ten months of the current financial year, the Corporation has reduced losses by nearly 28 per cent as compared to 1983-84;

(d) the stern measures being considered to reduce the losses and also to get profit from these Units; and

(e) the extent to which the measures taken have borne fruits ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There has been steady improvement in the turnover of the operating units of the Corporation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the first ten months of the current financial year (April 1984 to January 1985), the Corporation's losses are less by 25.27% (provisional figures), as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

(d) The following steps are being taken to improve the performance of the Corporation :

1. **Sindri Modernisation :** The equipment problems in Syn. Gas Compressor, Co-conversion Section and Revex Boxes in Air separation Unit are proposed to be attended to during the annual turn-around in May-June, 1985.

2. **Gorakhpur :** A phased programme for replacement of unserviceable equipment and machinery has been initiated.

3. **Ramagundam and Talchar :** (i) BHEL Specialists are being engaged for overcoming the problems of vibration in air-compressors and turbines, leakages in regenerators in air separation plant and frequent failure of boilers due to leakages on economiser, super heater and wall tubes; and (ii) Long-term measures required to remove the constraints in production have been identified based on the recommendations of a High Level Technical Committee. The Company has also submitted a proposal for an end-to-end survey of the plants.

(e) Remedial measures already taken have led to increase in production and the company has reduced losses by about Rs. 19 crores during the period April 1984 to January 1985 as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

Shortage of Nitric Acid

1777. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have convened a high-level meeting to consider the difficulties being faced by chemical and drug units due to shortage of nitric acid; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the high-level meeting and the steps being taken to reduce the nitric acid shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The shortage of Nitric Acid is due to the partial disruption of production in one of the three Nitric Acid manufacturing units of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers (RCF), Bombay. RCF have been advised to ensure that sufficient Nitric Acid is made available to meet the essential requirements of the priority Nitric Acid user industries by revising the production plan. They are making suitable arrangements accordingly to relieve the shortage. The position in this regard is being reviewed from time to time.

Search for Oil Reserves in North-Eastern Region

1778. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploratory drilling will be undertaken in 6.57 lakh meters through 165 wells by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission under a massive search for more oil reserves in the North-Eastern region during the Seventh Five Year plan;

(b) if so, whether this includes Commission's ambitious exploratory work forming parts of its 20 year long term conceptual Plan;

(c) if so, the main target of main exploratory drilling;

(d) whether the identified field surveys and exploratory drilling planned for the next five years are expected to generate enough prospects and add to already existing belts known to be bearing oil and gas structure; and

(e) if so, the plans that will be undertaken for massive research for oil reserves during 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d). The details of the exploratory programme to be undertaken by ONGC in the North-Eastern region during the Seventh Five Year Plan will be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

(e) During the year 1985-86, the following programmes of exploration are envisaged

by the ONGC in Upper Assam, Nagaland and Cachar :

- (a) Geological Surveys (Party Years) 4
 (b) Gravity Magnetic Surveys (Party Years) 1
 (c) Seismic Surveys (Party Years) 12
 (d) Exploratory drilling
 (i) Metrage 64610
 (ii) No. of wells 22

Construction of new Post and Telegraph Offices in Rajnandgaon (M.P.)

1779. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for constructing new Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in the district headquarters of Rajnandgaon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the construction of Post Offices is likely to start ?

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

(b) Not applicable.

Use of mobile polling booths in Elections

1780. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the February (1985) Assembly elections, mobile polling booths had to be arranged for the voters in the eastern embankment of the Kosi river in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether mobile polling booths in Bihar were an experiment and more such polling booths are proposed to be arranged in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The Election Commissions which has been consulted in the matter has informed that the required information is being collected from the State and that the exercise will take some more time. The information which the Election Commission will make available after completing such exercise will be laid on the Table of the House immediately after receipt of the same.

Import of Paper and Newsprint

1781. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand of paper and newsprint in the country at present; and

(b) the total quantity of paper and newsprint imported during 1982, 1983 and 1984 and the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Demand for paper and paper board by end of 1984-85 is estimated at 15.40 lakh tonnes and that of newsprint during 1984-85 at 3.85 lakh tonnes.

(b) The total quantity of paper and newsprint imported and the value thereof is as follows :

Year	White Printing Paper		Newsprint	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. crores)
1981-82	43,080	28.01	300,526	154.66
1982-83	5,766	3.74	200,012	108.94
1983-84	3,903	2.17	193,707	99.98
1984-85	Nil	Nil	193,325 (April Dec.)	111.61 (Prov)

Apart from the above, import of small quantity of newsprint and printing under REP and special varieties of paper takes place.

Drilling in Cachar District of Assam

1782. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rigs¹ operating in Cachar district of Assam;

(b) the target of drilling fixed by Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Cachar district during 1982, 1983 and 1984;

- (c) the achievements during the period;
- (d) the reasons for not achieving the target; and
- (e) the steps Government have taken to remove the bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Two.

(b) and (c). The targets are fixed financial year-wise. The target of drilling during the last three financial years and the corresponding achievements are as follows :

	<i>Metreage drilled</i>	
	Targets	Actuals
1982-83	2908	642
1983-84	2200	1196
1984-85	3789	2407
		(upto 22-3-85)

(d) The main reasons are :

- (i) down-hole complications caused by difficult subsurface conditions.
- (ii) difficult logistics.
- (iii) difficult location of structures like hilly terrain or low marshy areas, etc.

(e) The steps inter-alia include modernization of equipment, training of personnel and efforts with concerned organisations to strengthen bridges to facilitate movement of rigs and heavy equipment.

Opening New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices

1783. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) the criteria adopted for opening of a new post office or telegraph office in the country;
- (b) the number of new Post Offices and Telegraph Offices opened in the country during 1984 particularly in Orissa;
- (c) whether any survey has been conducted for opening the new Post Offices and

Telegraph Offices in the country during the year 1985; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Criteria for opening of post offices is at Statement-I and for telegraph offices (combined offices) is at Statement-II and Statment-III attached.

(b) New post offices opened during :

(i) 1984 January to December, 1984 are as under :-

Country urban area 79,
Rural area 361

Orissa urban area 18,
Rural area 21

(ii) Telegraph offices (combined offices) opened during 1984 from 1.4.84 to 15.1.85 are as under :

Country 136

Orissa as on 15.2.85 26

(c) and (d). Not yet finalised.

Statement-I

Norms for Opening of Post Offices

(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 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 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 atleast 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 atleast 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 atleast 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 atleast 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 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 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.

Statement-II**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
P & T BOARD****Revised Policy for Opening of Long
Distance Public Telephones LDPTS/
Combined Offices (COS) in Rural
Areas**

The present policy of the Department for opening of Long Distance Public Telephones/ Combined Offices on loss basis during the 6th Plan period (Annexure-1), has been under consideration of the P&T Board for some time. The studies undertaken in this regard reveal that the policy of opening long distance public telephones without stipulating minimum-revenue on the basis of population will result in disparity in the extension of this facility in the rural areas, particularly in hilly and sparsely populated regions of the country. After a careful review of the present policy and with a view to ensuring a more uniform penetration of telecom, facilities in the rural areas of all States with greater emphasis on reliability of service, the P&T Board has decided as follows :

- (i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annex-1 will continue the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 Kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPTs may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the openwire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 Kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.

(iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Offices is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G. M. T. of the Territorial Circle.

- (iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be 4J(forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

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

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

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

Statement-III

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of stations

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

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices

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

Condition for Provision of Combined Offices

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

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

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices

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

Condition for Provision of Combined Offices

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

-
8. Out of the way places.

(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be atleast 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas & 10% ARE in hilly areas.

(b) the anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of the ARE in hilly areas. (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p. a. in backward/hilly areas.

-
9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices

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

Condition for Provision of Combined Offices

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

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p. a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p. a. in backward/hilly areas.

10. All other stations.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for Provision of Combined Offices
On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.	On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

Note : (1) (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(b) When identifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :

(i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.

(ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Cooperative Societies) are established; and

(iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

(2) No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another telegraph Office is already working within 8 Kms of the proposed office.

Party-wise position of votes polled in Lok-Sabha State Assemblies Elections

1784. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the polling percentage in the recent Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies in the country; and

(b) the number of votes polled by each political party in these elections, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) . The required information is not readily available with the Election Commission. It will be laid on the Table of the House soon after it is made available by the Commission.

Regulators used in Cooking Gas Cylinders

1785. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the types of regulators used in the cooking gas cylinders in the country ;

(b) the names of the manufacturers of these regulators; and

(c) which of these regulators has been found to be more useful and safe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There are two types of pressure regulators currently used in domestic cooking gas connections in the country—

(i) Regulators having screwed connectors on the inlet.

(ii) Regulators having click-on connectors on the inlet.

(b) The names of the manufacturers of these regulators are as follows :

(i) M/s. Vanaz Engineers Private Limited, Pune.

(ii) M/s. Kosan Metal Products Private Limited, Surat/Bombay.

(iii) M/s. L.P. Gas Equipment Company, Bharuch.

(iv) M/s. Kabsons Gas Equipment Private Limited, Hyderabad.

(v) M/s. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited, Bombay.

(c) Both are equally useful and safe in serving the purpose of pressure reduction and maintaining the reduced pressure within the limits specified by the relevant standards.

[Translation]

Loan and subsidy available in States for Self-Employment Scheme

1786. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan and subsidy made available in different States and Union Territories under self-employment scheme announced by the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among the beneficiaries of the said scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not derived benefits of this scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Under the Scheme Government of India pays a subsidy of 25% of the total loan amount which is limited to Rs. 25,000.00. The amount of loan varies from venture to venture. No monetary targets have been fixed by the Government of India for States/UTs but targets of the number of beneficiaries for each State have been fixed and whatever loan amounts are sanctioned in a State 25% of the same is committed to be paid by the Government of India as subsidy.

(b) to (d) . Category-wise information of beneficiaries is not collected by the Central Government.

Completion of Almora-ghat motor road, Uttar Pradesh

1787. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Director General, Border Roads has completed the work of reconstruction, widening and metalling the Almora-Ghat motor road in Uttar Pradesh within the stipulated time; and

(b) if not, the time by which this work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Reconstruction and widening works on the road and 95% of the metalling works have been completed. Remaining works are expected to be completed during the current year, 1985.

Setting up of mini cement plants in U.P.

1788. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether letters of intent were issued to any Public Sector Undertaking of Uttar Pradesh for setting up mini cement plants in Almora and Pithoragarh districts;

(b) if so, when these letters of intent were issued and whether these letters of intent were converted into industrial licence and this undertaking has since started the construction work of all these cement plants; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to obviate the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Since 1980, four Letters of Intent have been issued to M/s. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited, a U.P. State Government Undertaking, for the setting up of mini cement plants in Almora and Pithoragarh districts. Details of these Letters of Intent together with status of implementation are given in the statement annexed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State Undertaking	Date of issue of Letter of Intent	Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)	Location	States of implementation
1.	M/s. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Ltd.	24.3.1982	0.66	Uttarakhand Region U.P.	The Nigam has been addressed to report the progress made in the implementation of the Project so as to consider the question of revalidation of the Letter of Intent.
2.	-do-	13.4.1982	0.66	Teh. Ranikhet Dt. Almora (U.P.)	The Letter of Intent was cancelled on 7.1.1985 as there was no satisfactory progress in the implementation of the project.
3.	-do-	19.8.1982	0.66	Vil. Gangoli-hat I, Teh. and Distt. Pithoragarh (U.P.)	The Letter of Intent was cancelled on 4.1.1985 as there was no satisfactory progress in the implementation of the project.
4.	-do-	31.12.1982	0.66	Vil. Gangoli-hat-II, Teh. and Distt. Pithoragarh (U.P.)	State Govt. have reported that the land for factory site has been selected at the Loha Ghat and that civil construction works have also been commenced. The site has been approved by U.P. Water Pollution Control Board from environmental angle. The Nigam has been advised to ensure that all the conditions mentioned in the Letter of Intent are fulfilled so that the conversion of Letter of Intent into Industrial Licence can be considered.

Opening of Public Call offices in Almora Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Tehri and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh

1789. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Public Call Offices opened in Almora, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Tehri and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh, separately during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85; year-wise;

(b) whether very few Public Call Offices were opened in these districts during 1983-84;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for opening Public Call Offices in these areas in sufficient number so as to meet their present requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of Public Call Offices opened in these districts are given below :

<i>Distt.</i>	82-83	83-84	84-85
Almora	14	6	—
Chamoli	2	—	—
Uttarkashi	1	2	—
Pauri	—	—	2
Tehri	1	—	—
Pithoragarh	5	4	3

(b) 12 Public call offices were opened in these districts during 1983-84, as against a total of 293 in Uttar Pradesh Circle.

(c) The progress is slow due to hilly area.

(d) Public Call Offices on Multi Access Rural Radio schemes have been proposed for the districts of Almora, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pauri, Tehri and Pithoragarh.

[English]

STD Facilities in Orissa during 1985-86

1790. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide STD facilities between the metropolitan cities and the important cities of different States;

(b) if so, the names of the important cities in Orissa proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facilities with the metropolitan cities in 1985-86; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). During 1985-86, no new city in Orissa is proposed to be provided with S.T.D. facilities with the metropolitan cities.

[Translation]

Setting up of the Office of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

1791. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the border district Jaisalmer has no office of the Superintendent of Post Offices despite being the largest district of Rajasthan and having Rajasthan (Indira) Canal and tourist places; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said Office will be set up at the Jaisalmer district headquarters in order to fulfil the just demand of the local people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no Office of Superintendent of Post Offices in Jaisalmer District.

(b) New Postal Divisions are carved out by bifurcating the jurisdiction of existing Postal Divisions as per certain norms laid down by the Department. At present Jaisalmer district forms a part of Jodhpur Postal Division. Creation of Jaisalmer Postal Division by bifurcation of Jodhpur Postal Division is not justified as the departmental norms in this regard are not satisfied.

[English]

Development of highly Sophisticated navigational system for Armoured vehicles by defence research and development wing

1792. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Defence Research and Development Wing with collaboration has developed a highly sophisticated navigational system for the armoured vehicles;

(b) if so, whether the system has been implemented by Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was done by the Instrument Research & Development Establishment, Dehradun.

(b) The Defence Ministry has placed production order for this system.

(c) Does not arise.

Poor Telephone service in Bombay

1793. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone system in the city of Bombay has come to a stand still due to frequent interruptions and failure of getting correct numbers;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during 1984, month-wise details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to provide better and uninterrupted service to telephone subscribers;

(d) whether there is any proposal to give compensation to subscribers whose telephones remain dead for long periods; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Interruptions on some telephones do occur but these are attended to within the shortest possible time.

(b) The number of telephone complaints from January, 1984 to December, 1984 are given in the attached Statement-I.

(c) The measures taken to minimise the complaints are given in the attached Statement-II.

(d) Yes, Sir. Some proposals have been received and are under consideration.

(e) No decision has been taken.

Statement-1

Number of Telephone complaints from January, 1984 to December, 1984 in Bombay

Month	No. of complaints	Remarks
January, 1984	186656	
February, 1984	193914	
March, 1984	215834	
April, 1984	192284	
May, 1984	195714	
June, 1984	266015	
July, 1984	307454	} Monsoon months.
August, 1984	243700	
September, 1984	229920	
October, 1984	185607	
November, 1984	183848	
December, 1985	164517	

Statement II

Long-term and short-term measures being taken to minimise the number of complaints in Bombay Telephone District

1. Laying of cables inducts to protect them from external damages.
2. Pressurisation of cables to prevent ingress of moisture and minimise faults.
3. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent ingress of moisture.
4. Patrolling of main cable routes to detect damages caused to telephone cables by various utility services and take prompt precautionary measures.
5. Ensuring proper implementation of inter-utility code of conduct among the various public utility services.
6. Replacement of heavy over-head lines by underground cables in the Eastern and Western suburbs
7. Block wiring of subscribers premises to keep the subscriber's telephones and wiring in good condition.
8. Locking and sealing of Cabinets, pillars and D.P. Boxes.
9. Tightening of inspections of internal and external network.
10. Improving the maintenance of exchange equipment.
11. Monitoring the performance of internal and external plants and initiating measures to overcome the shortcomings.
12. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges.
13. Scrapping of life expired equipments.
14. Use of improved telephone instruments.

[Translation]

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas

1794. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Gujarat and other States where oil and natural gas explorations were conducted during the per-

iod 1980 to 1984 and the places where oil and natural gas have been found, details thereof ;

(b) the details of the amount spent and the quality of oil and natural gas found at these places; and

(c) the time by which commercial production is likely to start at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Collaboration agreements for technical know-how, drawings and designs

1795. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the country-wise breakup of 464 collaboration agreements for technical know-how entered into last year, along with the type of know-how sought to be obtained through them; and

(b) the country-wise break-up of 128 collaboration agreements for drawings and designs entered into last year alongwith the nature of drawings and designs being sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b) . Government have approved 752 proposals for foreign collaborations in 1984. The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved, viz. name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Also, the summary of the Foreign Collaboration Agreements is being published alongwith the quarterly list. 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 alongwith country-wise break-up 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	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Neptune Equipment Private Limited., 128 New Cloth Market, Outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad-380001	M/s. Alfred Karchar GmbH & Co., West Germany	High pressure cleaning Equipment	Technical
2.	M/s. Universal Engg. Corpn. E-2/77, Jhandewalan, New Delhi.	M/s. Kabag Karlsruhe Baumaschinen GmbH, West Germany	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 Chandrashekhar, Saket 8/10, Bull Temple Rd. Basavangudi, Bangalore 560004	M/s. Datalgic SPA Italy	Optic Electronic Switch	Financial
5.	M/s. Sumil Steel Industries Private Limited, 22, Baroda Street, Bombay-400009	M/s. Aliabdullatif Hussain Alsarraf, Kuwait	Steel Cast Rolls and General Steel Castings	Financial
6.	M/s. Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Limited, Construction House, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Bombay-400036	M/s. Auto Wrapper (Norwich) U.K.	Biscuit Wrapping M/C-'WL' Type-Speed 32 packs per minutes of about 13 rectangular Biscuit in double wrapped wax paper	Technical
7.	M/s. Deccan Enterprises Private Limited, 5-2-175/1, Rashtrapathi Road, Secunderabad-500003.	M/s. Harefield Rubber Co. Limited, U.K.	Rubber flooring tiles	Technical
8.	M/s. International Conveyor Limited, 10, Middleton Row, Calcutta-700071	M/s. B.B.A. Group Limited, England.	PVC Mining Conveyor Beltings	Technical

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|-----------|
| 9. M/s. Remi Process Plant and Machinery Limited, 53, Mittal Court-A, Bombay-400021. | M/s. Farris Burg, Inc., U.S.A. | Chemical Handling equipment for oil exploration | Technical |
| 10. M/s. Bihar Hotels Limited, South Gandhi Maidan, Post Box. 157, Patna-800001. | M/s. Sheraton International, Inc. U.S.A. | Technical Services and sales/arrangements | Technical |
| 11. M/s. Rathi Industrial Equipment Co. Pvt. Ltd., 27, Shankershet Road, Pune-411037. | M/s. USF Environmental Systems Corpn., U.S.A. | Filter Media Bags | Technical |
| 12. M/s. Mepco Metal Powder Private Limited, 311/312, Jogani Industrial Estate, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar, Bombay-400028 | M/s. Worl-Tech, Metals and Composite Corpn., U.S.A. | High Speed Steel Alloy Metal Powder etc. | Financial |

Summary of Foreign Collaboration Agreement Approvals (Supplementary) During 1984

S. No.	Name of the Country	Tech.	Drawing and Design	Financial	Total
1.	F.R.G.	3	...	...	3
2.	Italy	...	...	1	1
3.	Kuwait	...	...	1	1
4.	U.K.	3	...	...	3
5.	U.S.A.	3	...	1	4
Total		9	...	3	12

Panel to revamp Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1796. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the composition and terms of reference of the panel that has been set up to revamp Khadi and Village Industries Commission in order to ensure that Khadi really becomes the livery of freedom as had been enunciated by the Father of the Nation; and

(b) the number and nature of village industries that have been successfully developed so far by KVIC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : (a) The Government have constituted a Committee to review the role and performance of Khadi and Village Industries Commission and make suggestions to improve its functioning. A copy of the terms of reference of the Committee is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in library. See L.T. NO 779/85)

(b) Under the KVIC Act, 1956, 26 industries have been included in the Schedule of Industries.

A list of such Industries is enclosed in the form of a Statement. However in terms of production and employment the industries like Ghani oil, Village Leather, Gur and Khandsari, Carpentry and Blacksmithy, Processing of Cereals and Pulses, Village Pottery, Bee-keeping and Fibre (other than coir) can be said to be very successful.

Statement

List of Village Industries Falling under the Purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

1. Beekeeping
2. Cottage Match Industry, Manufacture of Fireworks and Agarbatties.
3. Cottage Pottery Industry.
4. Cottage Soap Industry.
5. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with same and cottage leather industry.
6. Ghani oil Industry.
7. Handmade Paper.
8. Manufacture of Cane-gur and Khandsari.
9. Palm-gur making and other palm-products Industry.
10. "Processing, Packaging and marketing of Cereals, pulses, Spices, Condiments, Masalas etc."
11. Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soil, etc.).
12. Lime Stone, Lime Shell and other Lime products Industry.
13. Manufacture of Shellac.
14. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purposes.

15. Fruit and Vegetable Processing, Preservation and canning including pickles.
16. Bamboo and cane work.
17. Blacksmithy.
18. Carpentry.
19. Fibre other than coir.
20. Manufacture of household utensils in aluminium.
21. Manufacture of Katha.
22. Manufacture of Gum resins.
23. Manufacture of Lok-Vastra cloth.
24. "Poly Vastra" which means any cloth woven on handloom in India from yarn handspun in India from a mixture of man-made fibre with either cotton, silk or wool or with any two or all of them or from a mixture of man-made fibre yard hand-spun in India with either Cotton, Silk or Woollen Yarn handspun in India or with any two or all of such Yarn.
25. Processing of maize and ragi.
26. Manufacture of Rubber Goods (Dipeed Latex Products).

Generation of additional employment in West Bengal under District Industries Centre Programmes

1797. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIES AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India had fixed any target under the District Industries Centre Programmes for generation of additional employment by extending necessary facilities and providing various kinds of financial and technical assistance for setting up new units by the private entrepreneurs in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the actual achievement in West Bengal as compared to the target fixed by the Centre for the period between 1979-80 to 1983-84 ;

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in achieving the target in West Bengal during the period mentioned above ; and

(d) the amount sanctioned as assistance by the Centre for such programmes and the amount of assistance actually utilised by the State Government during the period ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Maintenance of Normal Production in Defence Production units

1798. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of defence production units in the country have been very slow in production and are on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the units which have failed to complete their target during the year 1984 ; and

(d) the steps taken to maintain the normal production ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). 36 Ordnance Factories (including 2 at project stage) and 9 Defence public sector undertakings constitute the family of Defence Production units. The performance of these units is closely monitored by the production authorities as well as by the Government at the Ministry level through periodical production review meetings in which representatives of the users, production and other concerned agencies participate. In these meetings, problems and constraints in production are analysed and appropriate remedial action initiated, in order to help achieve maximum production.

The value of production for all the Defence Production Units increased from Rs. 2013.13 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 2431.85 crores in 1983-84 and the value in the financial year 1984-85 is likely to be around Rs. 2899 crores.

Companies manufacturing trucks and bus chassis and Production thereof

1799. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies manufacturing trucks and bus chassis and the total

number of trucks and bus chassis, separately, produced during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984 and the target for the year 1985 by each of these companies ; and

(b) the names of the companies manufacturing cars in the country and their production during the year 1982, 1983 and 1984 and the target for the year 1985 by each of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Information in respect of major manufacturers is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of manufacturers	1982		1983		1984		1985 (Target)	
		Bus	Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus	Truck	Bus	Truck
1.	T.E.L.C.O. Ltd.	9	34	11	34	14	32	14	42
2.	Ashok Leyland Limited	7	9	6	6	7	7	15	(for both)
	<i>Passenger Cars.</i>		<i>1982</i>		<i>1983</i>		<i>1984</i>		<i>1985</i>
1.	Premier Automobiles.		20		21		26		36
2.	Maruti Udyog Limited.		—		Negligible		13		42
3.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.		21		23		24		30

Transfer of Judges

1800. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether judges of various High Courts are being transferred from one High Court to another ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many judges have been transferred in various High Courts' High Court-wise figures ;

(c) whether there was any protest against this system ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b).

The Government have accepted the recommendation of the Law Commission that there should be a convention whereby one-third of Judges in each High Court should be from outside the state. This decision can be implemented by making initial appointments from outside as well as by effecting transfers. A beginning has been made by implementing a policy of having Chief Justices of High Courts from outside in accordance with certain guidelines drawn up after consultation with the Chief Justice of India which was announced through a Press Note dated 28.1.1983. Statement laid on the Table of the House (placed in Library See L.T No. 780/85). So far, appointment/transfer of 12 Chief Justices from outside High Courts have been made (Statement attached).

Few initial appointments of puisne Judges have also been made from outside. Transfers of puisne Judges, as such, have not been made.

(c) and (d). A view has been expressed that the policy of having Chief Justice from outside has failed and has done more harm to the High Courts than good, and that transfers should be resorted to in exceptional

cases where the interest of the parent High Court requires it.

There is no revision as yet in the policy announced in the Press Note dated 28.1.1983.

Statement

Statement showing the names of Chief Justices who have been appointed/ transferred from outside High Courts pursuant to the policy of the government announced on 28-1-1983

Sl. No.	High Court	Chief Justice Date of appointment	Appointed/transferred from which High Court
1.	2.	3.	4.
<i>S/Shri Justice</i>			
1.	Orissa	Dambrudhar Pathak (12.8.1983)	Gauhati
2.	Gauhati	T.S. Misra (12.8.1983)	Allahabad
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	V. Khalid (24.8.1983)	Kerala
4.	Gujarat	P.S. Poti (28.9.1983)	Kerala
5.	Rajasthan	P.K. Banerjee (29.10.1983)	Calcutta
6.	Calcutta	Satish Chandra (29.11.1983)	Allahabad
7.	Patna	S.S. Sandhanwalia (29.11.1983)	Punjab and Haryana
8.	Himachal Pradesh	P.D. Desai (23.12.1983)	Gujarat
9.	Sikkim	M.L. Shrimal (17.12.1983)	Rajasthan
10.	Madras	M.N. Chandurkar (2.4.1984)	Bombay
11.	Bombay	K. Madhava Reddy (8.4.1984)	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Gujarat	P.R. Gokulakrishnan (21.3.1985)	Madras

[Translation]

Setting up of fertilizer factories in U.P.

1801. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the fertilizer factories to be set up in Public Sector, Joint Sector and Private Sector, separately, out of the four fertilizer factories proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether arrangements have been made to lay pipe line to carry gas upto these factories in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the time by which work will be started in these factories ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The location of the four gas-based plants proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh in the joint, Co-operative and Private Sectors is given below:—

Sl. No.	Location	Sector
1.	Jagdishpur	JOINT
2.	Aonla	COOPERATIVE
3.	Babrala	PRIVATE
4.	Shahjahanpur	The party which would implement the project is still to be identified.

(b) Arrangements for laying the pipe-line to carry gas upto these factories are under finalisation.

(c) The implementation of Jagdishpur and Aonla fertilizer projects has already commenced. The scheduled 'zero date' for the remaining two fertilizer projects in U.P. is given below:—

Sl. No.	Location	Zero date
1.	Babrala	1-10-85
2.	Shahjahanpur	1-4-86

[English]

Linking of some cities of Haryana with capital by S.T.D. system

1802. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to connect by S.T.D. system some more cities of Haryana with the capital during 1985-86 and 1986-87;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the nearest cities i.e. Gohana, Jind, Safidon, Ganaur, Samalkha will be linked by S.T.D. system with the capital; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) During 1985-86: Bhiwani, Sonapat Rewari are likely to be connected to capital Chandigarh for S.T.D. subject to availability of long distance circuits.

During 1986-87: Hissar is likely to be connected to capital Chandigarh for S.T.D. facility subject to availability of long distance circuits.

(c) & (d). Jind, Gohana and Samalkha are proposed to be linked with State capital by S.T.D. There is no proposal at present for linking Safidon and Ganaur with the capital for S.T.D. facility due to limited availability of switching and transmission equipment.

Recruitment of Women in I.O.C.

1803. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees as on 1st January, 1985 in the Indian Oil Corporation all over the country;

(b) the number of men and women in each category;

(c) whether women employees are in a much less number as compared to men;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to recruit more women employees to fill the gap between men and women employees; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 30,794.

(b)	Men	Women	Total
Officers category	6358	109	6467
Workmen category	22912	1415	24327
	<u>29270</u>	<u>1524</u>	<u>30794</u>

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Recruitment for jobs in the Corporation is made on the basis of names sponsored by Employment Exchanges and those received in response to advertisements. While there is no bar to women candidates being considered for any category of posts, it appears that in view of the nature of duties of the bulk of jobs in the oil industry and for sociological reasons, women have not been coming forward in adequate measure for the jobs.

(e) & (f). There being no reservation or stipulation about preference for women in employment, no steps are considered feasible.

Recruitment of Women Employees in Bharat Petroleum

1804. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees as on the 1st January, 1985 in the Bharat Petroleum, an undertaking of Government;

(b) the number of men and women in each category;

(c) whether it is a fact that women employees are in a much less number as compared to men;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to recruit more women employees and fill the gap between men and women employees; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) & (b). The total number of employees in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited as on 1.1.85 is given below:

Category	Total employees	Men	Women
Management	1638	1554	84
Clerical	1966	1610	356
Labour	4225	4219	6
Total	7829	7383	446

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Recruitment for jobs in the Corporation is made on the basis of names sponsored by Employment Exchanges and those received in response to advertisements. While there is no bar to women candidates being considered for any category of posts, it appears that in view of the nature of duties of the bulk of jobs in the oil industry and for sociological reasons, women have not been coming forward in adequate measure for these jobs.

(e) & (f). There being no reservation or stipulation about preference for women in employment, no steps are considered feasible.

Licence to M/s. Union Carbide

1805. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Union Carbide of Bhopal was given a licence by the State Government to manufacture phosgene and methyl isocyanate gases;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government's prior approval was sought and obtained; and

(c) if not, whether the licence was given by a central authority, taking all hazards into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Industrial licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 are issued by the Central Government. M/s. Union Carbide India Limited was issued an industrial licence for the manufacture of MIC based pesticides. The industrial licence stipulated, inter alia, that the company should take adequate steps to the satisfaction of the Government for the control of water, air and soil pollution.

Telephone Connections to Wait-Listed Applicants in some Cities in Orissa

1806. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants for telephone connections in Cuttack, Bhubanewar, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Rourkela in Orissa placed on the waiting list as on 31st December, 1984; and

(b) the steps taken to provide telephone connections to those applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of applications pending for provision of telephone connections on 31st Dec., 1984 is given below :-

City	Waiting List
1. Cuttack	1155
2. Bhubanewar	948
3. Berhampur	332
4. Sambalpur	51
5. Rourkela Plant.	151
Rourkela Township	48
	199

(b) There are proposals to expand existing telephone exchanges to provide telephone connection to the waiting applicants, subject to availability of resources.

S. T. D. Facilities in the District Head Quarters and Important Towns in Orissa

1807. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken steps for providing STD facilities in the district headquarters and other important towns in Orissa during the Sixth-Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the towns in that State which have been provided with STD facilities in the above plan period; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Choudwar and Paradeep have been provided with STD facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c)1. Choudwar-Berhampur STD has been provided on point to point basis.

2. Paradeep--Bhubaneswar STD has been provided on point to point basis.

Opening of new Branch Post Office in Police Stations in Midnapur District of West Bengal

1808. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) the number of applications for establishing new branch post offices in police stations Panskura, Daspur, Debra, Pingla, Sabang and Keshpur of District Midnapur in West Bengal laying pending decisions as on the 31st March, 1985;

(b) the number of new branch post offices opened in the above police stations during the last five years; and

(c) the number of the outstanding applications being considered favourably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Information is given in the statement below:-

	No. of applications lying pending	No. of BPOs opened during last five years	No. of outstanding applications being considered favourably
Panskura	18	3	6
Daspur	2	2	1
Debra	3	3	2
Pingla	4	—	2
Sabong	4	1	1
Keshpur	3	1	1

Manufacture of motor cycles with Japanese Collaboration

1809. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Automobile Industries like Bajaj Auto etc., are going to manufacture motor-cycles in the country with Japan's collaboration;

(b) if so, the name of the places in the country where such motor cycle manufacturing units are proposed to be located;

(c) whether the above manufacturing units will be directed to set up their factory in backward States like Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) the guidelines proposed to be sent to

those manufacturing units for selecting the location of the units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHA-

MMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Four major 2-wheeler manufacturers have been granted approvals for manufacture of motor cycles in collaboration with various Japanese companies as detailed below.

Name of the Indian company.	Name of the Japanese collaborator	Location
Bajaj Auto Ltd.	Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd.	Akurdi and Aurangabad. (Maharashtra)
Escorts Ltd.	Yamaha Motor Co. Ltd	Surajpur Indl. Area Dadri Distt. Gaziabad. (U. P.)
Hero Honda Motors Ltd.	Honda Motor Co. Ltd.	Dharuhera Distt. Mohindergarh (Haryana)
Ind-Suzuki Motor cycles Ltd.	Suzuki Motor Co.	Teh. Hosur Distt. Dharampuri (T.Nadu)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) It is for the manufacturers to decide on location of their factories in accordance with the declared locational policy of the Government.

United States Naval Base in Diego Garcia

1810. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the measure so far taken by Government for safeguarding the Western Coast;

(b) wheather in Indian Ocean, Diego Garcia has been made a naval base by the United States of America; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb the activities of United States of America in the Indian Ocean ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a) The Indian Navy is being constantly re-equipped, modernised and developed in keeping with the emerging threat perceptions. Similarly, the Indian Air Force have plans for the air defence of the area.

(b) It is reported that the United States has created considerable naval and other facilities at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

(c) Government of India have been in favour of the Indian Ocean being maintained as a zone of peace and have taken several diplomatic initiatives to this end.

Proposal to Equip every branch Post Office in rural areas with Public Call Office facilities

1811. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to equip each branch-post office in rural areas with Public Call Office facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A long distance Public Telephone may be provided in a branch Post Office in case it is at a category station and is covered by the policy indicated in statement attached.

The Telephone facility may also be provided if the branch Post Office is/in a village identified as a principal village in a 5 Km-side hexagon.

Statement

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
P & T BOARD

*Revised Policy for Opening of Long Distance
Public Telephones (LDPTs)/Combined Offices
(COS) in Rural Areas*

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

- (i) While the present policy, as detailed in Annex.-I will continue, the establishment of LDPTs accessible within 5 kms. of most habitations in the country may be adopted as a policy objective to be achieved progressively by 1990 beginning from the current year. Stipulation of minimum revenue as a pre-condition for providing an LDPT may be removed for LDPTs required for meeting this objective of spatial distribution.
- (ii) Multi-Access Radio Telephone System may be adopted as the technology to establish LDPTs to improve reliability and availability in hilly, coastal, forest and desert areas as well as tribal and scheduled areas and other regions where power induction makes the open-wire line unsuitable and in plains where the place is connected by road beyond a distance (route length) of 20 kms. and in all cases, where the Multi-Access Rural Radio System tends to be cost-effective also.

(iii) Non-Departmental LDPT agents may be employed wherever necessary, either due to non-availability of Post Offices or where the working hours of the Post Offices is inadequate. The selection of Non-Departmental LDPT agents will be decided by the G. M. T. of the Territorial Circle.

(iv) The remuneration for the Non-Departmental LDPT agent may be 40 (forty) paise per call subject to a maximum of Rs. 250/- (Two Hundred and Fifty) per month and the working hours of the LDPT may be atleast 8 hours. The remuneration so received shall not constitute the main source of income to the LDPT agent except in the case of handicapped persons.

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

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

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

Annexure-1

Policy for Provision of PCOs on Loss Categories of stations

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

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices**Condition for Provision of Combined Offices**

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

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

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

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices**Condition for Provision of Combined Offices**

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

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

8. Out of the way places.

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

- (a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.
- (b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of the ARE in hilly areas.

- (c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

9. Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/irrigation/power project sites/townships.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices**Condition for Provision of Combined Offices**

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

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

- (b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

10. All other stations.

Condition for Provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for Provision of Combined Offices

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

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

Note : 1. (a) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in the case of tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

(b) When indentifying important central villages for provision of Public Telephones, preference will be given in the following order :

- (i) Tribal Development Block Headquarters.
- (ii) Places where LAMPS (Large Sized Multipurpose Co-operative Societies) are established; and
- (iii) Centres identified by the local Tribal Development Departments for development of rural industries and/or irrigation projects for intensive agricultural development.

2. No Telegraph Office should be opened on loss if another Telegraph Office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

Petro-Chemical Plants

1812. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Petro-chemical plants working in India at present ;

(b) the State-wise break-up of these plants;

(c) the details of new petro-chemical plants under survey at present; and

(d) the likely date by which new plants are to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Amongst the major Petro chemicals plants in the country at present are :

Three naphtha crackers—one in Gujarat and two in Maharashtra;
 Three DMT plants—one each in Assam, Gujarat and Maharashtra;
 One caprolactam plant—in Gujarat;
 Six PVC plants—one in Gujarat, two in Maharashtra, one in Rajasthan and two in Tamil Nadu;
 Three LDPE plants—one each in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal;

One HDPE plant—in Maharashtra;
 Two synthetic rubber plants—one each in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh;
 One acrylonitrile plants—in Gujarat,
 One LAB plant—in Gujarat;

Fourteen nylon plants—two in Gujarat, six in Maharashtra, one in Madhya Pradesh, one in Punjab, two in Rajasthan, one in Tamil Nadu and one in Uttar Pradesh:

Fifteen polyester plants—three in Gujarat, one in Madhya Pradesh, six in Maharashtra, two in Rajasthan, one in Tamil Nadu and two in Uttar Pradesh;

Two acrylic fibre plants—one each in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) New Petrochemicals plants are in different stages :

These include a naphtha cracker in West Bengal, an aromatics project in Uttar Pradesh, one PTA plant, two caprolactam plants, two synthetic rubber plants, two LAB plants, six polyester plants and thirteen nylon plants.

(d) The likely dates of completion of these plants cannot be indicated at this stage.

ONGC's Expertise Sought by Developing Countries

1813. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether several developing countries have sought ONGC's expertise in their gas and oil exploration ventures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The following countries have sought ONGC's expertise in their activities for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons :

Iraq : Reservoir studies of Ainzalah Oil field;

Abu Dhabi : Study of Juraissic sequence and Triassic sequence;

Sri Lanka : Basin evaluation of Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay Strait;

Seychelles : Marine Seismic Survey in Seychelles waters; and

Malagasy : Training of its nationals in various fields of hydrocarbons.

Steps to check recurrence of tragedies like Bhopal gas leakage

1814. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of Bhopal tragedy on chemical industrial belts;

(b) whether Union Government have taken any safety measures in such sensitive areas to prevent repetition of such tragedies; and

(c) the steps taken so far to check recurrence of such tragedies in future ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). All the State Governments have been advised to undertake a thorough review of the existing rules

and regulations under the Factories Act and its implementation, particularly with reference to industries using hazardous operations and processes including highly toxic substances. They have also been requested to set up Task Forces/Study Teams to review the existing safety measures in factories connected with chemicals and hazardous substances. Government have also identified 20 industries causing high pollution and have in respect of these industries prescribed special conditions for site clearance from the environmental angle and installation of appropriate equipments for the prevention and control of pollution.

[Translation]

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Trible Employees in Baroda Petro-Chemicals

1815. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees recruited in the Baroda Petro-Chemicals during the period from 1982 to 1984 and the details thereof;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the quota reserved for these castes and the number of posts filled in each category so far under the quota ;

(d) the reasons for not completing the quota reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(e) the time by which the remaining quota would be completed;

(f) whether any special steps are being taken in this regard; and

(g) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). For the purpose of implementing reservation orders, the posts have been classified in Groups A, B, C, and D. The information regarding total number of employees recruited by the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Baroda and SC/ST amongst them

during the period from 1982 to 1984 furnished in the statement I attached.

(c) The prescribed percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their existing percentage to total employees is furnished in the statement II attached.

(d) The Corporation has already achieved nearly twice the prescribed percentage in respect of SC candidates in Group 'C' and 'D' posts. The main reasons for the shortfall in respect of Scheduled Caste (in group A and B posts) and Scheduled Tribe candidates are as under:

The technology used in all the plants of the Corporation is sophisticated which requires specialised skill and experience. Candidates with such skills are not available even after relaxing the prescribed standards.

(e), (f) and (g). Efforts are being made to locate more and more SC/ST candidates as and when vacancies are filled by direct recruitment. Several steps have been taken in accordance with the provisions of the

Presidential directives for increasing the number of SC/ST employees.

Some of the steps that have been taken by the company to increase the representation of SC/ST in the services are as follows :

1. A training scheme was approved for SC/ST candidates in the Year 1977 for a period of four Years (1978-1981). Under this scheme, 85 persons belonging to SC/ST were trained and absorbed in regular employment of the Corporation.

2. SC/ST candidates are offered relaxation in age, and minimum prescribed standard while recruiting trainees under Apprentice Act and under various other training schemes of the company. As on 31.12.1984 73 SC and 24 ST candidates were undergoing training. After the successful completion of their training the trainees will be absorbed in the company.

3. The Company has introduced a scheme for the award of scholarships for SC/ST students undergoing graduate/diploma courses in chemical/mechanical/electrical/instrumentation engineering.

Statement-I

Statement Referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 1815 showing the total number of employees recruited during the year 1982 to 1984 and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them

GROUP	1982			1983			1984		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	66	11	...	47	9	2	75	7	5
B	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C	171	9	2	263	30	9	353	36	14
(Excluding sweepers selection grade)									
C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Sweepers selection grade)									
D	62	4	3	485	74	2	...	...	...
(Excluding sweepers and sweeper-lower grade)									
D	...	...	...	19	19	...	1	1	...
(Sweepers and Sweepers-lower grade)									

Note : Group A : Posts carrying the scales of pay of Rs. 1050-2260 to Rs. 3500-4000.

Group B : Posts carrying the scales of pay of Rs. 860-1840.

Group C : Posts carrying the scales of pay of Rs. 410-775 to Rs. 730-1480.

Group D : Posts carrying the scales of pay of Rs. 290-445 and Rs. 360-615. (excluding sweepers and sweepers-L.G.)

Group D : Posts carrying the scales of pay of Rs. 360-615 and Rs. 290-445. (sweepers and sweepers-L.G.)

Statement-II

Statement referred to in reply to part (c) of the Lok Sabha unstarred question no. 1815 showing the prescribed percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their existing percentage to total employees as on 1-1-1985

GROUP	Prescribed percentage of reservation for SCs/STs in respect of		Existing percentage of SCs and STs to total employees	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
A	16 2/3%	7 1/2%	8.13%	1.94%
B	16 2/3%	7 1/2%	8.31%	0.83%
C	7%	14%	13.87%	4.24%
(excluding Sweepers-selection grade)				
C	7%	14%	100.00%	...
(Sweepers selection grade)				
D	7%	14%	14.46%	7.79%
(excluding sweepers and sweepers-lower grade)				
D	7%	14%	100.00%	...
sweepers and sweepers-lower grade)				

[English]

Supply of ALM-9L Air to Air Missiles to Pakistan by U.S.A.

1816. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America is supplying ALM-9L air-to-air missiles to Pakistan to be fitted on the F-16 combat aircraft already delivered to that country;

(b) if so, whether it poses a serious threat to the country's security; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government carefully monitor all developments having a bearing on the

security of the country and take appropriate steps to ensure full defence preparedness at all times. It will not be in public interest to disclose details.

[Translation]

Production of Polypropylene Filament Yarn

1817. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLUM be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise licence capacity and production of the poly-propylene filament yarn and the details thereof;

(b) the State-wise demand of this yarn in the country; and

(c) the production and demand of this yarn in the country and if the demand is more than the production, the steps being taken by Government to increase its production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI

NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The State-wise capacity for production of polypropylene, for which letters of intent/industrial licences/DGTD registration have been issued is as follows :

Name of the State	Capacity (tonnes/annum)
Gujarat	7000
Haryana	4000
Rajasthan	4000
Uttar Pradesh	4000
Maharashtra	3000
Punjab	1000

Commercial production has not yet started.

(b) Estimate of State-wise demand is not available.

(c) Adequate capacity has already been approved to meet the estimated demand of 15,000 tonnes/annum by 1989-90.

Target for Production of Oil in Seventh Plan

1818. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed in regard to production of oil during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for intensive exploration of oil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM. (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The target of crude production and details of the exploration programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Implementation of Resolutions passed by Hindi Advisory Committee of Ministry of Defence

1819. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of his Ministry held during the year 1984;

(b) the resolutions passed in these meetings; and

(c) the details in regard to implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). During the year 1984, the Hindi Salahakar Samiti of the Ministry of Defence met once, i. e. on 1st May, 1984. A statement indicating decisions/recommendations made by the Committee and action taken for their implementation is enclosed.

Statement

Statement referred to the answer to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1819 to be answered on the 2nd April, 1985, regarding implementation of recommendation passed by Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry

Action taken on various decisions/recommendations of the Hindi Salahakar Samiti in its meeting held on 1st May, 1984 is indicated against each of them :-

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	The provisions of the Official Languages Act and the rules made thereunder should be complied with.	The observations of the Samiti were communicated for compliance to all concerned. The improvement in the progressive introduction of Hindi in official use, is being closely monitored and watched.

1	2	3
2. Notifying offices under Rules 10 of Official Language Rules, 1976.		As on 1st May, 1984, i.e. the date on which the meeting was held, 523 offices out of 1193 offices (excluding units and formations of three Services) were notified. The number of such offices notified has now increased to 810.
3. A post of Director (OL) in the Ministry of Defence and a post of Principal Hindi Officer in the Naval HQrs may be created.		There is complete ban on creation of new posts. As soon as the ban is lifted, a proposal will be initiated.
4. Question papers for entrance examinations of NDA/IMA should be bilingual.		The matter is under consideration of the Deptt. of Official Languages and the Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative reforms.
5. Hindi knowing staff be asked to fill the diglot forms in Hindi.		This was reviewed in consultation with Service HQrs and all concerned have been directed to encourage officers and staff to fill diglot forms in Hindi.
6. Hindi typing/Hindi Short-hand/Hindi noting/drafting/Hindi Essay competitions may be organised.		It has been decided that these competitions be held by all concerned in their respective organisation while celebrating Hindi week or Hindi Day in a year. This is being complied with by all concerned.
7. At least 2-3 Sections in the Ministry as well as Service HQrs etc should be selected for doing most of the work in Hindi only.		Besides Hindi Sections of the Ministry, four more Sections have been selected for doing most of their work in Hindi. Similar action has been taken by Service HQrs also.
8. Pin-Point typewriters in Devanagari script be purchased.		This has been communicated to all concerned for compliance.
9. The Scientific Adviser to the Raksha Mantri should be requested to prepare a brief note on the feasibility of the use of Devanagari computers for the guidance of the Ministry and the Deptt. of Official Languages.		A brief note as approved by Scientific Adviser to Raksha Mantri has been sent to the Department of Official Languages. It indicates the efforts being made for development of multilingual Computer System by various Government and private agencies. There are already non research projects sponsored by Department of Science and Technology, Department of Electronics and University Grants Commission in various institutions or development of methodologies for translation from one language to another.

(English)

**Companies Violating provisions of
M.R.T.P. ACT.**

1820. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Companies which violated the provisions of MRTP Act during

1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively; and

(b) the action taken against those companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The particulars regarding the parties to whom

show-cause/prosecution notices had been issued since 1-4-1982 for violation of the provisions of the M. R. T. P. Act, 1969, together with the action taken in such cases, are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT 78/85)

Setting up of Cement Plant in Orissa

1821. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of Industry and Company Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa had sent a proposal for setting up of some cement industry in that State;

(b) if so, the sites selected in that State to set up Cement Plant; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A few applications for grant of Industrial Licences/Registrations with Directorate General of Technical Development for setting up cement plants were received from the State Government agencies of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The details of the sites indicated and the capacity in respect of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration with Directorate General of Technical Development granted in favour of such agencies are given below :

S. No.	Name of the State Govt. Agencies	Location	Capacity (LTPA)
1.	Industrial Promotion and Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Sundergarh Dist.	0.66
2.	—do—	Koraput Dist.	0.66
3.	Industrial Development Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Sambhalpur Dist. (Substantial Expansion)	1.65
4.	—do—	—do—	4.35
5.	Orissa Mining Corpn. Ltd.	Korapur Dist.	0.35

[Translation]

Opening of Office of Divisional Engineer (Telephones) in Faizabad Distt. of U. P.

1822. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in Faizabad district of U. P., which is also the Divisional Headquarter, there is no Office of Divisional Engineer (Telephones) while other Divisional Headquarters in the State are having such offices;

(b) the criteria for opening Divisional Engineer's office; and

(c) whether Government propose to open the said office in Faizabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, in Faizabad there is no Office of Divisional Engineer (Phones) but only a Sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraphs).

(b) The criteria for Opening Divisional Engineer's Office is given in the Statement attached.

(c) No, Sir, present workload of Faizabad does not justify.

Statement

*Standards for Divisional Engineer Phones***I. Normal Areas**

A. Exchanges having Equipped Capacity of	Divisional Engineers in units
(i) 99 lines and less	15 per exchange
(ii) 100—499 lines	35 per exchange
(iii) 400—999 lines	100 per exchange
(iv) 1000—1999 lines	360 per exchange
(v) 2000—2999 lines	
(vi) 3000—4999 lines	640 per exchange
(vii) 5000—lines and above	1175 per exchange
B. Direct Exchange Lines	0.25 per working connection
C. Special Service Positions including Auto-Manual Positions	
(i) Related to (i) to (iv) above.	2 per position
(ii) Related to (v) to (vii) above.	4 per position
D. STD/SLOD/MLOD Circuits both incoming and outgoing	1 per Circuits
E. Telex exchange	5 per line equipped capacity.
F. Telex subscriber, rented and Departmental T. P. Circuits	—
G. PBX/PABX with equipped capacity of 99 extns. or less	2 per exchange
(ii) 100 extensions and above	6 per exchange
H. Extensions of all types	0.1 per extension
J. N.E. Lines/Private Wires/L.D.P.C.Os.	1 per line
K. Trunks/Telegraph alignments	
(i) C-8,NCJ	0.5 per K.M.
(ii) Other alignment	0.4 per K.M.
L. Telegraph Offices :	
(i) C. T. Os.	25 per office
(ii) D. T. Os.	12 per office
(iii) Combined offices	0.3 per office
M. Carrier/Repeater/VFT Systems	15 per system.
N. Trunk Exchanges with:	
(i) 9 traffic handling positions or less	15 per position

(ii) Record/Enquiry position in the above exchanges.	2 per position
(iii) 10 to 15 traffic handling positions.	25 per position.
(iv) 16 traffic handling positions and above.	35 per position
(v) Record/Enquiry positions in (iii) and (iv) above	4 per position.
O. Subordinate charges	170 per Gr. 'B' Engineering charge i. e. SDOT, SDOP, AE. (Indoor) A.E. (Trunks)
P. Sanctioned staff (including E.Ss)	2.5 per post.
Q. Constant workload	1350 per Division

Assessment of Divisional Engineers will have to be made only on the variable workload i. e. the total workload on 'A' to 'Q' of the standards should be divided by 6250.

A Telegraph Engineering Division is bifurcated when the total workload on DE's scale exceeds 11250 units net of constant such that neither of the two resultant divisions will have workload less than 4065 units net of constant on D. Es' scale.

II. Weightage for Difficult Terrain

For difficult terrain 25% on units at i. e. terrain accepted (a) and (b) above. as difficult by the Government of India.

This is added to the units calculated as per 'A' to 'Q' above.

III. Backward Areas :

An allowance of 4 units per new L=DPCO connection opened during previous year is provided for Divisions in the backward area (i. e.) Divisions which do not have an exchange above 500 lines equipped capacity.

[English]

Procedure for Release of Telephone Connections

1823. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the detailed procedure for release of telephone connections under General, Non-

OYT, Special, Commercial, Public Call Office, Departmental Call Office and Government cases with charges for each;

(b) the detailed procedure for transfer of telephones under each category as in (a) above;

(c) whether the functioning timing for P.CO's and D.P.C.O's are at the whims of persons in whose premises it has been installed; and

(d) if so, the criteria for functioning timings of these connections and whether connections under these categories can be converted into an individuals name after installation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Required information is given in statement attached.

(b) For transfer of telephones sanctioned under OYT, Non-OYT-General and Non-OYT-special categories, an application is to be made with the concerned telephone authorities along with the required documents. However, Private and Departmental public telephones can not be transferred.

(c) & (d). No, Sir. The timings for which private public telephones and Departmental public telephones remain open for public use are prescribed by the sanctioning authority depending upon the place and location of installation. These telephones are not converted into an individual's name after installation.

Statement

Statement showing procedure for release of telephone connections under various categories

Demands for Government telephone connections are registered generally in OYT-Special category. Telephone for commercial purposes can be registered either in OYT category or 'in Non-OYT' category, depending upon eligibility.

At the time of bulk release in an exchange, telephone connections are released in the following ratio :-

OYT-General and OYT-Special	40%
Non-OYT-General	40%
Non-OYT-Special	20%

2. The following deposit is to be made for registration under various categories :

(a) Own Your Telephone

10,000 lines and above Capacity of Telephone System	1000 lines and above but below 10,000 lines capacity	Below 1000 lines capacity
Rs. 8,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 5,000

(b) General and Special category

Metered Exchanges		Flat Rate Exchanges			
10,000 lines and above	Below 10000 lines	100 lines and above	100 lines and below	Manual over 20 lines providing restricted hours of service	Manual of 20 lines or less providing restricted hours of service
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,000	800	1,000	100	100	100

3. Departmental Public telephones are opened at the initiative of the Department of Telecommunications, depending upon the exchange capacity and the need for public telephones at places where these will be secure and easily accessible to general public. Local or trunk call charges are to be paid by the user.

Private Public telephones at non-residential private premises can be opened subject to feasibility and suitability. A security deposit of Rs. 500 is to be deposited by the hirer. A minimum monthly revenue of Rs. 100 Coin Box type and Rs. 200 for an attended type Public telephone is to be guaranteed by the hirer.

Legal aid provided to people in Bihar

1824. **SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD :**
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up
free legal aid centres in each state;

(b) if so, the number of such centres set
up in the Bihar, with details of location, dis-
trict-wise;

(c) whether the free legal aid provided
by these centres is available to people of all
communities, irrespective of castes, creed and
colour; and

(d) if so, the number of people in Bihar
State and in Chatra sub-division who have
been provided such assistance and also Sched-
uled Castes and Tribal people, separately ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) Free Legal
Aid Centres have been set up in most of the
States by the State Governments concerned.

(b) A Statement based on the informa-
tion received from the State Government is
attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 669 persons including 26 in Chatra
sub-division have been provided such assis-
tance. The caste-wise break-up is not avail-
able at present with the State Government.

Statement*List of District and High Court Legal Aid
Committees in Bihar:*

1. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Patna.
2. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Gaya.
3. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Sasaram
(Rohtas)
4. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Bhojpur
(Ara).
5. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Aurangabad.
6. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Dultan
ganj (Palamu).
7. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Hazaribagh.
8. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Bhagalpur.
9. Chairman (Judicial Commissioner)
District Legal Aid Committee, Ranchi.
10. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Dhanbad
11. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Dumka.
12. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Munger.
13. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Katihar.
14. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Purnea.
15. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Saharsa.
16. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Begusarai.
17. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Samastipur.
18. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Darbhanga.
19. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Madhubani
20. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Muzaffarpur.
21. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee,
Sitamadhi.
22. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge)
District Legal Aid Committee, Besali
(Hazipur).

23. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Motihari.
24. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Betia.
25. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Saran (Chappra).
26. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Sivan.
27. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Giridih.
28. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Singbhum (Chaibasa).
29. Chairman (District and Sessions Judge) District Legal Aid Committee, Nalanda (Bihar Sariff).
30. Chairman, Patna High Court Legal Aid Committee, High Court, Patna.
31. Chairman, Ranchi High Court Legal Aid Committee, Ranchi High Court Bench, Ranchi.

Appointment of Three Officers simultaneously as Vice-Chief of Army Staff

1825. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether three officers have been simultaneously appointed as Vice-Chief of Army Staff;

(b) if so, how their duties and responsibilities and their ranking *inter se*, have been defined;

(c) whether this is the first instance of there being more than one Vice-Chief of Army Staff; and

(d) if so, the grounds for its jurisdiction?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). There is only one appointment of Vice Chief of the Army Staff in the Army Headquarters. Two other officers have been given recently the status and emoluments of the Vice Chief of the Army Staff in their respective present appointments without any change in their duties.

Participation of private Indian capital in on shore drilling for oil

1826. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to permit private Indian capital to enter the field of on-shore drilling for oil;

(b) whether a collaboration agreement has already been concluded for this purpose between the Modis and a foreign multinational company; and

(c) if so, particulars of the same?

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

(b) and (c). M/s Modi Industries Ltd. have proposed a collaboration with M/s Santa Fe International Corporation for rendering drilling services. This collaboration agreement has not yet been taken on record by the Government.

Oil Production During Seventh Five Year Plan

1827. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to double its oil production during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to double its production; and

(c) other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The details of exploration programme as well as targets of crude oil production during the Seventh Five Year Plan by ONGC will be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Improvement in Telecommunication Services in Tribal Areas of Orissa

1828. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken during 1985-86 to improve communications in the tribal and backward areas of Orissa;

(b) the particulars of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be automatised, the cities to be linked on STD with Bhubaneswar and other places inside and outside Orissa;

(c) the new Telephone Exchanges/Telegraph Offices and Post Offices to be set up; and

(d) the effective steps to be taken to ensure quick delivery of mail in the tribal areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Steps are being taken to open more and more telephone exchanges/L.D. Public telephones/Telegraph offices (Combined Offices) during 1985-86 to improve communication services in the tribal and backward areas of Orissa adopting hexagonal and other liberalised policies applicable to such areas.

(b) Three Telephone Exchanges namely (1) Balasore in backward area (2) Jeypore an tribal area and (3) Sambalpur in ordinary area proposed for automatisation in 1985-86. The cities namely Balasore and Bhadrak are proposed to be linked on point to point STD with Bhubaneswar and Cuttack. Point to point STD link is also proposed from Paradeep to Cuttack.

At present there is no STD proposal for places outside Orissa.

(c) 30 Telephone Exchanges and 150 Long Distance Public Telephones/Telegraph Offices in Orissa (out of which 10 Telephone Exchanges and 60 Long Distance Public Telephones/ Combined Offices are in tribal and backward areas) are proposed for opening during 1985-86. 45 Post Offices are also proposed to be opened.

(d) Appointment of 23 Departmental Delivery Agents during 1985-86, subject to

availability of funds, in Tribal and backward areas of Orissa are proposed to ensure quicker delivery of mails.

Manufactured production and assembly of MIG Aircraft at H.A.L., Orissa

1829. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the licensed production of the latest Soviet fighter aircraft MIG-29 in phases is to be undertaken at the Nasik-based factory of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited,

(b) with India having already acquired MIG-27, the time by which the full-fledged production of this aircraft is likely to be taken up; and

(c) what part of the manufacture, production and assembly of these two types of MIG will be assigned to the Orissa Unit of the HAL, whose capacity is not at present being fully utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Production of MIG-27 aircraft at HAL Nasik Division is under way and the programme is proceeding according to schedule. Capacity of Koraput Division of HAL is being fully utilised.

No decision has so far been taken to manufacture any other aircraft at Nasik Division. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details.

Supply of Petrol and Diesel Oil for Agricultural purposes at Subsidised Rates

1830. SHRI ANANT PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLIEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the annual requirement of petrol and petroleum products for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Governments consideration to supply petrol and diesel oil at subsidised rates for agricultural purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Mainly High Speed Dissel Oil (HSD) and, to a lesser extent, Light Diesl Oil (LDO) are used in the Agricultural Sector, basically for operating tractors, harvestors, power tillers and pump-sets. While information is not maintained by the dealer network of the oil companies about the sectoral break-up of sales from the retail outlets, an opinion survey to ascertain the sectoral break-up of sales of HSD through retail outlets was made in 1984 by the oil industry. On that basis and the data about total sale of HSD in 1983-84, the consumption in the agricultural sector can be roughly placed at two million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Cottage industries run by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Dadra and Nager Havell

1831. SHRI SITARAM J. GAVALI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any cottage industries run by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Dadra and Nagar Haveli; and

(b) if not, the steps taken by Government to set up such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) As per the available information, a total number of 11 artisan type units and 20 small scale units were set up in Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the year 1983-84. All the 11 artisan type units were set up by the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Waiting list for new Telephone Connections in Faizabad District, U.P.

1832. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the waiting list for new telephone connections in Faizabad town, (Uttar Pradesh);

(b) whether Government are taking any measures to solve the problem of these people;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a new electronic telephone exchange in Faizabad; and

(d) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The waiting list for new telephone connections in Faizabad (U.P.) is 140.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal of increasing the capacity of the exchange by 100 lines by the end of March, 1985. Another expansion of 100 lines is planned during 1985-86.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Help by Centre for setting up industries and provisions in Seventh Plan

[English]

1833. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of Centre's help for setting up of industries in a State;

(b) the provisions made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for setting up industries for the development of the States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Extent of Centre's help for setting up of industries has not been decided so far as the Seventh Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

Steps to raise production of Maruti Cars

1834. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state, the steps being taken to raise the production of Maruti car ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMADKHAN): Maruti Udyog Ltd. has produced over 20,000 cars and 2000 vans during 1984-85 against the total target of 20,000 vehicles. Company is making endeavours to manufacture 36000 cars and 12000 vans during the year 1985-86. The production will be further stepped up in the subsequent years with a view to meeting the demand.

Policy towards developing Indian Brand names

1835. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government towards developing Indian Brand names with the emphasis on new technology and upgrading of Industry so that one day we can compete with International Brands; and

(b) Government's plan to see that Indian Brands develop with or without foreign technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). For developing Indian Brand names, use of foreign brand names is discouraged. As a general policy, foreign brand names are not ordinarily allowed for use on products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is being incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaborations.

Setting up of a tyre factory by Birlas in Orissa

1836. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed Birlas to enter into the field of Tyre Industry by pumping Rs. 90 crores in a factory to be set up in Orissa;

(b) whether this Industry is already over-saturated with excess capacity;

(c) if so, the consideration which weighed with Government in clearing this project ;

(d) whether the new tyre unit is to be set as a division of Kesoram Industries and losses made in it can be set off against the profits of the rest of the divisions of Kesoram, giving tax benefits; and

(e) whether this aspect was taken into consideration while issuing the letter of intent to Kesoram Industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd. belonging to Birla Group has been issued with a letter of intent for the manufacture of tyres/tubes at Bala-sore (a backward district categorised 'A') in the State of Orissa.

(b) and (c). The application of M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd. was duly examined from all angles including capacity build-up required to meet projected demand at the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and the provisions of the MRTP Act before grant of letter of intent.

(d) and (e) : The Application was submitted in the name of M/s. Kesoram Industries and Cotton Mills Ltd and the letter of intent was issued accordingly.

[Translation]

Encroachment on land in Danapur Cantonment Area

1837. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Danapur cantonment areas the local people have encroached upon large tracts of land between sector 4 and sector 7 ;

(b) whether the cantonment employees have encroached upon the land between the bus stand and Marshal Bazar ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take action to remove the encroachment and to punish the guilty ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Hindi Officers and Hindi Translators in Posts and Telegraph Department

1838. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Posts and Telegraphs Department has borrowed some Hindi Officers and Senior Hindi Translators from Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre, Ghaziabad ;

(b) if so, the reasons for borrowing them from Circle Office while a separate Hindi Unit is already working in the Directorate ;

(c) the terms and conditions of borrowing these officials from Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre;

(d) whether it is proposed to absorb them in the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate ; and

(e) from where these officials are drawing pay and allowances, the head thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One Hindi Officer and three Senior Hindi Translators have been brought from Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre, Ghaziabad to P&T Directorate.

P&T is required to bring out about 60 Code Books and Manuals at suitable intervals. In course of time these Codes and Manuals required a large-scale revision and additions. In view of this, a Codes and Manuals Revision Cell consisting of 30 officers/officials was set up vide orders dated 1.9.1982. This cell stands sanctioned for a period of 3 years.

At the time of the constitution of this Cell an independent complement of staff for Hindi translation of the revised Codes and

Manuals was not provided. Since under the Official Language Act, these are required to be punished both in Hindi and English, the Department tried to utilise the services of Hindi Translators in the Hindi Section of the Directorate as well as in Hindi Section of some of the field units located, nearby. It was in this context that the services of the Hindi Section of Advance Level Telecom. Training Centre, Ghaziabad have been utilised.

(c) and (e). The staff brought from ALTTC continue to be borne on the strength of ALTTC Ghaziabad from where they draw their pay and allowances under usual Head.

(d) No Sir. There is no proposal to absorb them in P&T Directorate. Their Headquarters will be shifted again to ALTTC, Ghaziabad after the completion of this work.

Preconditions for sale of Arms and Military Equipment to India by USA

1839. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America has attached some preconditions for sale of arms and military equipment to India ;

(b) if so, what are these preconditions; and

(c) whether these preconditions are also attached by the United States in cases of sale of arms to other countries particularly Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Losses suffered by IDPL

1840. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as on 31st March, 1984 the cumulative loss of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited was Rs. 11,716.29 lakhs representing 125.42 per cent of the paid-up capital of the Company of Rs.9341.33 lakhs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of plants being run by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and the location thereof ;

(d) the particulars of the best run plant and the worst run plant and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any efforts have been made to streamline the working of the units so as to make these units earn profits; and

(f) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY

	(In Rs./Lakhs)		
	(+) Profit/(—) Loss		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Rishikesh	(—) 1519.34	(—) 869.83	(—) 75.684
Hyderabad	(—) 716.41	(—) 759.84	(—) 426.15
Madras	(—) 69.85	(—) 212.97	(—) 167.73
Gurgaon	(—) 6.12	(+) 10.80	(—) 41.57
Muzaffarpur	(—) 239.61	(—) 286.08	(—) 370.11

(e) and (f). Remedial steps being taken include plugging of loop-holes in Import Policy which inhibit production and capacity utilisation, ensuring adequate availability of working capital and critical raw materials and intermediates and attempts to up-grade technology.

Opening of outlets for petrol and Diesel at Vidisha and Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh

1841. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had proposed to open new outlets for petrol and diesel at Vidisha and Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons why there has been a delay in opening these outlets;

(c) whether Bharat Petroleum Corporation had advertised for a new diesel outlet for Mandideep in Raisen District in December, 1983; and

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses are due to various factors such as under utilisation of the installed capacity resulting from demand constraints and power/water shortage, technological problems, higher cost of production from basis stage and a product-mix predominantly comprising Category I and II bulk drugs and formulations with lower mark-up.

(c) and (d). Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited are at present running five units and the financial performance of each of these units is as below :

(d) if so, the reasons why it could not be materialised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The process for selecting a dealer for the Indian Oil Corporation's proposed petrol/diesel retail outlet on the outskirts of Vidisha town is under way. Sanchi has not been identified by the oil industry for opening any new petrol/diesel pump.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The process for selecting dealer is under way.

Liquidation of M/s. Globe Financiers (P) Limited

1842. SHRI RAM POOJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Official Liquidator has been dealing with the liquidation cases of companies only;

(b) whether the cases are pending for finalisation with Official Liquidator for the twenty years;

(c) if so, the position of settlement of claims of creditors numbering about 83 involved in the liquidation of M/s. Globe Financiers (P) Ltd. upto now; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any action for early finalisation of claims of the creditors numbering 83 of M/s. Globe Financiers (P) Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Official Liquidator, Delhi has been dealing with the liquidation cases of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 in the Union Territory of Delhi only.

(b) There is no case which is pending finalisation with the Official Liquidator for the last twenty years.

(c) Out of 83 claims stated to be pending settlement with the Official Liquidator, 63 claims have since been settled and only 20 claims are pending finalisation. Out of the 20 pending claims, 16 are pending finalisation for want of sufficient proof from the claimants and 2 are pending for want of condonation of delay by the Court which has to be obtained by the claimants concerned; as for the balance 2, necessary documents have been received from the claimants recently in February/March, 1985 and are under examination by the Official Liquidator.

(d) In the case of winding up of a company by the Court, as in the instant case, the Official Liquidator functions under the directions, control and superintendence of the concerned High Court.

The Official Liquidator has reported that energetic steps are being taken to finalise the remaining 20 claims mentioned in (c) above.

Failure to Implement House-hold Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order

1843. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government have failed to implement the House-hold Electronic Appliances (Quality Control) Order passed by the Centre in 1984 under the Essential Commodities Act.

(b) whether the markets flooded with sub-standard and spurious electrical appliances are posing serious threat to the safety of the users; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Government has no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of News Prints

1844. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 50 per cent of the country's newsprint requirement has to be imported;

(b) if so, whether any comprehensive programme has been chalked out to make the country self-sufficient; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the schemes and measures contemplated under the Seventh Plan in that direction.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The estimated demand of 3.85 lakh tonnes of newsprint during 1984-85 is to be met to the extent of 2 lakh tonnes by way of domestic production and the remaining by imports.

(b) and (c). In order to increase production of newsprint in the country, continuous efforts are being made to improve the capacity utilisation of the existing mills. The following additional capacity has also been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent which are under various stages of implementation :

S.No.	Name of the Party	Location	Annual Capacity (M.T.)
Industrial Licences			
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)
Letters of Intent			
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	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

Supply of Kerosene to Traditional Fishermen for their Motorised Country-Crafts

1845. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government for the supply of kerosene to the traditional fishermen who have motorised their country crafts with out-board engines; and

(b) whether Government will ensure supply of kerosene to them on priority basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Kerosene oil allocations to States are meant essentially for domestic lighting and cooking purposes. All the State have been advised that the use of kerosene for non-domestic purposes can be allowed only if use of no other substitute fuel is possible on technological grounds. The out-

board engines for fishing crafts are reportedly designed to run on petrol and the use of kerosene is likely to damage the engines in the long run. It is not considered desirable to use kerosene which has to be imported when petrol, which is indigenously available, can be used for these engines.

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

Request to remove levy on newsprint

1846. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:

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

(a) whether the Editors Guild of India urged Government to remove the levies on newsprint and to make cheaper and more abundant newsprint supplies available to all sections of the Press;

(b) if so, the present rate of levy charged on newsprint; and

(c) the reaction of Government to remove or reduce the levies on the newsprint to save the newspapers industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a). No representation has been received from the Editors Guild of India in this regard by the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs,

(b) and (c). Central Excise duty is fully exempted in the case of all papers containing mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 50% of the fibre content intended for use in the printing of newspapers, text books or other books of general interest. Odd size newsprint and reject newsprint attract Central Excise duty of 5% *ad valorem*. The effective rate of Customs duty on imported newsprint used in printing of newspapers, books and periodicals is Rs. 550/- per tonne plus an Auxiliary duty of Rs. 275/- per tonne. However, in terms of the judgment of the Supreme Court dated 6th December, 1984, in the case of certain writ petitions filed against the levy of import duty on newsprint, Government is required to reconsider within six months from the date of the judgement the entire question of levy of import duty or auxiliary duty payable on newsprint used for printing newspapers, periodicals, etc. with effect from 1st March, 1981. In the meanwhile, the field formations have been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to collect duty at the rate of Rs. 550/- per metric tonne on imported newsprint.

12.00 hrs

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under National Corps Act and the Navy Act

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : ON BEHALF OF SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions under sub-section-(3) of section 13 of the National Corps Act, 1948:—

- (i) The National Cadet Corps (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985, published in Notification No. SRO 49 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1985.

- (ii) The National Cadet Corps (Third Amendment) Rules, 1985, published in Notification No. SRO 52 in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1985.

- (iii) The National Cadet Corps (Girls Division) Second Amendment Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. SRO 56 in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1985.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-631/85]

- (2) A copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SRO 130 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1984 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

- (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 632/85]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K.C.PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Education for 1985-86.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-633/85]

Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi for 1983-84 and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd, for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): 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 Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, 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 634/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item(i) above.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-635/85]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) The Light Diesel Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 151 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1985.

(2) The Furnace Oil (Fixation of Ceiling Prices and Distribution) (Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 152 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1985 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 288 (E) dated the 21st March, 1985.

(3) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) (Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 153 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1985.

(4) The Paraffin Wax (Supply Distribution, and Price Fixation) (Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 154 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1985.

(5) The Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) (Second Amendment) Order, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 306 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1985.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-636/85]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I have given a Calling Attention on a very important subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Amal Datta, Calling Attention notices are discussed by me in my office, not here. (Interruptions) When you have given it to me, I will sort it out. You can rest assured.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: (Kottayam) Reports have appeared about leakage of gas again from the Union Carbide

MR. SPEAKER: This is just a report. I have got no information. I have to get the facts. I cannot go on these reports alone. I have to get some facts. Please sit down. This has got to be factually verified. Why do you unnecessarily raise it? There is nothing in it. Unless there is some substance how can I allow it? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP rose

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Suresh, there is nothing tangible. I will find out if there are facts. Then I will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: You will have to find out the facts.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have done. How can I get information without asking the Minister? This is a logical thing. How can I get facts without asking for them? Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I am raising it so that you should ask for facts.

MR. SPEAKER: If there are facts it will be answered. If there is nothing, then how can they answer it?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa): We do not know what is happening there.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am saying I am getting the facts. Mr. Chowdhury. If there are facts, then they will come: Otherwise, not. So simple it is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That depends upon the efficiency of the Minister.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given notice of a calling attention.....

MR. SPEAKER: Calling attention is not discussed here.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now can I get the facts without asking for them?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Krishna Iyer.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not carry any meaning. You talk irrelevant things.

[English]

I have not allowed you. Nothing can go on record without my permission. I have not allowed.

[Translation]

Whether it is fifty thousand or one lakh it can be allowed only according to the rules.

[English]

It will be according to the rules.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): I have given notice of a calling attention. ... (Interruptions) ...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is with me. You can talk to me in my Chamber. Notices regarding calling attention are not discussed here on the Floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Our request may also be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no time. We had discussed in the Business Advisory Committee... (Interruptions) ...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it with me in my Chamber, not here. I have

**Not recorded.

told you, requested you and implored you that you can come to my Chamber and we shall see, not here.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Discussion under rule 193 may be allowed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We have to find a way out. I go with the consent of the House. There is no problem with me. I am ready to sit even for four hours. Whatever can be discussed on the Floor of the House, I am always open to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No. If the whole House decides to do anything, I have got no grudge and I will not debar it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Everybody wants to participate in the discussion on this issue. If possible, it can be discussed under 193.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Banglore): I call the attention of the Minister.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No luck. The House does not agree with you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Iyer.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I call the attention of the Minister...

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever I could do, I have already done.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

Radio, Television and Video Cassette recorder Sets (Exemption from Licencing Requirements) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Radio, Television and Video Cassette Recorder Sets (Exemption from Licencing Requirements) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 150(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1985 under sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

[Placed in library. See No LT637/85]

Statement regarding Review on Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited Calcutta, for 1983-84 and Half Yearly Report of the Coir Board, Ernakulam

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 each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-638/85]

(3) A copy of the Half Yearly Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the period from 1st April to 30th September, 1984, under section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 639/85]

12.04 hrs

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

[English]

**Reported famine and drought conditions
prevailing in various parts of the
country due to failure of rains**

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported : famine and drought conditions prevailing in various parts of the country due to failure of rains causing damage to crops, acute shortage of fodder and drinking water and the action taken by the Government in the matter,”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUNTA SINGH) : In 25 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions in the country, the rainfall was excess or normal during South West monsoon (June-September) 1984. The deficiency in the remaining 10 sub-divisions varied from 20% to 40%. The deficient sub-divisions are Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Hills of West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Rayalseema and South Interior Karnataka. 36% of the total number of districts in the country had deficient or scanty rains. During the North East monsoon (October-December) 1984, which is important for South peninsula, the five sub-divisions i. e. Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalseema, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, South Interior Karnataka and Kerala were deficient. The winter rainfall in Northern, Western and Central India was highly deficient or scanty during January-February, 1985. The rainfall during March, 1985 was also scanty or highly deficient in the above parts of India.

Due to scanty and erratic behaviour of monsoon during 1984, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh reported dro-

ught conditions and submitted memoranda seeking Central assistance for drought relief. A total crop area of 320.84 lakh hectares, a population of 991.28 lakh and 308.15 lakh cattle have been reported to be affected by the drought.

On receipt of the memoranda of the State Government, the Central Teams were deputed to the above States for visiting the drought affected areas, detailed discussions with the State Government officials and examinations of the memoranda. On the basis of the reports of the Teams and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the total ceiling of Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 200.66 crores was sanctioned. However, during second fortnight of March 1985, Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka submitted supplementary memoranda for Central assistance during 1985-86 to combat the continuing drought in these States. These memoranda are under examination.

The major components of the Central assistance for drought relief are supply of drinking water, nutrition programme as well as provision for fodder for cattle, employment generation, gratuitous relief, input assistance to small and marginal farmers, etc. About Rs. 54.00 crores for has been sanctioned for drinking water and Rs. 7.42 crores for fodder as parts of Central assistance to drought relief during 1984-85. The Government of India also assist the States under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply and Incentive Schemes. During 1984-85, the Government of India gave assistance of about Rs. 154 crores to these 8 States under these schemes. These States have also their own Minimum Needs Programme for ensuring supply of drinking water in rural areas.

The effect of drought on the crop production is also minimised by adopting contingent cropping. For example, due to drought in few States like, Rajasthan, etc., considerable part of wheat area has been diverted to Rape and Mustard, which require less water compared to wheat. The alternate strategies for crop planning in case of drought have been worked out by Indian Council of Agricultural Research and circulated amongst the States.

Long-term steps for tackling the drought have also been taken by the Government by

formulating a number of schemes, like, Drought Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee programme, Scheme on Dryland Farming, etc. The DPAP covers 511 blocks in the country and during the Sixth Plan, Rs. 166.17 crores had been spent on this Programme. Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of DPAP and DDP, minor irrigation, afforestation and development of Pastures and soil and water conservation are the major components. Even under NREP and RLEGP, development of minor irrigation, soil and water conservations etc. are important elements.

The Meteorological Department also have set up nine Agro-metrological Centres in different States. They work in close collaboration with the State Governments and indicate their forecast etc. They also indicate forecast about monsoon in April. For winter rains also, they do forecast in January every year. The State Governments take appropriate action on the basis of these forecasts.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I have heard the Hon-Minister with rapt attention. I cannot say about the severity of drought conditions in other States. I can talk about the severe conditions of drought in Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER : Plead their cases also.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Of course, I have equal sympathy with other States.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (ASKA) : He has not been briefed about other States.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I have heard the Minister just now about other States.

So far as Karnataka is concerned, the drought has been extremely severe for the past two years. Particularly in 1984 the State faced one of the worst drought situations with as many as 15333 villages, spread over 133 Taluks in 16 districts, reeling under its spell. The total human population in the affected rural areas is 142.63 lakhs and the affected cattle population is estimated at 82.90 lakhs. The number of families of small and marginal farmers affected is 13.42 lakhs

and the number of agricultural labourers is 19.28 lakhs.

The State Government launched a massive relief programme by extending all possible help to the people in the affected areas. The thrust in these relief works has been to ensure the following :

Employment for all.

Drinking water supply.

Supply of fodder for cattle ; and

Supply of adequate foodgrains.

The State Government has taken all necessary steps. It has done its best. It has not allowed a single cattle to die because of lack of fodder. Though the drought was severe, no human being suffered on account of it because of the steps taken by the State Government. But I am sorry to say that the assistance provided by the Central Government has been very scanty. The drought condition has not been there for the first time. In the previous years also it had been there. In 1984 the South-west monsoons and even the North-east monsoons have failed. The State Government has requested the Central Government for massive assistance. Out of its meagre resources the State Government cannot tackle this problem successfully. So, the Centre must come to its rescue. Just as a mother comes to the rescue of an ailing child, it is the duty of the Central Government to come to the rescue of those States which are in difficulties.

Here I would like to give some of the figures about the assistance asked by the State Government and the assistance given by the Central Government. The State Government has sent four memoranda so far and it has asked for an assistance of nearly Rs. 209.50 crores. And they have got about Rs. 32.73 crores. Even that amount has not been fully paid. They have actually got Rs.25 crores only.

Now, I would like to mention a few major items. For employment generation the State Government has asked for an assistance of Rs. .43 crores in the first memorandum and Rs 40 crores in the first supplementary memorandum. So, in the first two memoranda they have asked for an assistance of Rs.83 crores. Out of this, the ceiling of expenditure approved by the Central Government is Rs.

18.75 crores. In the latest supplementary memorandum the State Government has asked for an assistance of Rs. 27 crores under the same heading. The major relief work that the State Government has undertaken in giving employment to all persons, because the crops have completely failed and there is no alternative. That is why guarantee of employment is given to all the able bodied persons. Even today four lakh persons are provided jobs and they are paid Rs. 6.50 per day, both men and women. The state is faced with the task of continuing the relief operations upto the end of June, 1985 till the onset of next monsoons. That is why, the State Government has asked for an assistance of Rs. 27 crores.

Because of the successive failure of monsoons the drinking water scarcity has become very very severe. The State Government has sanctioned digging of 15000 borewells. Even that work is going on a war footing.

The State Government has asked for funds for bore-wells in the rural areas. In the first memorandum they have asked for Rs.38 crores, in the second one they have asked for Rs. 6 crores and in the latest one they have asked for Rs.23 crores for the digging up of bore-wells. This also is a very important programme.

Another point is that out of the total demand of nearly Rs. 255 crores raised by the State Government, the Central Government has been able to give only Rs. 32.73 crores so far. Here, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the severity of drought in Karnataka. I will tell you how the crops have completely failed in the State. Out of 48% of the sown area in the State which has been affected by drought, rabi crop was affected to the extent of 65 per cent. As you know, rabi is a staple food in most parts of Karnataka and 65 per cent of this crop has been spoiled because of the failure of both the South-West and the North-East monsoons. Similarly, jowar crop has been affected to the extent of 43 per cent and groundnut crop to the extent of 60 per cent on account of widespread scarcity conditions. Even in the case of fodder, which is a very important commodity, and which has been affected badly, the State Government has taken all necessary steps like banning the export outside the State. For fodder, the

assistance given by the Central Government is only in respect of transport, they have not given permission for purchase of fodder. So, it is necessary that the State Government should be given permission for purchase of fodder. The Central Government have given only Rs. 25 crores to the State Government so far but the State Government has spent nearly Rs. 105 crores to tackle the situation. The State Government has been taking important steps in this regard. They have banned the export of fodder outside the State and have further authorised the Deputy Commissioners to purchase fodder to make it available to be supplied free of cost to the small and marginal farmers.

Another important step which the State Government has taken is that they have supplied agricultural inputs to small and marginal farmers under the mini-kit programme because first of all the State Government thought that though the *Kharif* crop had failed, *rabi* crop might be good. But since the State got less rains during September-October, mini-Kits were given to the agriculturists. It was thought that these may be useful for them to re-sow the *rabi* crop but unfortunately since there have been no rains, they could not grow any crop at all. Therefore, the Government have given remission of land revenue in the villages affected by drought.

So, the State Government has taken all the necessary steps to tackle the drought situation in the State. Now, the most important thing that the Central Government should do is that they should come to the rescue of the State Government. Not only in rural areas, even in urban areas there is the problem of drinking water. Out of 200 towns, nearly 130 towns are suffering for want of drinking water. The State Government, in their memoranda, have asked for assistance for digging bore-wells in urban areas also. So, I would urge upon the Government to realise that the drought situation in Karnataka is really very very serious. Of course, we have got a very efficient administration now and they have been tackling the situation very successfully but unless the Central Government comes to the rescue of the State Government, it would be impossible for them to proceed further because we have to give employment opportunities up to June end, to all those who are sufferers. Only in June we can expect South-West monsoon again.

For tackling the situation, the State Government have spent more than their resources. So, what has ultimately happened is they have been forced to take overdraft. When overdrafts are taken, the Central Government takes the State Government to task, but they do not have any other alternative. They cannot allow people to die. I would like to know from the Government, on what basis this assistance has been fixed. Of course, the Central Government has sent a study team to the drought-affected areas and they have recommended the quantum of assistance. But the fact is that you have given only Rs. 25 crores to the State Government whereas the State Government has already spent about Rs. 150 crores. This amount should be made up, otherwise the State Government will suffer badly.

I am very happy that the Hon. Minister has mentioned about the long-term programme for the drought-prone areas. This is a very welcome step. As you are aware, Sir, the Karnataka Government has already taken up the dry land farming scheme. It has taken that up on a massive scale. Even then sufficient aid from the Government of India is necessary. Therefore, I strongly appeal to the Central Government to give all necessary financial assistance not only to the State of Karnataka but to all the States which are having famine conditions.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : There is drought in my constituency also.

[*English*]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, we will send a Central team.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as expected, the Hon. Member has very successfully depicted the picture of severe droughts in certain parts of Karnataka. We have been tackling these problems in cooperation with the State-Government. General impression is sought to be given as if the Central Government is withdrawing its foot and the State Governments are championing the cause of the people affected by the drought. But that is not the case. There is an equal sense of responsibility and the Central Government never attached any importance to a particular government in a given State;

We always take the people's problems first irrespective of the fact whether they belong to a State ruled by one party or the other.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : That is what we want.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That is very true. When I reveal the picture you will realise.

The main problem is the overall constraint of the resources. As you have explained the difficulties of the State Governments, there are certain norms fixed by the Government of India under which the whole system of assistance for drought or floods or famine or for any natural calamity conditions is implemented.

It is a fact that the State Government has been putting up their case to the Central Government and the Central Government, as per the norms laid down by the Seventh Finance Commission, have been sending their team. The team made on-the-spot study, met the people affected, met the State Government officials and also the voluntary organisations working in the field. Then they examined the actual position in the areas and arrived at a particular figure for providing assistance.

This is not the only measure through which the Government of India is trying to tackle the problem. There are many other programmes through which direct assistance is provided to many States. For example, if we take Karnataka, from the year 1980 to 1985 large sums were spent there on drinking water through various other schemes like minimum needs programme, ARWEP etc. In 1980-84, Rs. 19 crores under one scheme, Rs. 31.64 crores under another and Rs. 3.27 crores under yet another scheme known as incentive bonus scheme were provided and these scheme cover in the affected areas.

Like that there are many schemes. Similarly, there are schemes from the Rural Development Ministry's side like the Integrated Rural Development scheme, NREP. Then there is landless employment guarantee scheme. All these schemes go directly to help the people affected by various calamities like drought.

The hon. Member wanted to know the yearwise break-up of the Government of India's assistance given to the State of Karnataka. In 1984-85, the total amount released to the Government of Karnataka was Rs. 32.73 crores and not Rs.25 crores, as the hon. Member has mentioned.

The assistance released every year the drought is like this: In 1980-81 it was Rs. 6.65 crores; in 1981-82, it was Rs.13.81 crores; in 1983-83 it was Rs. 8.81 crores and in 1983-84 it was Rs. 14 crores.

Also, as I mentioned in the main reply to the hon. Member's notice, Memoranda are being examined by the Government of India and a team is likely to visit Karnataka based on the information provided by the State Government. After the team has visited, we will examine the whole case based on the norms and guidelines laid down by the Finance Commission and under those given criteria the high-level committee will make its recommendation. Then we will issue further sanction on the basis of recommendation of the high level committee.

Sir, I agree with the hon. Member, it has to be an all-out effort both of the State Government and the Central Government to come to the rescue of the people who are suffering under these conditions.

Sir, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in consultation with ICAR has already brought a regular manual for fighting the drought conditions in the country. In that, there are long-term and short-term measures given out for the benefit of the States and the officials who are engaged in relieving the people of these difficult conditions. In this, equal attention is paid both to the human beings and the cattle requirements for their fodder, for drinking water both for the human beings and the cattle; for raising certain crops the seeds are given by the ICAR which are resistant to the climatic conditions prevailing under drought conditions. So, a lot of work is being done to see that even during the drought days the farmers, the peasants, the landless labourers, are given sufficient jobs to sustain themselves under the conditions in the drought areas. So, various efforts are being made and I am sure with the cooperation of the State Government the drought conditions are being

tackled successfully both from short term and long term points, it is unfortunate that when the honourable Chief Minister was here we discussed these things, but now the tone of the Hon. Member is a little different. During the discussion, the Chief Minister conveyed that the State Government was quite cooperative, now the Hon. Member is trying to allege as if the Central Government is doing nothing and only the State Government is doing everything.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I did not say that.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It has to be done with the full cooperation of the State Government, it has to be fought as a national problem. (*Interruptions*). I am not misleading the House. I am just trying to say as to how the Hon. Member is trying to twist the whole thing as if we are the ones who do not care for the drought, for the people, and only the State Government cares for them. I have already said that appreciation must be given to those who have helped the drought affected people, but at the same time the Central Government is doing its level best.

12.27 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Even we are going to revise the norms after Finance Ministry issues sanctions on the Eighth Finance Commission's Report. Even the guideline for the Central assistance is going to be revised in the matter taking into account the difficult conditions under which the people in the rural areas are living, specially where there are hardly any means of communication. Their miseries and their difficulties are to be lessened. To that extent the Government of India will take every step under the rules.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I am very sorry the Hon. Minister is mistaken because I only said the State Government has sought an assistance of Rs. 201 crores—for the rest of Rs. 54 crores he said there is another scheme, I am very happy. The only thing is, it has already spent Rs. 105 crores, whereas the Central assistance is only to the extent of Rs. 32.73 crores. For the balance amount the resources of the State Government are very much limited. So, what is to

be done? I cannot blame him because he has to look to the whole India whereas I have to look to the needs of my State. I know that. But it is a natural calamity. Natural calamity is the responsibility of everybody, it is not the responsibility of only the State Government. I am sorry he has misunderstood me. I did not mean any insinuation. I know it, the Chief Minister told me everything. But my request is this. You have got certain norms, but the question is how to do it. A sum of Rs. 105 crores is already spent, but we are given only about Rs. 34 crores. This has been going on for the past two or three years. The drought conditions are successive for the past two or three years. That is why I am urging him to see that maximum assistance is given. That is all that I have said. I have never said that the Government of India has not done anything. We are grateful to the Government of India for whatever is done, but we want them to do more. That is all.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It is a suggestion, but we cannot straightway take the figures given by the State Government because as a matter of fact, there is a tendency on the part of States, at the time of these difficulties they want to include certain schemes which are not directly connected with the hard conditions of drought. They want to tell, 'In that area we would like you to build all this infrastructure which will go a long way'. And then within the given resources whatever is thought reasonable after the on-the-spot study made by the central team and recommendation by the high level committee, that is being given and the Hon. Member must know that in Karnataka, in addition to what I have said, the ways and means advance of Rs. 20 crores was also given to meet the situation, pending the sanction of the Central assistance. There is also margin money with every State and in Karnataka, the margin money is Rs. 2 crores.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir Andhra Pradesh consists of 23 districts. Out of 23 districts, 19 districts have been facing very severe drought problem during the last year. In 1982 also, 20 districts suffered. In 1983 also, some parts of Andhra suffered for want of adequate rainfall. So, in 1982, 1983 and 1984, for three consecutive years, due

to the inadequate rainfall, famine has been ravaging some part or other of Andhra Pradesh. The rainfall is very scanty, deficient, uneven and undependable. Because of all these things, all the dry crops have completely withered away. Out of 8.5 lakhs of wells in the State, most of the wells have gone dry. In very few wells, there is some water. But the water is highly insufficient and the yield in those wells is very very meagre and is not up to the mark and far below standard. Due to this uneven rainfall, people are experiencing undue distress. Crores of agricultural labourers, amounting to 3 crores, were affected by this drought. They are without any work. They do not get anything. They cannot meet both ends. They do not get even one square meal a day. Some crores of agricultural labourers are without work and their miseries are beyond endurance. Unemployment problem has assumed a gigantic proportion. The purchasing power of agricultural labourer has registered a steep decline. Conventional sources of drinking water like open-well, water ponds and *nallas* have completely gone dry. People have to go a few miles even to get a few pots of water. In all these areas, the chronic deficiency of rainfall is persisting year after year.

The story of Rayalaseema is the story of famine which is ravaging that part of the State every year. Since 1902, famine has ravaged this area and has caused untold misery to the people of this area. It has affected 45 times since 1902. Since 1967 to the present day, famine has affected it 15 times at least. Anantapur is the most backward district in the Rayalaseema area. Its rainfall is 544 m.m. only. There is no permanent source of irrigation and this district has experienced a lot of famine. As the word Anantapur goes—*Ananta* means endless and *pur* means poverty—the district itself is a district with endless poverty. The district has got the second lowest rainfall in the whole of the country. This is highly insufficient for dry crops. Since 1902, this district has been ravaged by famine for 50 years due to successive famine and it is engulfing it this year also.

The underground water table has registered a steep decline and this creates an acute shortage of water for human beings as well as cattle. All the irrigation sources have dried up. There are about 800 tanks in the

district which had not received supply of water for the past four years and have dried up. Crops could not be raised. There are 60,000 wells in the district and most of them have gone dry. The water yield in the remaining wells is insufficient and the situation is so pitiable that some trees to a height of 3 feet to 4 feet are grown in the wells. In most of the wells, grass has grown. Fodder is very very scarce and cattle are being taken to slaughter-house and sold at a throw-away price. That is the plight and misery of the people in Andhra Pradesh.

The purchasing power of agricultural labourer has reached the lowest ebb and has almost reached the zero level. They do not have any work to do. Many of them are living on leaves and wild roots. This is the fate of those people for years and years together. Most of them are migrating to towns and far-off places in search of work. The agriculturists are casting an anxious look towards the sky in anticipation of rain. Seeing their crops wither away, they are lamenting over their fate. There are no tears in their eyes to shed at their hapless position which nature has jettisoned them into. In the circumstances; I would request the Hon. Minister to allot sufficient funds to save these poor people from their distress and from the cruel jaws of acute famine.

The State Government has prepared a detailed memorandum and requested the Central Government for a grant of Rs. 369 crores so that they can feed these 3 crores of people and save them from their plight and misery. As against this amount, the Central Government has given a very meagre amount. The Central Team went there and visited all the places. They say the plight of the people there and their crops withering away. They made some recommendations. But the amount which the Central Government has sanctioned to the State Government is very meagre. It does not even touch a fringe of the problem. It is not sufficient even to maintain the people for a few weeks. The people are left to their fate.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is correct to say that the State Government had demanded as early as in July or August last year Rs 369 crores in order to save the people from the ravage of this acute famine. I want to know when

the Central Team visited the State and when the report was given. What is the amount the recommended and what is the amount the Central Government has actually sanctioned ?

The State Government wanted Rs. 5.4 crores for the supply of fodder; Rs. 4.5 crores for minor irrigation; Rs. 54 crores for road works because that will generate a lot of labour; Rs. 31 crores for rural works, like check dams, percolation tanks, drinking water ponds, etc.; Rs. 15 crores for lift irrigation; Rs 2 lakhs for afforestation, etc. I would like to know what amount the Central Government has sanctioned for such like things.

I would also like to request the Hon. Minister to allot sufficient funds for improving the underground water table. Due to the failure of rains in successive years, the underground water table is declining and receding. So, most of the wells have gone dry. There are about 800 tanks and these 800 tanks have got to be desilted and deepened at least to a depth of 3 ft. below the sluice level so that the dead storage of water will help percolation. There are a number of tanks constructed during Vijayanagar Kings which have been breached. Those tanks have to be repaired on a war footing and converted into percolation tanks. Every 3 or 4 years, whenever famine invades those parts Government spends some amount in those areas and forgets about it. Some percolation tanks and check dams have to be constructed to see that water does not go away from those areas and the water percolates so that the water can be replenished in order to improve the underground water table.

I would request the Central Government to allot sufficient funds for drinking water also. The people are experiencing a great difficulty. Their distress and misery is beyond human endurance. I would request that from the Tungabhadra water may be diverted to this area for drinking purposes. May be, some lift also would be necessary. At least drinking water should be provided for the hapless people in the area who are thirsting for even water.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : From the Telugu Ganga it could be lifted up.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : As Prof. Ranga says, it could be lifted up from the Telugu Ganga. So, something has to be done about providing drinking water. There is no perennial source of water. In the circumstances, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the amount they have allotted for the purpose of providing drinking water.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the amount allotted and now to be allotted, in order to save the hapless people from misery, hunger and thirst.

I request the Hon. Minister to take a compassionate view, to understand this human problem, the gigantic problem of labour and come forward with sufficient funds.

Not only this. There are rains in Andhra Pradesh in July. By the end of July, sowing operation commences. Until then, labour will not have any work. Labour has to be maintained and they should be provided with some, employment till the end of July. For that purpose also, funds are needed. I request the Hon. Minister to take a compassionate view, understand this problem and allot sufficient money to save these people from hunger and starvation deaths.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Most of the points raised by the Hon. Member are suggestions to be considered for providing relief to the drought-affected areas in the State of Andhra Pradesh. No doubt, Andhra Pradesh witnessed prolonged drought. The State witnessed a prolonged dry spell from 3rd August for 40 days in most parts of the State. The dry spell, occurred at a time when the already sown crops over large areas were still tender. The State Government has reported that while the very early sown crops could survive though subject to the moisture, the crops sown later were particularly affected. 19 out of 23 districts have been affected by drought on account of late onset of monsoon and prolonged dry spell during the rainy season. The most acutely affected region of the State was Rayalaseema as mentioned by the Hon. Member. This area has been unfortunately a chronic drought-affected area, in the past three or four years. We have realised it.

The State Government has submitted a supplementary memorandum also about the drought-conditions in the other three

districts like Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam. All these reports and memoranda of the State Government are examined.

As I mentioned in reply to the question of the Hon. Member from Karnataka, it is very difficult to keep pace with the claims of the State Governments. If you kindly just have a look, in Andhra Pradesh the amount sought by the Government was Rs, 369.28 crores. As I was attempting to inform the Hon. House it is not only this package which the Central team or the High level Committee recommended for sanction after making an on-the-spot visit of the drought-affected areas in a given State. There are already schemes from the 20-point programme launched by the Government of India which directly are helping the drought-affected areas such as the employment-oriented schemes of NREP, RLEGP, and rural drinking water schemes of ARWSP, MNPE and IBS.

Under these schemes, in 1984-85 in Andhra Pradesh alone, the amount has been :

	Rs. (Crores)
NREP	22 70
RLEGP	49.50
ARWSP	7.43
MNPE	25.00
IBS	3.00

If you sum up all this, it comes to roughly Rs. 108 crores. In addition to that, Rs. 54.42 crores were released to the State on the recommendation of the High Level Committee. If you add up all this, it is a sizable assistance from the Central Government to the State Government.

Some long-term measures are being attempted in some States as suggested by Hon. Members to raise the water level and to introduce certain drought resistant seeds in these districts which have become chronically drought-prone and where the farmers could grow certain crops even during difficult conditions.

About Andhra Pradesh, I must say that the State Government must make full use of the facilities available through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. There is

already an Institute in Hyderabad. ICRISAT is also primarily meant for arid zone/specially to areas which are prone to drought. ICRISAT can give a lot of help. There is a Central Institute in Hyderabad itself which helps the farmers in developing crops which can stand the vagaries of nature, specially under drought conditions—the Dry Land Farm Institute at Hyderabad. The State Government must make the best use of the research being made and they must also utilise the services of the scientists and the extension services which are available to the State.

I will definitely go into the various points raised by the hon. Member for meeting the situation in those districts which he has mentioned.

SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY : The hon. Minister is trying to club the Rs.100 crores given in the usual course with the Rs.50 crores that are allotted in times of distress. That amount of Rs.100 crores should not be clubbed with this; that is a normal grant, and those Rs.100 crores which are spent on NREP, RLEGP and other programmes do not reduce the intensity of the drought. And in times of drought, talking of amounts spent in the past is of no use to the people who are suffering from hunger and are thirsting for water. The amount of Rs.50 crores does not touch even the fringe of the problem; this is highly insufficient. At least take those worst-hit districts and come forward to save those people who have been ravaged by successive famines. No Government has taken a compassionate view or taken pity on them. Why not come forward with sufficient funds for permanent famine eradication? Take those districts which are the worst-hit, allot sufficient funds, and save those people. Spending a few crores of rupees at the time of famine and then forgetting those districts for ever will not be of any use. Please take up a comprehensive programme, allot sufficient funds by stages and see that those districts which are famine-stricken, which have been invaded by famine every year are helped. Something should be done to those people. You cannot expect them to suffer for decades together. You must understand their plight, you must take a compassionate view; have pity on them and do something.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I was only trying to highlight that these are the supplementary

activities. I was not saying that these were specially for the drought-affected areas. But how can you do without these? If you look at the activities which are attempted through these schemes, you will find that they are directly connected with drought-affected areas such as, agriculture, soil and water conservation, etc. I am sure that these will go a long way in helping the farmers affected by drought-irrigation, forestry, pasture, animal husbandry, sericulture, fisheries, horticulture, cooperation, rural electrification. Then employment is provided to those landless labourers who are also affected along with the farmers in the drought-prone areas. We provide them, through RLEGP, sufficient employment to enable them to sustain their families during the difficult conditions. These are supplementary projects under the 20 point Programme. As I mentioned, the State Government must make the best use of the facilities available with them. Unfortunately, here, in this case I should not have said, but I must say—the State Government has not availed of the opportunities provided by the ICAR and the other Central Government agencies, extension services, etc. There is already a big Institute in Hyderabad to help the people in the devising ways and means, in finding diversification in the mode of living on agriculture, to enable them to fight out conditions under drought. Therefore, the State Government should make the best use of the services available. No doubt, the hon. Member has made very valuable suggestions, and we will go into them. As I mentioned, the Government is already contemplating to review the guidelines under the Eighth Finance Commission's Report and definitely we will take into account all that the hon. Member has suggested.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : It is no use saying 'Central Government' or 'State Government'. People are suffering for want of water and food. Some Government, either State or Centre, must take up their cause and help them. I am giving a couplet here in Telugu :

*Endina Yullagodu Irigimpadavadu
Pandina Yullavaku Prabhulante*

It means the Ministry is telling that we have got so much of paddy, so much of foodgrains and talks of places where people are rich and affluent, but they forget about

places where people are dying for want of water and food. This is not going to satisfy anybody. A friend of mine has written :

Ankalandunde Abhivridhi Sangapaduku

The developmental activities are only just in figures. They are of the length of the arm-pit from the tip of the hand to the arm-pit. It has not touched the fringe of the problem. Let a Commission be appointed to see whether there is any improvement in their living conditions, how they are feeling, how they are eking out their livelihood, how they are starving and how semi-starved and half-naked they are in those places. The Central Government should come forward and help these half-clothed and half-starved people. It is no use blaming the Central government or the State Government. Even if the State Government does not help us, is the Central Government willing to come forward and help these people form the recurrence of famine conditions ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am not blaming I am only appealing to the State Government to please make the best use of the facilities available with the Central Government.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Now this drought condition is a continuing phenomenon in this country. 20% of the area in India is periodically subjected to the onslaught of droughts leading to huge losses of agricultural production and livestock wealth in addition to creating scarcity of drinking water and power generation. The total effect is untold misery to the people inhabiting these areas. Huge amounts have been spent by the Government to provide relief after the occurrence of droughts. But apart from providing the much needed relief at the appropriate time, such expenditure has not helped in solving the basic problem of increasing the productivity of these areas reducing thereby the impact of scarcity of droughts on human and cattle population. Ecological deterioration because of deforestation and excessive grazing has led to serious soil erosion and decrease in productivity of the land. Because of increasing population, both human and cattle, even the marginal lands unsuitable for cultivation have been brought under the plough. The fate of the farmers living in these areas has been most uncertain and very few of them have been able to live above the subsistence level.

After analysing the rainfall data for 100 years preceding 1974, it was found that while the normal rainfall during the monsoon months in North-East India is about 129 cms with 13% co-efficient variability, the same for North-West India is 54 cms and 22% respectively. Thus in North-East India the yearly fluctuation in rainfall may not affect much the agriculture and hydroelectric power generation, the same will affect North-West India adversely. The position will be aggravated in abnormal years of lesser rainfall.

Again by analysing the rainfall departure from the normal during the monsoon months over the North-West and peninsular India during the last 100 years preceding 1974...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be brief. Don't go into the whole thing. Please take up the recent situation.

DR. V. VENKATESH : ... It has been found that there were 30 occasions (years) in North-West India and 20 occasions (Years) in peninsular India when rainfall was below normal by more than 10%. This would mean that on the average near drought condition may occur in North-West India every 3 years and in the peninsular India every 5 years. The contemporary figure for rainfall of below normal by more than 20% which is a condition of a severe drought, is found to occur every 6 years over North-West India and every 10 years in peninsular India.

Past records also show that during 1965-66, 1972, 1975, 1979 and 1982 the country experienced severe drought. It is against this background that a need was felt and the Drought Prone Area Programme was formulated. The development of these areas is a most urgent and challenging task.

Although this programme has been in operation since the Fourth Plan period, it has taken shape as an Integrated Area Development Programme only during the fifth and sixth five year plan.

The DPAP Which covers 557 blocks spread over 74 districts in the country is now the Integrated Area Development Programme in the agricultural sector and aims at optimum utilisation of land, water and livestock resources, reducing the severity of the impact of drought, restoration of the eco-

logical balance and stabilising the income of the people particularly the weaker sections of the society.

The basic object of the programme has been restoration of economical balance through scientific development of land, water cattle and other resources. The arid zone of Rajasthan, the dry lands of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Maharashtra, Haryana, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu are usually most affected by the cyclical phenomenon of drought. This year Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have had distinctive problems.

In the case of Karnataka, there are drought conditions for the third successive year with 8,500 villages in 100 taluks of 16 districts out of 19 reeling under the intensity of the dry spell. In Andhra Pradesh 19 out of 23 districts have been hit by drought.

It is a quirk of nature that Karnataka which has 5 out of 14 very heavy rainfall areas in the country is forced to seek drought relief from the centre in some years. Though the State has some regions of heavy rainfall 80 per cent of the taluks of the State fall under the category of semi-arid regions. This year drought in Karnataka is most upsetting in the sense that there was enough rainfall through July. The consumption of fertilisers rose by 23 per cent over last years figures and sowing of high-yielding varieties of seeds increased by 14 per cent but dry weather prevailed for 40 days after sowing. It left the fields perched and agricultural officials bewildered since the drought was more serious than the one that occurred in 1974-75. According to the reports the wayward monsoon has badly affected nearly 60 per cent of the sown areas of the State. The causes leading to periodic drought conditions are many. For instance only 25 per cent of the cultivable area in the State is being provided with assured irrigation. Most of the other dry land depends on monsoons; for agriculture operation.

The drought-fighting programme should naturally include short-term and long-term approaches. Since all the States where there is recurrence of dry spells have been able to chalk out short-term schemes, there is need for greater emphasis on long-term programmes to give substance to short-term schemes. The long-term remedial steps should naturally include central programme for ex-

panding irrigation potential—particularly minor irrigation—and extensive use of ground water, mass bunding, etc. should also include short duration crops, contingent crops, production plans, and massive infra-structure development in the traditionally drought hit areas. There should be creation of fodder bank for cattle and foodgrains bufferstock in rural areas.

Apart from all these measures, the development of dry agricultural technology, post harvest technology and dairying is also necessary. It is required that traditionally drought prone States should adopt both short-term and long-term drought-fighting programmes such as connecting South Indian rivers and North Indian rivers. Thereby we solve both our national food and employment problem. Therefore, I once again stress upon connecting the South Indian rivers and North Indian rivers, namely, Ganga-Cauvery project.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member has given a very good lecture on the long-term and short-term measures to be taken by the Government to meet the situation especially in the drought areas.

13.00 hrs

For the information of the Hon. Member let me read out the Special Services made available to Agricultural Interests. These are the following :

1. Long-range forecast

- (a) Onset of monsoon issued by first week of April for Kerala coast.
- (b) Total quantum of rainfall for Monsoon (June-September) issued around first week of June for North West India and Peninsula.
- (c) This forecast is reviewed by 10th of August each year.
- (d) Winter total precipitation forecast for North-West India during January for the months of January to March.
- (e) Monthly rainfall forecast for Meteorological sub-discussions every month.

2. Medium-range forecast

Weekly forecasts are issued every Thurs-

day to all forecasting centres as guidance to their working and for planning purposes to Government agencies.

3. Short-range forecasts

- (a) Farmers Weather Bulletins at present issued by 17 forecasting centres of IMD at all the State capitals. This forecast is area specific and districtwise.

This forecast is for 36 hours with outlook for next 2 days. These are broadcast regularly by AIR Stations of the region in their farmers' programme.

- (b) General forecasts and warnings for 24 hours and 48 hours are issued by all the 17 Meteorological Centres and broadcast by all concerned AIR stations.
- (c) Agromet Advisory Service : Agromet Advisory Centres have been established.

These advisory services contain weather forecast and advice to farmers' agricultural utility for 2 to 4 days. These are prepared by meteorologists in consultation with the State agricultural experts once or twice a week. These are broadcast by the AIR stations of the region,

The I.M.D. has established 9 stations at New Delhi, Pune, Madras, Bhopal, Calcutta, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh and Srinagar. Another 8 are being established in the current year (1985-86) at Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Gangtok and Gauhati.

These are the various steps which Government are taking so that the whole country is covered by meteorological information on long-term, medium and short-term basis.

So far as the linkage of rivers is concerned, I take the proposition from the Hon. Member. I am sure the Hon. Member will be able to submit his proposal. We will have it examined. If there is already something, we will pick it up and proceed further. It is a good idea.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : It is only for examination ! They have been examining it for three decades !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is any new proposal from the Member, he will take it up. He is asking him to submit a proposal. He is ready to take it up. He wants to consider it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are encouraged by such optimism.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our country is facing a big challenge in the form of famine and drought today. A large part of the country is drought-affected and scarcity of water in the fields is badly telling upon the economic condition of the country. The Hon. Minister has said that there has been drought in the country for the last three or four years, but the situation in the country this year is still worse. There has been a shortage of power as well. I would say that in some states even fodder and drinking water is not available. I agree that our Government have made efforts to solve this problem, but the people have to face the fury of floods and drought every year due to non-completion of some of the on-going projects on time. The Government should take some effective steps to solve this problem and endeavour to complete the schemes which are lying incomplete as soon as possible.

You know that Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and some other states have been severely hit by drought. Haryana too is entirely in the grip of drought. The level of water in the wells in Haryana has gone down considerably. All the village ponds have gone dry. The people are facing a great difficulty of drinking water. They are not getting drinking water in cities like Sonapat and Gohana due to shortage of electricity. I took a round of my constituency after the elections. The people of that area have been making a very strong demand that arrangements for water and electricity should be made urgently. These being examination days, the students are not able to study due to shortage of electricity. Sonapat, Rohtak, Bhiwani, Jind and Hissar in Haryana have been severely affected by drought. The labourers are not getting work as these are no crops. All the

labourers are leaving their villages in search of work elsewhere. But, I am sorry to point out that the Hon. Minister has made no mention of Haryana in his statement. 30 to 50 per cent of the gram and wheat crops have been damaged. Whatever be the report of the State Government, if you go there personally, you can see the condition of the farmers there. I would go to the extent of saying that there is no water in the fields of the farmers, but their eyes are full of water.

I would also like to say that the famine Code on the basis of which the Government sends the report to the effect that such and such areas are drought affected, has become obsolete now. It was prepared during the British time and I want that changes should be made in it in consonance with present day conditions.

The question of drought is linked with floods. The drains should be deepened and widened in time. But, the funds for this work are sanctioned by the Government only when the floods have actually occurred and at that time, those funds are misused. I can say about my state that no arrangements of any kind have been made there to check the floods. Neither the drains are cleaned nor they are widened or deepened, but in May-June when floods are about to occur, the funds are sanctioned and the funds so sanctioned are misused because the area gets flooded and no one knows whether the drains have been dug and cleaned or not.

60 per cent of rain waters flows into the Bay of Bengal, but they are not utilised, although they can be utilised by constructing reservoirs alongside the rivalets at a distance of every 4 to 6 or 10 miles and thus crops can be protected from drought and floods. Dr. Dastur had submitted a report long back suggesting a scheme under which all the rivers right from Kashmir to the Bay of Bengal were to be widened, but this scheme has not been implemented. I suggest that this scheme should be implemented by taking loan from the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.

Haryana was to get water from the S.Y.L. Canal, about which the Hon. Minister is well aware. There has been a dispute on this issue with the Punjab. The portion of the canal supposed to be constructed by Haryana in its territory was completed two

years back, but the digging work in the Punjab area has not been taken up as yet, although a sum of Rs. 41 crores was deposited by the Haryana Government for this purpose and, instead, the money spent by the Government of Haryana on digging work in its own area is proving useless. Therefore, the S. Y. L. Canal should be completed as early as possible.

At the same time, I would also like to say that sea water is very precious. I would request the Hon. Minister to pay some attention to it. A variety of minerals can be extracted from it after it is purified. Japan has extracted even uranium from sea water. Sea water is purified through the desalination process or through the reverse osmosis method. The system functions in the same way as the kidney functions inside the body. By this process all types of undesirable elements can be separated from sea water and the pure water thus obtained can be used for irrigation in the fields. Government should make efforts to purify this water. Apart from this, research can also be carried out for having artificial rain.

I would like to say one thing about electricity. Government are taking enough interest in the use of solar energy. I want that still greater interest should be taken in this field, because we are not able to generate sufficient electricity due to shortage of water. There is only one solution to it and that is that we should generate electricity through solar energy system, so that the shortage of electricity could be removed.

All our schemes and projects of electricity should be completed on time. The delay in their completion involves more funds on the one hand and on the other hand they do not serve the purpose for which they are interested. I had a talk with the Power and Irrigation Minister of Haryana and had also written to him a letter stating that electricity was not being made available to the farmers for irrigating their fields even during the hours fixed for this purpose. The farmer waits right from the morning and even when electricity is supplied, it is supplied for a very short period. Government should pay attention to it. In view of the conditions explained by me, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister which are the districts of the State which have been declared as drought

affected ? He has said nothing about Haryana. I have myself seen that there are districts in Haryana which have not had a single shower.

I would also like to pay that Tehsil should be treated as a unit for the purpose of declaring an area as a drought-affected area, because it is not necessary that the entire district should be drought-affected. Even a Tahsil or even a village in a district can be affected by drought. Sometimes, it so happens that it rains in one part of a village and the other part of the same village goes without rain.

You have taken up 511 Blocks of 74 districts of the country under the Drought Prone Area Programme. I would like to know whether Government propose to bring all the districts of the country under this Programme.

I would also like to know whether Government propose to implement the Drought Prove Area Programme in the disiricts where canal water is not available but which are not covered under this programme at present.

At the same time, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to implement the scheme suggested by Dr.Dastur? Do the Government have any scheme to store the potable rain water in reservoirs 60 per cent of which otherwise flows into the Bay of Bengal ? This entire water flows into the sea and is rendered useless after it mines with saline water. If you construct reservoirs at a distance of every two to four miles and store this potable water there for irrigating the fields, it can be of great benefit.

I would also like to know whether Government have under consideration any scheme to create a buffer stock of water to face any emergency in the country.

What progress has been made by the Underground Water Utilisation Board ? Government should consider paying bonus to the farmers of Haryana at the rate of at least Rs. 5 per quintal for wheat and gram. I would like to know whether Government want to pay it or not, because orders were issued about 4 or 5 days back for the payment of bonus in Punjab at the rate of Rs. 5 per quintal for wheat. The Bharat Kisan Union had organised an agitation in

Delhi in which maximum number of the farmers from Haryana had participated, but the bonus was announced only for the Punjab farmers. I would therefore, like to know whether there is any scheme of government for giving bonus to the farmers of Haryana ? Besides, I would also like to know whether government propose to make efforts to induce artificial rains ? In certain countries, if there are clouds, artificial rains are induced. I would like to know whether any research is being conducted for including artificial rains so that clouds be raised from the sea and rains induced. I had also asked whether government had any scheme from purifying sea water ? I would like to know from Hon. Minister what the government propose to do about all these things.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The hon. Member has again put all the questions. If he wants, I shall read the entire statement once again. He has asked about the state-wise number of districts in which there have been deficient rains, scanty rains or no rains. The required details are as follows : Districts having deficient rains in Andhra Pradesh are 16, in Assam 4, in Bihar 4, in Gujarat 2, in Haryana 2, in Himachal Pradesh 5, in Jammu and Kashmir 1, in Karnataka 6, in Kerala 3, in Madhya Pradesh 12, in Maharastra 18, in Orissa 2, in Rajasthan 15, in Tamilnadu 3, in U.P. 24 and in West Bengal 3. In all, there are 120 districts in which there has been deficient rains. The number of districts where there has been scanty rains is one in Gujarat, 2 in Himachal Pradesh, one in Jammu and Kashmir, one in Kerala and one in U.P. thus, there are 6 such districts. According to the motions fixed by the Central Government there are 120 plus 6, i.e. 126 districts out of 368 districts which could be termed as drought-affected.

[English]

Sir, It will be wrong on the part of the Hon. Member to say that I have not mentioned Haryana at all in the statement. I have already said that during the week ending 2nd January 1985, first week of the 1985 winter season, the rainfall was excess or normal over most parts of North-West India, Central India and Peninsula except the Plains of West Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi, East Rajasthan, Marathwada, Coastal Karnataka and

Lakshadweep where the rainfall was deficient or scanty and West Rajasthan, Gujarat State and Konkan where the weather was dry.

So far as the question of releasing assistance to Haryana is concerned, I am sorry to state that there has not been any memorandum for drought relief from the State of Haryana during the year 1984-85. The hon. Member himself has given suggestions for various things.

[*Tanslation*]

As regards purifying the sea water, completing the S.Y.L. Canal, harnessing solar energy and augmenting the power supply—

[*English*]

—these are various programmes which, no doubt, are very ambitious and go a long way to give relief to people suffering in the drought-affected areas. And, certainly, these are the things which are being taken up by the Government of India in various Departments and Ministries. If we are able to harness whatever rainfall is there in the country, if we are able to make best use of the water that is received in country through rainfall either through small bandhs, anicuts or making bandhs on various seasonal rivers and streams, that will go a long way in helping the people suffering in the drought affected areas. The hon. member has given very useful suggestions. I will give this information to the concerned departments; and we will see to it that sufficient attention is paid to the various suggestions made by the Hon. Members.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (*Aska*) : Which are the two drought-stricken districts in Orissa.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : These things can be laid on the Table. You can then refer to them.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I can give the names.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Haryana is not mentioned in the statement given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has said that he received nothing from the Haryana Government.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : The Hon. Minister said that Haryana has been mentioned in the statement. But in the copy supplied to me, Haryana is not mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About the drought-affected areas, has the Minister got the information ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I am satisfied that Government has not asked for any assistance. How do I know ? Only two districts are mentioned in the statistics where there is no rainfall; and he has mentioned the name of these two districts.

In Orissa, all the 13 districts were affected, viz. Balasore, Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, Pulbhani, Surendragarh, Bolangir, Ganjum, Koraput, Puri, Cuttack, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur.

13.22. Hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

[*English*]

Recommendation to Rajya Sabha to appoint Members

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister, Mr H.R. Bharadwaj.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R.BHARAWAJ) : I beg to move :

“That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst the members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote :

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

(i) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" (other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred) and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;

(ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;

(iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

—That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

—That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

—That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

—That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and to communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst the Members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

—That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

(i) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" (other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred) and all "committees" that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution;

(ii) to recommend in relation to the "committees" examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify;

(iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention or Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise;

—That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respects of all or any of the aforesaid matters;

—That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha;

—That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

—That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

—That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and to communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

Fourth Report

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT):
I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st April, 1985.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 1st April, 1985.”

The motion was adopted.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to take effective steps to overcome acute power shortage in U.P.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter in the House under Rule 377. U.P. is facing acute power crisis at present. The State Government have resorted to power-shedding on a large scale in the entire State,

with the result that work in the big and small industries has nearly come to a standstill and they are suffering heavy losses. Power is in short supply even for agricultural purposes. There has been no power at all in a large number of villages for weeks together. Means of irrigation have also come to a stop. The shortage of power in the urban and rural areas has adversely affected the drinking water schemes and the people are not getting drinking water. Due to load-shedding in the evening, life in small towns has been disrupted. Due to non-supply of electricity to coldstorages as per their requirements, the potato stored therein is likely to be damaged.

There has been a steep decline in thermal and hydel power generation in U.P. There have been many incidents of fire in Obra Thermal Power House which is the main source for power generation. The Electricity Board has failed to check such incidents. Frequent strikes by the engineers and the employees had impeded the generation and distribution of Power.

The present power crisis is the worst of all the past crises. I would request the Central Government to take effective steps to solve the power crisis in U. P. Also, the Central Government should extend full co-operation for increasing the generation of power. It has become absolutely necessary that in addition to N. T. P. C., power should be obtained from other States for U. P.

- (ii) Need to give compensation to the farmers for damage to crops due to non-availability of water for irrigation purposes and demand for the release of more water into the canals in Rajasthan

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance in the House under Rule 377. The Rabi crop of the cultivators in the Command Area of the Indira Canal has suffered great damage for want of water for irrigation purposes and in the absence of electricity for tube-wells. Besides, adequate water is not being released in the canals, with the result that irrigation has become almost impossible and there is great resentment among the farmers on this account.

I would, therefore, request the Government to direct the State Government to provide

compensation to the farmers whose crops have been damaged and also to release more water in the canals. It would be in the interest of the farmers if arrangements are made for providing subsidy to the farmers for purchasing generators for their tube-wells.

(iii) Need to provide financial assistance for the completion of Sagarmal Gopa link project of Rajasthan Canal

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction work of the Rajasthan Canal has been going on at a fast pace and this Canal has reached upto the Mohangarh town of District Jaisalmer. It would provide water for irrigation purposes in an area of 50,000 acres, with the result that desert areas would be metamorphosed.

The recent decision of the State Government to extend the Lilva Branch of the Rajasthan Canal, which is now known as Sagarmal Gopa, upto Gadra Road of Barmer district has been welcomed by the people of the State.

The initial survey of the Canal for linking Sagarmal Gopa Branch with Gadra Road has been started. It would involve additional digging of 185 km. stretch of the said Branch so that the water may reach Gadra Road. Thereby permanent arrangements could be made for the irrigation of 2.5 lakh hectares of land.

This Branch would be constructed right on the Indo-Pak border. It would have strategic importance and would prove to be a boon for the people of the border areas.

An expenditure of Rs. 50 crores is likely to be incurred on the construction of the said Branch. The financial condition of the State Government is not sound enough to bear this expenditure. I therefore, earnestly request the Central Government to provide financial assistance of Rs. 50 crores for the completion of the Sagarmal Gopa Project at the earliest with a view to make water available in the Barmer and Jaisalmer districts, the border area and the backward Thar desert area of Rajasthan, so that the project could be completed in three years and the desert could bloom.

[English]

(iv) Need to set up Integral Rail Coach Factory at Kaizpet

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Warangal is a backward district in Andhra Pradesh. There is no industry till today. After so many years of struggle the Central Government was pleased to order a survey for setting up a Rail Coach Factory at Kazipet.

The Railway Board sent a Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) Committee for survey and finding location. The above committee inspected Kazipet and recommended to Central Government for that Rail-Coach Factory at Kazipet.

The State of Andhra Pradesh came forward to extend full cooperation and offered free land, water, power and other requirements.

On January 21, 1985, 24 Members of Parliament submitted memorandum to Hon. Prime Minister.

Warangal District is a very backward area in Telengana and the Central Government should take interest in establishing industries there.

While matter stood so, the Prime Minister declared that a Rail Coach Factory will be set up in Punjab.

I would request the Central Government to set up a Rail Coach Factory at Kazipet and solve the unemployment problem because of which the extremist activities are increasing daily.

(v) Failure of the Indian Missions to provide help to the stranded Indians in various cities of Iran and Iraq

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : As a result of the recent flare up in the war between Iran and Iraq the conflagration has resulted in open attacks on civilian population of the two countries devastating residential areas and killing innocent people. This development has created fear psychosis among Indians living in Baghdad and Tehran and other important cities, where

they work for the respective governments and private agencies in hospitals, engineering complexes and business enterprises. Most of these people are waiting for evacuation. One hundred such doctors hailing from Jammu and Kashmir State are working in Iran who are finding Tehran and other cities unsafe due to air raids and bombings, are anxious to return to India. But for the lack of response from Foreign Affairs Ministry and diplomatic mission at Tehran they are stranded. Their relations in J & K State are extremely worried and anxiously waiting for their safe arrival in India.

Indian citizens in Baghdad and other important towns of Iraq are also facing the same ordeal. Diplomatic mission there also has been found wanting in foresight and duties towards its countrymen.

Unfortunately Indian missions abroad have not been able to provide succour and necessary help to the Indian nationals in hour of peril and have exposed, themselves to bitter criticism at home. The time has come that we should rejuvenate these missions and well equip them to the challenge of the times.

The Government of India should in these abnormal and ever deteriorating conditions in war torn Iran and Iraq take necessary steps to evacuate the Indians working there on war footing and in this regard place Air India and other facilities readily available to the affected people.

- (vi) Need for construction of roads from Alwar to Bhiwandi and Alwar to Delhi and giving financial assistance from National Capital Region Plan Funds

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : The main objective of the National Capital Region Plan is to achieve integrated development of satellite towns located within a periphery of one hundred miles from the National Capital, that is Delhi, Alwar town and areas of Tahsils of Behrore, Bansur, Tijere, Mandawar, Kishangarh-Bas and Ramgarh of District Alwar, Rajasthan fall in the National Capital Region.

The Central theme of the Plan is to link towns of this region directly to Delhi by road and to provide infrastructural facilities for planned development of that area.

Alwar town is a district headquarter with a population of 1.5 lakhs. It is an industrial town and its industrial growth is remarkable. It needs to be linked with Delhi city directly by a road. Urban Improvement Trust, Alwar and National Capital Region Plan Implementation Authority Alwar (Rajasthan) had already formulated and forwarded to the Ministry of Works and Housing, proposals for construction of two important roads from Alwar town to Delhi city. First proposal is that a road from Alwar to Bhiwandi *via* Kishangarh-Bas and from Bhiwandi to Delhi *via* Bilaspur should be taken up for construction from N.C.R. funds. The second proposal is that a road from Alwar to Delhi *via* Kot-Kasim and Budhi Bawal should be taken up for construction so that a direct road from Alwar town to Delhi city *via* Khairthal, Kot-Kasim, Budhi Bawal, Nanorampur-Bas and Dharuheda may come in existence.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Works and Housing, Govt. of India to approve the above two roads and accord financial sanction from the National Capital Region Plan Funds so that construction work at the site may be taken in hand immediately.

- (vii) Demand for sanction of special grant to Orissa to relieve acute water shortage in drought-affected areas in the State

[*Translation*]

***SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) :** The State of Orissa has suffered a series of natural calamities like cyclone, floods and drought in the past. But the present drought prevailing in many parts of Orissa is one of the worst the State has ever witnessed. The rainfall is conspicuously absent in Ganjam district since last six months. Absence of rainfall has led to the acute scarcity of drinking water in almost all villages in that district. The people are passing their days in great difficulty.

A small number of tubewells have been installed in some identified villages. But there are many unidentified villages in Ganjam and other districts in Orissa which are also facing drinking water problems. It is regrettable that no steps have been taken to provide

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

drinking water in those village. The Government of Orissa is financially not sound to bear the cost of launching immediate drinking water supply programme in all the identified and unidentified villages. The people of that area may have to face untimely death if steps are not taken to supply potable-drinking water.

As such, I demand that a special grant of Rs.10 crores be sanctioned to accelerate potable drinking water supply programme in Ganjam and other drought affected villages of the State of Orissa in on a war footing.

(viii) Demand for setting up Television centre in Phulbani district of Orissa

*SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL (Phulbani) : Phulbani is predominantly a tribal and Harijan populated district in Orissa. The district has remained backward for many reasons. In the absence of TV facilities many people in this district are not aware of the welfare schemes under implementation in that district. Phulbani district is situated at a height of 3000 ft. above the sea level. If a TV centre is installed in that district, the people of neighbouring Ganjam, Koraput, Bolangir districts can also witness the TV programmes.

In addition to this the new TV centre can promote the folk songs and dances of those areas. As such, I request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take immediate steps to set up a TV Centre at Phulbani during the current financial year.

(ix) Need to modernise the fertilizer plant of the Food Corporation of India at Gorakhpur

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with the establishment of the fertilizer plant in Gorakhpur, the people of the area have been benefited. Thousands of people have got employment and the valuable fertilizer has also boosted the agricultural economy of the area by way of increased production. But since the establishment of this plant, there has been considerable progress in the field of technology and technique. Therefore, the renewal of its machines as per the new techniques and the

expansion of the plant have become imperative. According to my information, the experts have also given suggestions to this effect. In this connection, estimates have been prepared by the FCI management, but due to certain reasons, the scheme is not being implemented, with the result that the workers of the plant and the people of Gorakhpur are feeling concerned over it.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government and the FCI management towards this and urge upon them that the bottlenecks in the immediate implementation of the aforesaid scheme may be removed and the plant may be expanded.

(x) Need to take steps to check in increasing incidents of air crashes from bird-hits

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : The birds flying over airport premises pose a grave threat to air traffic. If we go into the incidents of plane crashes which took place in the past, we will find that birds hitting the plane have led to accidents in many cases.

What attracts the birds is the food littered all over the airport premises. Villagers staying near the airport slaughter animals. Residential areas which fall under air traffic lanes also cause problems. The refuse dumped by slaughter houses and meat shops in the open attract birds. This is a more serious problem as aeroplanes fly at a low height over these areas.

In order to escape from the chances of collision the following steps should be taken forthwith :

There should be no slaughter house and residential areas within a radius of 8 kms of airport.

The airport authorities should be directed to consult MCD, NDMC and the various airlines to get rid of the bird menace.

Special arrangements should be made to keep the airport premises and aerodrome grounds neat and clean.

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

(xi) Demand for conveying the feelings
of the Indian people to Pakistan
Government for saving life of
Ayaz Samoo sentenced to
death by Pak Government

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY
(Katwa) : It is with grave concern that we heard the news that Ayaz Samoo, a labour leader and fighter for democracy in Pakistan, has been sentenced to death by a military court on 1 March, 1985 on a charge of murder. He is in the prime of his youth being aged 22 years, and his precious life was been sought to be cut short in a most undemocratic manner. Ayaz Samoo is counting his last days in the jail. Democratic people having knowledge of this case in the international year of the youth cannot remain silent. I would like the feelings of the people of India to be conveyed to Pakistan Government so that the life of this young man is saved.

13.40 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1985-86**

Ministry of Home Affairs—contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we are going to take up the discussion on Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. Already we have exhausted 3 hours and 50 minutes, that is, almost four hours. Only four hours are left now. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to be precise in their speeches and not take long time. Shri K. Pradhani was on his legs yesterday. He may continue now. Only three minutes more are left for him.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was talking of the recommendations of the National Police Commission yesterday. I would request the Hon. Minister to place their recommendations before the Chief Ministers' Conference and accept as many as possible to improve the performance of police in this country.

Next I come to the question of upgradation of administration in tribal areas. The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended Rs. 114.88 crores for the upgradation of administration in tribal areas. Out of this, they

have recommended Rs. 30 crores for compensatory allowance, Rs. 37.83 crores for staff quarters, and Rs. 47.05 crores for building up infrastructure. In this context, I would like to point out that I come from a tribal district where about 50 per cent of the posts of Medical Officers are lying vacant mainly for want of residential accommodation. I think, if this amount of Rs. 37.83 crores, which has been recommended by the Finance Commission, is spent properly in tribal areas, this problem may not occur in future. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to see that this money is not diverted for any other purpose except for the construction of staff quarters.

Next I come to the question of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in tribal areas. As regards the economic development of SCs and STs, it is quite encouraging and a large number of families have been covered during the Sixth plan. But I would like to point out that the condition of these tribals in the matter of education is miserable and rather pathetic. I would like to mention that 95 per cent of the drop-outs there are at the primary level. The State Government is trying to build hostels and provide food and lodging to minimise the number of drop-outs. It is mainly due to extreme poverty that the tribals could not give education to their children and they continue to do so. I would, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to come to the rescue of the State Government and give them more money for building hostels and for providing food and lodging to the children so that this miserable condition of the tribals could be reduced to a considerable extent.

I now come to the Dandakarnya Project. There are two zonal units of this Project in my constituency, one is Umerkot and the other is Malkangiri. The Project authorities say that they have completed the rehabilitation work in Umerkot Zone. I have visited a large number of displaced settlers' villages and have found that there is scarcity of quarters. A large number of tubewells, constructed about 20 to 25 years back, are not functioning properly. The open wells have dried up. The roads are without repair and the main road connecting Papadahandi with Umerkot, is in a very bad condition; the buses cannot ply properly on that road. I

approached the Dandakarnya Project authorities and requested them for the repair of these wells and roads but most probably they are avoiding it because they are winding up the Project this year. The State Government also says that they have not received charge of those roads and villages. In this way, this has become no man's zone. Neither the Government of India nor the State Government is taking up the development works in that area properly. Now, I would like to speak about Malkangiri zone. The rehabilitation work is in progress there. I visited a large number of villages in this area. In this area there is an irrigation dam called Satiguda dam. It irrigates many villages, but the problem is that at some places its canal is so low that the people there cannot utilise its water. Though the settler farmers are very hard-working and they do very good agricultural work, they cannot utilise water of this dam because of the low level of the canal. There is a Balimela hydro-electric project there, very close to it there is a power house also. Even then some of these villages do not have electricity. Nor can the people there have water for irrigation. I have requested the Dandakarniya authorities either to give the people of this area electricity to have lift irrigation or to examine a proposal to provide a fresh canal from another point so that suitable irrigation in this area is made feasible.

Lastly I would refer to only one point. I come from an area where large number of people sacrificed their life during the freedom struggle and a large number of people were put in jail. About two to three hundred people of this area are getting freedom fighters' pension. I have forwarded some cases to the Ministry. Those cases are still pending. I had a talk with the concerned Joint Secretary, but even then these cases have not yet been finalised due to one reason or the other. I would request the Ministry to expedite these cases in consultation with the State Government. It seems in many cases some or other documents are missing. In some cases certain tribe certificates are missing while in others Scheduled Castes certificate is missing or some other thing is missing. I am very definite that these documents were submitted to the Ministry with proper care. I personally did it, but now I find that some or the other documents are missing. The result is that these people who suffered dur-

ing freedom struggle are starving and that they are deprived of any assistance. I hope the Hon. Minister will take note of it and examine their cases and pass them as early as possible.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I want to raise a point of order. In the House now we do not have even a single Cabinet Minister. There must at least be one Cabinet Minister representing the Government.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Every Minister is a Cabinet Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a definite point of order. Is this the way the Government would like to deal with the question of demands? I am not asking for the presence of all the Cabinet Minister, but what I am pointing out is that we do not have even a single Cabinet Minister in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Actually it is lunch time. Discussion during this hour is extended for our convenience. In that situation at least some Ministers are there and they will look after it. Moreover the concerned Minister is present here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I have taken note of it.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : At least Minister of state or a Cabinet Minister must be present in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is because of the lunch time and we are discussing it foregoing the lunch break.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Home Minister is busy with the Prime Minister discussing some important facts.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not insisting like that. He is insisting that some Cabinet Minister must be there.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The Home Minister should be here. The convention demands that the Home Minister should be here. I have all respect for her, but the Home Minister should be here,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like to clarify Mr. Basher. He wants one Cabinet Minister should be here. I will convey this to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to ensure this.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : When important demands are being discussed, the Home Minister should be here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already conveyed these things.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I have already stated that he is busy with the Prime Minister.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : She is very efficient Minister, there is no doubt, but as per convention the Home Minister should be here. If he is busy for some time he may be out, but he is mostly out.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : He was here all the time yesterday. Only for a few minutes he is not here, but again he is coming.

[Translation]

*SHRI SODE RAMAIAH (Bhadrachalam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to invite the attention of the Government towards deteriorating law and order situation, the falling standards of administration, the atrocities on harijans, tribals, backward classes and women the inefficiency of police and the unabated espionage activities—that are being undertaken in the country today. I am speaking about these issues not only as a representative of the people but as one who understands their problems. As a man who shared their grief, I am highlighting these problems once again and bringing them to the notice of the Government.

Sir, I hold our intelligence set up responsible for all the dangerous activities which are going on in the country. First there was Larkins' case, then the murder of late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and now these espionage activities. All these incidents prove beyond any doubt that our intelligence set up is inadequate and inefficient. For the past

*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

25 years the anti-nationals are carrying on their espionage activities without any fear. It is shocking. All these activities have taken place before the very eyes of the people who pledged to the nation "the Government that works." It is none other than the Government and its intelligence agencies which are responsible for all these unfortunate and dangerous incidents. It is really a shame that we could not protect our Prime Minister and the secret documents involving the security of the nation. Not only that. The diplomats from our friendly countries were murdered in broad day light. The Government could not get even a clue, leave alone apprehending the murderers. Four persons belonging to the diplomatic corps were murdered in the last three years. In no case the Government was successful in apprehending the culprits. I fail to understand what the Government, our intelligence and our police are doing ?

Sir, throughout the country and especially in the capital city, the crime rate is going up rapidly. Hardly we come across a day when some back robbery, some loot or theft at some place or house has not taken place. Women are being burnt alive for not bringing sufficient dowry with them. Harijans are being butchered by rich landlords and other upper castes just for the sin of raising their voice against the atrocities perpetrated on them. Will there be any end to all these atrocities ? Like all other promises, the promise of the Government to put an end to these atrocities only remains a hollow promise. The figures revealed in the parliament recently show an increase in the number of women burnt in 1984 as compared to 1983. These figures pertain to the reported cases. There are many more which have gone unreported. There is also an increase in the number of incidents of rape and molestation of women. In 1982, there were 5026 reported cases and in 1983 there were 5298 reported cases of rape.

Sir, the atrocities perpetrated on harijans, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections are endless. Just for the sin of demanding justice due to them, these unfortunate people are being killed in hundreds brutally.

The Government claims that they have done very much for the weaker sections. It is far from true. Had they put in action even a fraction of what they had said, I think, the conditions of the weaker sections would have

been far better. The amounts allocated for their upliftment do not really reach these people. This amount is being swallowed by corrupt politicians and officials.

The allocations made for many of the social welfare schemes are being diverted to enable the rich to line their pocket. Perhaps this is what the Congress mean by socialism.

13.53 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Sir, I want to say a few things about the condition of the people in my constituency. I hope, you know that represent a reserved constituency. I come from a scheduled tribe family. So I know what a miserable life they are leading. What I say about my people is equally applicable to all the tribals living in various parts of the country. Sir, all of you are civilised. You have TVs and air-conditioned houses and are leading a very comfortable life. All the pleasures are yours. But, Sir, do you know that lakhs of our tribal men know not what a TV is. Leave alone colour TV. They don't know what an electric bulb is. They do not get a square meal a day. Many of them eat leaves and tumors to keep the body and soul together. Some of these leaves and tumors are poisonous. You will be surprised to know that these tribals have not seen a railway train. These people go to bed at 6 o'clock in the evening. Do you know why? They cannot afford to have kerosene lamp leave alone an electric lamp.

What is the reason for their backwardness. ? The Government have done nothing so far for their upliftment. Every now and then the Government announces certain programmes for their development. But the fruits of development do not reach them. The role of middle men is too well known. Selfish men exploit these innocent people in the name of their traditions and blind beliefs. Selfish can exploit them only when the people remain ignorant in the name of their traditions. These innocent people are more afraid of Government officials than God. Forest officials, contractors, traders are exploiting these Girijans and sucking their blood by terrorising them.

Sir, my people are becoming victims in the hands of village doctors since they do not

have medical facilities. If they wants to go to any Government hospital, they must travel at least 25 miles. Even if they trek the long roads and reach hospital, neither the doctors nor the medicines would be available.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will give just two instances to show how the Government neglects the minimum facilities. How they neglect the hopes and aspirations of these Girijans. In 1962, the foundation stone was laid for the Kovvada Reservoir by the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Damodaram Sanjivayya. Now it is more than 23 years since the foundation stone was laid and not even a single brick was added to it till this day. Same is the fate of Polavaram Project. The former Chief Minister Shri T. Anjiah laid the foundation stone long back. But the construction work is yet to being. These two foundation stone will remains as the tombstones of the aspirations of miserable adivasi people.

The Government promised ten years ago to establish an Aluminium factory at K.D. Pet. So far that promise had not materialised. On the other hand we hear the news that this proposed factory is being shifted to some other places. I do not know why the Government is treating the Girijans so lightly. Are we not the citizens of this country? Don't we have any rights? How long are we supposed to live like this. ?

If the above two projects are taken up, there will be a tremendous transformation in the lives of Girijans in these areas. The water and unemployment problems can be solved for ever.

My entire constituency has only one railway station namely Chagallu. I am not asking for any new railway station now. My only request is that all trains should stop at Chagallu. This has been the long standing demand of my people. Please concede at least this demand.

Sir, before concluding my speech, I once again request the Government to sanction and allocate funds for Polavaram, Kovvada projects and Aluminium factory. Also, I request for more industries in tribal areas for the development of the tribal people.

Sir, I request you to provide us at least minimum facilities. Please treat us as human beings. For heavens sake do not treat us as third class citizens of this country. Treat us on par with others and see that we too live as others in the country.

With these words, Sir, thanking you for giving me this opportunity. I conclude.

[English]

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since previous speakers have dealt at large the law and order situation and also about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would not like to repeat those points.

As it is stated in the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it is a fact that by and large, law and order situation in Nagaland, has remained peaceful. But, we have underground problems which we have been intrinsic problems, we are facing, for the last so many years and unless a final solution is found to these longstanding problems in the border areas many economic development programmes have not been taken up because now and then, peace has been disturbed and so the Government servants have a fear to go to interior places to work there. So, this affects the normal developmental works.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to the Shillong Accord which was signed in 1975 with underground leaders. Even after this accord, in the North-Eastern States, especially in Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura, the insurgency problem is continuing and every year youth are being recruited and day by day, underground activities are being increased.

I would, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to take an initiative to have talks with the underground leaders to find a final solution once and for all to this problem.

14.00 hrs.

Now, coming to the North East Council, it was set up in 1972 to tackle the problems relating to all the States and Union Territories in the North-Eastern region and to ensure balanced development of the region. I am happy that even though in the

Sixth Plan, Rs. 340 crores were allotted, the actual expenditure was Rs 391 43 crores. This is the most neglected area, and about the insurgency problem started in the beginning due to the neglect of the area during the British times and, even after Independence it was because of lack of communications and transport facilities and the Government of India could not tackle the problem there. The people have a feeling of isolation and, because of this, the problem still continues. So, in the next Plan, some more funds should be allotted for the improvement of transport and communications in this area.

Now, while giving importance to the development of road transport in the North Eastern region, for the construction of road bridge over river Brahmaputra near Tezpur and Dibrugarh, separate Central funds should be allotted. This work should not be taken up with the funds allotted to the NEC. If such works are taken up with these funds, then there will be no fund left for other projects in other States. Therefore, I would request the Government that separate funds should be allotted from the Central sector for taking up this road bridge over river Brahmaputra near Tezpur and at Dibrugarh.

I would also like to say something about the functioning of the NEC. The people in my State of Nagaland feel that there is no equal distribution of funds from the NEC, the reason being that the staff in the NEC has been mostly from one or two States. So, the staff who come from these States give priority to taking up the various schemes in their own States. I would request the Hon. Minister that the NEC office should be manned by the Central Government staff. If that is not possible, then there should be equal representation from all the 5 States and 2 Union Territories. Then only we will be able to get proper distribution of funds from the NEC.

Another point I would like to emphasise is that we have seen in the last few months also there have been incidents of killings in the boundary of Assam and Nagaland. Because of the boundary dispute between Assam and Nagaland, innocent people were killed. Most of the essential commodities to Nagaland come through Assam. Because of this trouble in the border there was no bus service between Mon district in Nagaland and Assam for nearly 15 days. Nobody could go

to Assam for marketing from Mon district. How long will we allow the condition to continue in this manner? I would, therefore, request the Hon. Home Minister to take up this issue with the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland. These State are being run by our own party Governments. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to take the initiative to settle this long-standing problem amicably once for all.

A Committee of Ministers for Economic Development of North-Eastern region was constituted. A few recommendations were made. The Committee has recommended Doyang Hydel project. I understand that this hydel project has not been cleared by the Cabinet Committee.

I have been requesting the Government of India since 1981 to improve Dimapur airport and to have some day connecting the flight with Delhi but that has not been done so far.

I request the Hon. Home Minister to take up these issues with the concerned Ministries to expedite the work. At present, we have to make a night halt either at Calcutta or at Gauhati because the Dimapur airport is not developed and there is no same day connecting flight. If the Dimapur airport is developed, and same day connecting flight is introduced we can come back to Delhi the same day by the connecting flight. If one can go to Europe within six or seven hours, why should it take almost two days to go to our State? Those who are looking after the affairs of the State should consider all these aspects to bring the people living in the interior areas closer to the Centre. Then only there will be emotional integration and the unity and integrity can be strengthened. I would once again request the Home Minister to take up this issue very seriously and to take up with the concerned Ministry.

I would like to say a few words about Assam Rifles. Assam Rifles have been posted in North Eastern region and specially before Nagaland achieved Statehood, the entire area has been covered by Assam Rifles. When there were insurgency problems, when insurgency activities were very much on the top, Assam Rifles has done very good job. They have worked to curb this insurgency activity. Many Assam Rifles men have been lost their

lives. But today, if you go to the place where their camps are, you will find that their conditions of life and accommodation are deplorable. The Home Ministry should give enough funds for Assam Rifles to provide accommodation for them. Then only they will be able to work wholeheartedly to defend this country and to curb the activities of the insurgents.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, you have been kind enough to allow me to speak on this important issue. Whenever communal riots have taken place in India, whether they have taken place in Hyderabad, Ahmedabad or Bhiwandi, the only way to pacify the people has been to order a judicial inquiry. I would like to know from the Hon. Home Minister what follow-up action was taken after their reports were submitted. Inquiries have been conducted in the case of all the communal riots in the country and the Reports have also been laid on the Table of the House and, thereafter, they have been discussed also, but I have never seen any guilty person punished. Why are these Reports called? These Reports are called to defuse the tense situation with a view to preserve the national unity. But it is also necessary that action is taken on those Reports. It is said that there is unity in diversity in unity. At present, a poor person in a village would visit a mosque, a temple or any other religious place on his way. He does not shed his religion. He has respect for other religions also. But, all the political parties contesting elections not only keep in view whether a person is a Hindu or a Muslim, but also whether he is *Kumhar* or *Mali*. The Constitution envisages the establishment of a society free from exploitation and caste considerations, but during the elections, the political parties offer tickets on the basis of castes. I want to know how long it take to would have a code of conduct in order to ban the elections on caste basis. Today, there are certain parties in the country which are based on religion and seek support on the basis of religion only. Why are those parties not banned in this age? So far, several reports regarding riots in the country have been submitted. Have Government ever tried to know

the reasons behind those riots. It is the political parties of the country which incite trouble in the name of religion. Some parties organise *Shakhas* and others indulge in other activities. How long would it take to ban such activities? How long would it take to make available such literature in our schools as may arouse a feeling in the minds of our students that they belong to this country and they are proud of their country. How long would it take to achieve the dream of building a society having no considerations of caste or community and having a lesser gap between the rich and the poor, as provided in our Constitution? When would we be able to have a sense of national integration?

Many innocent people have been killed in Punjab. I would like to ask the Hon. Home Minister how many extremists and terrorists were put behind bars or punished after Punjab was declared a disturbed area. Can you give even a single example where to police personnel have been punished for torturing the people or perpetrating atrocities?

The Home Minister says that we believe in the unity and integrity of India and it is absolutely correct that the future of the country as well as its progress depends on the unity and integrity of the country, but the riots which take place between the people of two different communities bring a bad name to the entire country. The Government should find out the root cause of these riots, whether they take place between Hindus and Muslims or between any other two communities.

I would like to repeat once again the question about the need of having the Upper Houses in our country, when 35 crores of our people are living below the poverty line? There are Upper Houses in many States ... (Interruptions)... The people of Rajasthan are sensible people, but what is the need of having the upper Houses in Maharashtra or in any other State? Our Home Minister comes from Maharashtra, perhaps that might be one of the reasons and you also belong to Maharashtra. What are the functions of these Upper Houses? In my view, there is only repetition of the Business conducted in the lower Houses. They have no other work. Keeping in view the condition of the entire country, we should have a rethinking about their existence. There should not be any need to have Upper Houses in a country where poverty is respect.

Thirdly, I would like to repeat that these while elephants...

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : The Hon. Member has made derogatory reflections in respect of Rajya Sabha. That portion may be expunged.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I have said it in general. It is not a derogatory remark. Simply I have given my views.

[Translation]

I have said in a general way that they should not be there. These cannot be called derogatory remarks. I have simply expressed my views about the necessity of having them in a country where there is so much poverty. Why should so much expenditure be incurred on these white elephants in the country. What are the Governors doing, who are just white elephants? High Court judges also can work in their place. Their job is to administer oath and to deliver Addresses on ceremonial occasions. What is the necessity for them? You know crores of rupees are spent on them in the country. I do not want to go into details.

The law and order situation has not improved at all despite increase in expenditure on the police by 250 per cent. What is the reason therefore? Government's reply is that the population is increasing. It means that the law and order problem will go on deteriorating. We have provided modern weapons, vehicles etc. to the police, but their attitude is such that they have not been able to create confidence in the people. The people do not feel even now that the police is their protector. Are they servants or the elements of destruction? The people feel that they do not get justice at the hands of the police.

You have said many things about jail reforms. But you yourselves know the conditions prevailing in jails. Everybody knows that the conditions in the jails are the worst. Many committees had been set up in this regard. They had made recommendations, but you have not implemented them so far.

Recently, we heard and read the speech of a person, who is holding a very high post in the country. For how long will you remain

dependent on the English language? You are proud of it because you want to rule the people. In India, hardly one crore people are able to read the English newspapers and 68 crore people do not know English, but they do not feel proud of speaking in their own language. They would not like to speak in Bangla, rather they would prefer to speak in English. For how long will English, which is a symbol of our slavery, continue to be in use here?

I have seen when the Prime Minister of France came here, that he delivered his speech in his own language. I have seen Russian, Chinese and Vietnames leaders here and all of them had spoken in their own respective languages.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The Home Minister will accept your plea. He will speak in Hindi.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I thank you. But you will say that it is a State subject. They control the law and order situation.

Either, article 343 should be deleted or we should speak in our mother tongue. But, here it is felt that it is not possible to express ourselves in any language other than English. The speeches made here by you are prepared by your Secretary. You repeat the same sentences again and again. In Hindi it will take just, four minutes to say the same thing. But you want to speak in English only. It is not correct that a committee has been set up and now nothing is done in Hindi. Sir, you please see the Minister's file. You may not find a single note in Hindi in it. Not a single note is prepared in Hindi. All the notes will be in English. You can verify it from the documents available with him.

SMT. RAM DULARI SINHA : My mother tongue is Hindi and Urdu.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Hindi is definitely the mother tongue, but all the work is done in English. You say that progressive use of Hindi will be ensured in offices, but it will not be thrust upon anyone. A country, which has no language of its own, is a dumb country.

We got votes on the basis of the language in which we made speeches. But after coming into Parliament, we forget the voters. Oriya is also not spoken here. Mahantji spoke Oriya in villages and got votes there. But here he deceives people. Hence, I want to say that the regional languages should develop and Hindi should be made the link language, as has been provided in the Constitution.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful for the opportunity given to me to participate in the discussion and support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The importance of the Ministry of Home Affairs has increased day by day because of the increasing spurt of chauvinistic and secessionist activities all over the country.

The document circulated in this connection with the budget demands highlights a number of objectives of this Ministry. These objectives would have been complete if one item had been incorporated there, namely, coordination between States for harmonious relations.

I would like to invite the specific attention of the Home Minister to the situation in the North Eastern areas. My friend from Nagaland Mr Konyak has made reference to a number of problems and I would not like to repeat all those things.

In 1972 the Government of India under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi gave birth to a number of States and Union territories in that region in re-organising the North Eastern areas. Along with that the North Eastern Council was also constituted to coordinate the various activities including the developmental activities in that area.

Now, in spite of 13 years of its existence the North Eastern Council has not been able to play an effective role. The first question is whether there has been equitable distribution of the benefits of this Council. My friend from Nagaland Mr. Konyak has referred to the composition of the central staff in the H.Q. of the North Eastern Council. Only one or two States get full representation thereby monopolising all the

employment and other benefits of the H.Q. Naturally the other constituent units and the other communities are running a handicapped race. There is not much need for any further explanation on this point. I request the Hon. Home Minister to look into it.

The Home Minister has been good enough to visit the North-Eastern areas only recently; he saw certain problems faced by their first hand and he tried to solve them also.

Now, I do not know why some States consider themselves very much isolated from their neighbours. They think that they are worlds apart from their neighbours. It is quite in the fitness of things that the Home Minister had told the Chief Minister of Nagaland that it was very wrong on the part of the Government of Nagaland to have arrested a number of officers from Manipur passing through Nagaland on duty and treating them as criminals. It was a very unfortunate incident. Such things should not happen. Why should these States consider themselves as foreign to their neighbours? The Hon. Home Minister should consider the question of coordination among these States so that they could live harmoniously without working against one another and without casting vulturous eyes on each other's territories. I have another serious point to make. There is one conspiracy in Assam and Tripura to dismember Manipuri language and the Manipuri Community, Manipuri is spoken in Manipur; it is the official language of the State and recognised by Sahitya Academy as one of the modern Indian languages. It is awaiting insertion in the Eighth Schedule. The Government of Assam and Tripura have made new communities with Manipur as suffix to confuse matters and to lower the dignity of Manipuri language and thereby that of the Manipuri community. There is a community known as Bishnupraya in Assam and Tripura and their population is something like one lakh or two lakhs in the two States taken together. I do not know how and why they have asked the two Governments to recognise them as Manipuri Bishnupriyas. No religion or reason supports their demand. The use of the word 'Manipuri' as a prefix or suffix to any language or community is an insult and unthinkable

of to the Manipuri community and the Manipuri language. The Manipur Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Assam. They had also taken up the matter with the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she very rightly intervened and said that it was very unfortunate and the Government of Assam should have referred it to the Manipur Government to ascertain the fact of the matter. Now, we have come to know that the Tripura Government has also fallen in line with Assam. How could it happen? The word 'Manipuri' is not a term so cheap to be used or prefixed or suffixed to the name of other communities.

Now, another report has said that some recommendation came from the Commissioner of Linguistic minorities. I want to know who this Commissioner is and what his credentials are. What does he know about the Manipuri language and what does he know about the Bishnupriya language? The Bishnupriyas is a small community, hardly numbering about two lakhs. If he wants to serve the cause of this community or its dialect, it should not be done in this way. Manipuri is a great language, belonging to a great community whose mainland is Manipur. There has been a conspiracy against this great community and it has been going on for the last several decades. In this connection, I would like to recall that during the lifetime of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister, in one of the AICC meetings held in Bangalore, this question came up for discussion in the lobbies. Some delegates from Bihar who wanted to mislead the national leaders were told then that "Manipuri cannot be created in Assam, Manipuri can not be created in Tripura and it could be decided only by the Manipuri people in the mainland of Manipur". Now, after the passage of some years — two decade — the agencies supporting this conspiracy have come to the surface. Therefore, I would like to appeal to the Hon. Home Minister to take up this matter, seriously and do justice to the people of Manipur and their language Manipuri, by calling a halt to the mischief mongers. I would also request him to issue necessary warning to the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities and also take action against him so that the wrong done to the great people of Manipur might be set right without delay.

I would also plead with him that this matter should be taken up with the Governments of Assam and Tripura. Let me ask once again under what law, moral or constitutional, they have done this damage to Manipuri in order to recognise some other group which practically has nothing to do with Manipur or Manipuri language. It is a well-known fact that the Manipuris belong to Sino-Tibetan group or Mangolian people, and not to Aryan stock. These Bishnupriyas however belong to a different ethnic groups they are more akin to Bengalis and Assamese. If they want to identify themselves with the land of their domicile, they should be called either Assamese Bishnupriyas or Tripura Bishnupriyas, as the case may be. But they have not done that. There must be some deep-rooted conspiracy in this regard. It is most unfortunate that some other people who do not belong to Manipur have made a decision on this subject sitting a judgement upon a false claim by the Bishnupriya who reportedly wanted to shine in borrowed light. Assam is a brother in the North-Eastern area and Tripura whose people have all the information and understanding about the culture and language of Manipur should not have committed such a grievous mistake.

Therefore, I emphatically demand the intervention of the Union Home Minister in this matter so that the distress caused to the people of Manipur is removed. The injustice done to Manipuri is agitating the innocent Manipuri people living in Assam and Tripura, also.

Geographically also, there is another conspiracy to dismember Manipur. Rani Gaidilu, for whom I have got great honour and respect, while talking to some newsmen in Bombay is reported to have said that they wanted a linguistic State. There are other persons and groups like her. The meaning is that they would like carve out another Nagaland on top of the present Nagaland.

We are already having too many States and Union Territories in this small area and how could one go on increasing the number of States? Now, during the negotiations concerning the future of Mizoram, a demand has also been made on a portion of Manipur land. I do not mean that the Government of India will concede this demand, but my question is under what authority and mora-

lity, can they demand a portion of the land belonging to Manipur or other neighbouring States like Assam etc.? This is going to create a hell of problems in the neighbouring States. Therefore, once for all, these tall talkers, those who are indulging in making unreasonable demands on political and other grounds should be given a deaf ear. Only then, I think, there will be harmonious inter-State relations among the units of the north-eastern Council.

Lastly, our people particularly the people of Manipur, have no railways and no big industries, and their employment prospects are very poor. We have been suggesting in different forums that there should be enough recruitment rallies at the headquarter at Imphal for recruitment to Assam Rifles and other para-military forces under the Home Ministry like CRP, BSF, etc. to attract some youngsters of the area. So far, some efforts have undoubtedly been made but these are not adequate.

I would request that in future, recruitment may be made by organising rallies at the headquarters at Imphal, so that the people of Manipur and adjoining areas would have better representation in the para-military forces and better employment facilities.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I have the highest regard for our Home Minister, Shri Chavan, who is not only a senior politician, but also an experienced administrator. But I must hasten to add, however, that I can neither give credit nor blame him for the events for which the year under review has come to be known for. The year under review will go down in the history of India for its record-breaking events.

Firstly, it is an year of three Home Ministers, Shri P. C. Sethi, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao and Shri S.B. Chavan. Secondly, it will be known as the year of the greatest national trauma and shame in the history of India. Thirdly, it will also come to be marked for a series of massive intelligence failures. Fourthly, it will be known for the frontal assault that the Congress (I) Government at the Centre has launched on the federal polity of this country through a series of dangerous destabilisation games resorted

to in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir and Sikkim. Sir, it will also be noted for the unpatriotic attacks that the Hon. Prime Minister of India has embarked on the Opposition Parties in the country. Congress (I) has given a solemn promise to people for providing political stability to the country. But a key, sensitive portfolio like Home has been allowed to be handled by three persons, I am not finding fault either with their competence or with their calibre. It is a classic illustration of the manner in which the Congress (I) fulfils its election promises to the people of India.

Congress (I) has evolved an excellent escapist system in the country in which political responsibility cannot be pinned down on anybody, whether it be the Ministers or the Prime Minister. Ministers are shunted from one portfolio to another so frequently that nobody can be really found fault with. In the case of Prime Minister, well of course, the office of the Prime Minister in this country has been elevated to the pedestal of kingship and the theory that 'a king can do no wrong' is observed scrupulously.

I need not refer to the traumas and tragedies that have been gone through. Nor do have I to refer to the political setting against which these tragic events took place. There was not only a colossal failure of statesmanship behind these frightening incidents (we have referred to those things in the past), but to me equally shocking is the massive failure of intelligence. Take for example the statements made by the Army Generals who led the Army's entry into the Golden Temple as a part of the Blue Star Operation. They said that they had no inkling whatsoever of the magnitude of military build-up in the Golden Temple. Could there be a more classic illustration of the failure of intelligence machinery? Everybody knew that there was a serious threat to the life of late Prime Minister. And she came to fall to the bullets of her own security guards in her own premises. Could there be a more tragic proof of the failure of Intelligence, Sir?

Then again, I do not have to refer to the holocaust or the massacre or the arson that followed the tragic assassination of Mrs. Gandhi. But, if you take the scale of carnage and destruction and vandalism that was indulged in after the killing of Mrs. Gandhi,

you may kindly consider as to whether this could have happened at all without adequate preparation. Did the Government of India have no idea about what was to follow? Can there be a greater example of the failure of Intelligence?

Apart from these sensational case of Intelligence failure, we cannot but remember the care of espionage ring that was operating in the country for so many years in such sensitive and key establishments with absolute impunity. But what is more shocking, the *sanctum sanctorum* of our Government, the office of the Prime Minister was the bee-hive of the espionage activity,

I reliably understand that the first tip was secured by our Government about this espionage, when there was an indiscreet mention by a White House spokesman about the manner in which our late Prime Minister made an enquiry about the nuclear installations of Pakistan. The late Prime Minister's discreet enquiry in her own office with only one officer, cannot be preserved as a treasured national secret.

I may also say that the operation of the espionage ring were known to the Government of India well before the Lok Sabha poll. It was kept a national secret, because the Congress (I) was afraid that the disclosure of it would adversely affect its poll chances. Now, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister both conveniently try to conceal all information in regard to the espionage activity or in regard to the manner in which it was busted, on the ground that national interests would be affected. I do not know why the issues which have already come to be known to all interested countries should be withheld from the people of India. They are withheld, in my view, only to save their own skin, only to conceal the monumetal inefficiency from which this Government is suffering.

I would like to refer to the pernicious manner in which all the powers of the Government have come to be centralized, and concentrated in the office of the Prime Minister, literally and metaphorically over the last 15 years. When all the powers are centralized in one office, when all the secrets of our country are treasured in one office, that office cannot remain impregnable and imper-

vious. That was the reason why the spies had reached the Prime Minister's office.

I would like to know from the Home Minister as to what is the intelligence machinery they have been able to evolve, as to what is the manner in which the information provided to them is assessed and analyzed from the viewpoint of political strategy, both long term and short term.

In this connection, though it did not take place during the year under review, I cannot but refer to the failure of intelligence when the carnage in Assam took place. Nobody to this day knows as to who has been responsible for the lapse. One reason why the intelligence machinery has come to be very ineffective and inefficient is that it has been used blatantly for partisan purposes. I can say this for certain that the intelligence machinery has been used for assessing the mood of the people, from the viewpoint of the prospects of the ruling party before every election; for election of Chief Ministers of their parties, and for choosing the candidates of the ruling party. When the limited energies of the intelligence machinery are diverted and misused, how can this machinery be useful for our country? I therefore would like to appeal to the Home Minister that he should start with the cleansing of Augean Stables of the intelligence branch, itself. But then one may ask whether Mr. Chavan is really a modern version of Hercules. If he really flexes his herculean muscles, I do not know how long his job will be safe. I wish of course, greater longevity to him as Home Minister than what his predecessors had really been blessed with. The political firmament of our country has been completely so darkened by the tragedy of Punjab that Assam has been nearly forgotten in our country. We do not

14.51 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

really solve problems. The only way we seek to solve problems is to create a bigger problem so that the earlier problem is eclipsed. I am happy to say that our Home Minister did remember Assam. He was in fact good enough to visit Gauhati during these holidays. But in his Annual Report he tried to make light of the magnitude of the movement and the magnitude of this issue. It

will not be an exaggeration for me to say that no movement in the history of free India was more protracted, more sustained, more intense than the Assam movement had been. But our Home Minister in his Report coolly says that Saikia's Government has been successful in consolidating normalcy in Assam. If there was normalcy in Assam, then why did you not hold Lok Sabha poll. I think this way of giving credit to Saikia's Government is adding insult to the injury of Assam. Can there be a more utterly unrepresented government than that of Saikia? I do not have to go into the tragic and the farcical fashion in which the elections were held in Assam. Even according to the Elections Commission's figures, the polling which was held in Assam was, in fact, very low. In at least dozen constituencies the polling was less than five per cent; in at least six constituencies the polling was less than 10 per cent. There was a Congress (I) candidate who got only 440 votes out of 64,000 votes; and he is now an Hon. Minister in the State of Assam. When the Home Minister would like to give credit to such government, I do not know how serious he is in solving the problem of Assam.

He referred to the judgment of the Supreme Court which upheld the validity of elections in Assam. The Judgment was merely based upon technical merits of the case. The electoral rolls of Assam were prepared in 1979 and the Government of India itself offered to observe the cut off year of 1971. This only shows that the offer of the Government of India in regard to the problem of Assam is not in fact very genuine. I therefore think that the first thing that this government should do is to dissolve the Assam Assembly immediately and to dismiss the Saikia's Government; it does not deserve to stay for a minute more.

You referred to the illegal Immigration Act of 1983. Under this Act, all the foreigners who came before 1971 were made citizens. All the clauses under this Act are such as to defeat the very purpose of the Act. The clauses of the Act are such as to make any possible complaint ineligible. The clauses have been loaded with ineligibility.

Now, the Home Minister was speaking of barbed wire fencing. I would like to bring

to his notice that this barbed wire fencing had never really begun. The report does not refer to the blatant manner in which the Government of Jammu and Kashmir was dismissed. I do not understand why there is no reference at all. Does it want us to forget the whole thing? It certainly refers to what happened in Sikkim but does not refer to the atrocious manner in which the spirit of the Constitution was violated in Sikkim, when the Government of Sikkim was dismissed and when the Assembly of Sikkim was dissolved.

I would like to ask another question as to what was the reason for not holding the polls of Sikkim Assembly along with those of Lok Sabha. If the Assembly polls and Lok Sabha polls in Tamil Nadu could be held simultaneously, why were they not held simultaneously in Sikkim? I do not want to refer to the drama that was enacted by them in Andhra Pradesh. Well, now we are grateful to them because it was there for everyone to see.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Now I refer to Pondicherry. The Assembly in Pondicherry was dissolved in June, 1983. I do not want to refer to the manner in which the Assembly was dissolved. Why were the elections in Pondicherry not held for 19 long months? Why were the Assembly elections in Pondicherry not held along with the Lok Sabha polls? Is it completely a matter of convenience of the ruling party? I want the Home Minister to throw light on this question.

In the recent Assembly elections our Hon. Prime Minister has propounded a dangerous doctrine, the doctrine that the same party should rule both in the States and in the Centre. It is a happy augury that this doctrine has been rejected by the people in some parts of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I do not understand why the Prime Minister even after the elections were over—even after the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections were over—should continue to launch totally

untenable attacks on the Opposition at every stage.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : I am on a point of order. Our Prime Minister has never attacked the Opposition. He has, from the very beginning onwards, asked for the support from the Opposition on national issues. So, he is misleading the House. You should ask him not to speak like this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would be happy if that Member advises his Prime Minister to behave better with the Opposition Parties. I think that perhaps is the idea behind his statement. The Prime Minister made one shocking statement at Ahmedabad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up now. You have taken ten minutes more.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He made a statement that the Opposition parties were not only waging a war against the Centre, but . . . (*Interruptions*)

I am criticising the policies of the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He made a statement that the Opposition Parties were not only waging a war against the Centre but...(*Interruptions*) Any criticism of the federal polity is being misconstrued as an anti-national approach. I do not understand whether the Prime Minister is being guided properly by the experienced Home Minister or not. I think he will be able to do better in future, and he has been blowing hot and cold in regard to the cooperation that he seeks from the Opposition Parties.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In my view the Prime Minister is waging a war against multi-party democracy in the country. This Budget has proved that he is against the multi-party democracy in the country but he is all for multi-nationals.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Our Prime Minister has been making a promise in regard to clean politics. I am of the view that if he is earnest about clean politics, he must come forward with the Bill on Lokpal and the office of the Prime Minister must be brought within the purview of the Lokpal.

In regard to company donations being allowed, I would like to know how the Congress (I) could finance such a costly and expensive campaign without donations from companies. Now, of course, they have allowed it. We raised questions as to how the Congress (I) could spend Rs. 12 crores only on advertisements in newspapers, not to speak of scores of crores that were spent on the election machinery. Therefore, if the Prime Minister wants to close this dirty chapter, I welcome it. But if he is to open a new chapter of his clean politics, he must come forward with the Bill on Lokpal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole heartedly support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 1985-86. I would like to thank you for allowing me to speak. I would also like to say that the Lok Sabha and the Constitution are a sacred heritage. We have to take the nation ahead keeping in view the dignity of the Lok Sabha and the Constitution. Some people have failed to understand the dignity of the Lok Sabha and the Constitution. Till the Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes are uplifted economically, politically and educationally, we can never claim that our nation will march forward. Great leaders of the country like *Rashtrapita* and Dr. Ambedkar worked and made sacrifices for the upliftment and advancement of these poor people. The work done by them for the upliftment of these poor people will always be remembered in the history of India. We got freedom as a result of the indefatigable efforts of these leaders. After that our Constitution came into existence. The Constitution is the greatest heritage of our country. Our leaders made provisions in it to the effect that till the poor Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes are uplifted, we cannot proclaim to the world with our heads held

high that our country is marching ahead on its way to progress. There is no doubt that our country made much progress during the Congress rule. It can be claimed on the basis of the changes brought about in the country after independence that there has been upliftment of the Harijans, the Adivasis and the backward classes, for which credit goes to the Congress Government.

In the Constitution we have declared the nation as a welfare State. In order to implement the Constitutional provisions, the reservation system for the weaker sections was introduced during the Congress rule. After that, the 20-Point Programme was formulated and implemented. Rural Development Programme was formulated and implemented. Land was allotted to the poor Harijans and the landless persons under this Programme. Residential accommodation was provided to the homeless. Home Tenancy Act was enacted for them and land was allotted to them. Besides, drinking water was provided in the villages where there was shortage of it. Credit for all these measures goes to the Congress Government. The Minimum Wages Act was enacted for the landless labourers and similar other steps were taken. Steps were also taken to free the people from the clutches of the capitalists and landlords. With the enactment of the Minimum Wages Act, it can definitely be said that the condition of the agricultural labourers has improved. So far as the industrial sector and the workers there are concerned, our Government have taken steps to ensure minimum wage to the poor, the Harijans and the backward classes people working in various mines. Minimum Wage has been fixed for them. Reservation system has been introduced for the people of the backward classes working in factories, mines, etc. All these steps have been taken in the country during the Congress rule.

I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister to the fact that on the one hand there is still a lot to be done but on the other hand there are certain anti-social elements among us who are creating hurdles in our way. Our Congress Government wants to take measures for the uplift of the poor, the Harijans and the backward classes. It wants to raise their standard of living. A perusal of the figures pertaining to the reservation in services would reveal that very few people have been covered under the reserva-

tion system. Government's policy of 10 per cent reservation in services is not being followed. Even then there is a feeling that the Government have done a lot for these classes and there is no need to take any further steps in this direction as sufficient work has already been done. You go to the villages and see the plight of the poor Harijans and the workers there. Only a little work has been done so far. Those elements, who do not want the country to progress and who do not take an active part in removing poverty, do not want them to prosper. In this connection, I would like to quote Swami Vivekanandji here:

[English]

"So long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor, who, having been educated at their cost, pays not the least heed to them."

[Translation]

We want to ask these people what has been done for those workers who have contributed to the progress of our country by their hard labour? The people working in factories, the agricultural labourers and the people working in the cities have helped in building and developing the nation. If our Government undertake progressive welfare measures for these people and introduce a reservation policy for them then, as per Swami Vivekanandji, the anti-social elements who oppose these measures and create hurdles in the development and progress of the country should be treated as traitors.

Here I want to say that there is need to give them more than what has so far been given under the provisions of the Constitution.

I think that the people who are agitating against the policy of reservation in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, etc., are agitating not so much against the Harijans and the Adivasis, they want that the policy of the reservation for the backward classes should be changed. I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister towards the fact that several castes which were considered untouchables since the vedic period have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. There is need to improve the

list. There are certain castes which are not considered Scheduled Castes in all the States. In many States *Machuaras* (fishermen) are not considered as a Scheduled Caste. Similarly, in many States *Dhobis* (washermen) are not included in the Scheduled Caste list, though in most of the States they are considered as a Scheduled Caste.

Similarly, *Pasis* and *Dushads* have been included in the Scheduled Caste list in many States but in some of the States they have not been included in the list. The Home Ministry should analyse these lists. The State Governments and the Government of India deserve thanks for implementing their policies despite agitations.

So far as minimum wages are concerned, in Bihar there are still landlords who do not want the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act. They forget that if the poor who work in fields do not survive, the foodgrains cannot be grown. If the poor do not exist, then how will these people live in palatial houses? It is the poor who construct palatial houses but they themselves live in huts. These are the people who work in big factories but they are a forgotten lot. The Country is progressing because of them. Government should deal with the people who are agitating against the welfare measures of the Government for the poor.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. Everybody is taking only five minutes and you have already taken eight minutes.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : Well, so many hon. Members have taken fifteen to twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very strict in that because I have to give chance to a lot of hon. Members. Lot of hon. Members are interested to speak on the subject.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM : All right, please give me two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, you can take two more minutes.

[Translation]

I would like to say that the demand for minimum wages should be met.

'Land Army' has been raised in many parts of Bihar. The landlords say that they would not pay that much amount. If the labourers are not interested in doing work, they are forced to do the work. They are not given full wages. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister towards such people who agitate for their rights and I would urge the Government to take strict action against those who do not adhere to the policy of the Government.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the 20 Point Programme under which there has been development of the rural areas. The money allocated by the Centre to the States for welfare measures under the Special Component Plan and as Central assistance is not used properly for the Poor. The hon. Home Minister should pay attention towards it and instruct the States to use that money properly.

The Five Year Plans have resulted in the development of the country. The hon. Minister must give special attention to the welfare measures in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Just now Members from the other side were saying so many things about the elections in West Bengal and Assam.

[[*Interruptions*]]*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Braj Mohan Mohanty, I request the hon. Members to at least restrict the time themselves. If they don't, how can I give chance to other Members? Otherwise I am going to ask the hon. Minister to reply and all other Members will not get a chance. Eight hours are allotted for this by the Business Advisory Committee. You have got only one hour left now. You have to cooperate. That is all I request the hon. Members.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM RATTAN RAM : With

*Not recorded.

these words, I wholeheartedly support the demands presented by the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only seven minutes are allotted to each Member. After the fifth minute I will ring the bell and two minutes after that I will ring the final bell. Afterwards if you go on speaking, nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very sorry you have exhausted all the time. Each Member will get only seven minutes now.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : The House can extend the time of the debate if so many Members are to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Two persons from that side will speak in that order. Only seven minutes will be given to each Member.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Only seven minutes? I can draw more time from the time given to my Party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I won't give that. I won't allow more than seven minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian) : What time are you going to give us this side?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All are going to be given seven minutes each.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I have already been informed that ten minutes will be given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When your time comes and when I call you, you ask me at that time. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When your time comes, you can ask at that time. Now, I have already called Mr. Braja Mohan Mohanty to speak.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. But the report of the Home Ministry that has been circulated is distressing. I think, perhaps the advisers of the Home Ministry are, as if, not acquainted with the new developments and with the new situation that has developed since one or two years. How the nation is confronted with the complicated situation—nothing of that sort is reflected in this report.

Initially, I will submit the background. Very recently, we had one of the saddest experiences of history that our former Prime Minister was assassinated. We have found that we have a spy-ring around. That was all discovered. But that was not all. Every day we have the information that the anti-national elements and secessionist elements are active. But in spite of that, if you go through the report of the Home Ministry, nothing of that sort is reflected. I do not know who has drafted this poor report for the Home Ministry.

One by one I would place before you. Now, New Delhi is going to be converted into the centre of international terrorism. You saw very recently that one Soviet diplomat was murdered. Another one either had escaped, missing or had taken asylum somewhere. This is not the stray case. Since 1982 till 1985, a number of such cases concerning the diplomats—one who was going to Bombay was murdered and one who was coming out was murdered—had happened. So, the problem is that Delhi itself is going to be converted into a centre of international terrorism and conflict. My submission would be that this report is not laudable. What is the policy and strategy of the Home Ministry to confront the situation ?

The National Police Commission has made a number of recommendations to counter-act this menace but nothing of that sort has been done. Even in foreign countries like Japan and United States of America, fingerprints of suspected criminals have been taken and they build up the case before anything happens, i.e. infrastructural development relating to the investigation is built up. Naturally, whenever an offence or crime is committed, one is detected immediately. But we have not developed such a system yet. My submission would be that the Home Minister

must take this into consideration. He should implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission.

Another aspect which I would like to submit is, how to handle the secessionist activities in this country. Firstly, I come to Kashmir. There are a number of anti-national elements, which are very active. Pro-Pakistani elements are active. Every body knows that. Every day we see in the newspaper that a number of people are migrating from Punjab to Pakistan, they are being trained and send back for subversive activities. I am quoting *Hindustan Times* report dated 20th July. There was one incident when the Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah was removed and how things had developed there. I am quoting only one paragraph of it :

“Surprisingly, however, when Dr. Abdullah was addressing the crowd pro-Pakistan slogans were heard. The Police also arrested five persons who were driving in a taxi and were raising pro-Pakistan slogans.”

This report appeared on the 20th July. I put a Question to the Home Minister in the month of March, 1984 and he said that the Government was very alert. I am also quoting. This is Unstarred Question No. 1711, dated 7-3-1984.

“The activities in question comprise secessionist activities, anti-India demonstrations, practice of violence, etc. The Government of India are continually in correspondence with the State Government in such matters...”

“The State Government have recently started taking action against some of the members/activists of anti-national organisations and other subversive elements in this regard, Government of India are, closely, watching the situation.”

They were watching the situation in the month of March and on 28th July, there was a demonstration. Not only that. What is the role of some opposition leaders ? Some opposition leaders have an unholy alliance not with individuals but with disruption and disorder. I am quoting as to what was the role of Mr. George Fernandes. He is not a member of this House. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : We have no objection. You quote it.

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : As a matter of fact, this matter is very much relevant to the demand under discussion. I quote :

“According to Janta Party sources, Mr. Fernandes was to go back from Jammu yesterday but due to differences in the Srinagar unit of Janta Party on the dismissal of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, he has to return to Srinagar to hold talks with the local Janta Party leaders.”

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So what ?

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Dismissal was supported by Kashmir Janata Party unit. He went there to violate Section 144. But, unfortunately, when he reached there, the things normalised. That is the role which is being played by some of the Opposition leaders. This is how some of the opposition leaders are behaving all these years. This is the situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as article 370 is concerned, has it been examined whether it promotes integrity of Jammu and Kashmir with India or it works other way ? Has that aspect been examined ? I would not advise the Government of India to scarp article 370. But my submission would be that let the patriotic forces in Jammu and Kashmir combine together, examine it and create an upsurge to remove article 370. That is the need of the hour. This is my personal view, not the view of my party. So long as article 370 continues, the process of integration will be difficult and more difficult.

Lastly, about the code of conduct for political parties, the Report is silent. Once upon a time, I put a question to the Home Minister and he replied that at the third sitting of the National Integration Council certain consensus was arrived and the matter was referred to the members of the National Integration Council and that the opinions were being awaited. One thing that must be remembered is the massive mandate that was in favour of Congress Party. What is the meaning of this massive mandate ? It is a

clear mandate that the people of India are one in maintaining unity and integrity of the country. They have expressed their opinion and full confidence in Mr. Rajiv Gandhi to handle the situation. You know, within how many days, a Bill was passed banning defections from one party to another. So, having a code of conduct for political parties could be seriously considered.

SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO. (Parvathipuram) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to speak on the Demands of a Ministry whose credibility is at its lowest ebb today.

The very fact that the para-military forces and the army were called in a number of times to control civil disturbances the last one year in Punjab and other States gone to show how shoddily and shabbily this Ministry has functioned.

The situation in Punjab was allowed to drift just for deriving political gains by party, which is in this Government. Ample proof of this was evident during the Lok Sabha elections.

The Prime Minister himself, for the first time in the political history of our country, carried on a campaign alleging that Opposition parties have supported the Anandpur Saheb resolution which we have not done either inside or outside the House. The Prime Minister has now gone back on his words and has said that there is nothing wrong in the Anandpur Saheb resolution except for one or two clauses or aspects.

This Government has been responsible for creating the situation that we are faced with today in Punjab and various other parts of our country, which threatens the very integrity and security of our country.

After what happened in Punjab, the Operation Blue Star, the sordid events that took place in the capital after the assassination of Mrs. Gandhi have left bitter memories especially in the minds of the young Sikh. I would like to know whether the Government is seriously thinking in terms of solving the problem in Punjab.

The Government should deal with the problem in Punjab in a two-fold manner. I would like to make a differentiation between the Sikh youth below 30 years of age and

Sikhs abroad on the one hand and the other Sikhs belonging to other Sikh community who are either traders or peasants or those staying outside the Punjab. The Sikh Youth below 30 years of age who now want to wreak vengeance for all that was done to their community in recent times fall in a different category. The Sikhs abroad are taking a hard line on this issue. The Government should at least try and negotiate to bring about some amicable solution with the section of Sikhs who still would like to be a part of the national mainstream.

In this connection, I would like to mention that during the Punjab crisis, a large number of Sikhs had also left the Army. There are some people who belong to the hard-core. But there are Sikhs who out of emotion, have stealthily joined some of their men who deserted the army. As far as these Sikhs are concerned, there are summary trials being taken by the Army against them. There are 10,000 of them and I personally feel that at least those who in an emotional outburst had joined them, should not be treated in similar manner as those who are responsible for instigating these people who have taken that attitude. The Sikhs have been valiant as far as the political history of our country is concerned. They have fought during the national movement. The Sikhs are not alien to India. They have been a part of national mainstream.

I sincerely hope that this Government will make serious efforts to come to an understanding with those Sikhs who are still in a mood to be a part of this national mainstream and to help the developmental activities of the country.

The Situation which has emerged in Assam since 1979 still continues. It has been five or six years now since the trouble in Assam started. But the situation has not changed at all till now. The elections were held at gun point. With a few paltry votes, members were elected to the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha. Now at least, the situation is ripe and a solution can be brought about in time. But, you must first dissolve the Assembly to do that and remove this Government which was so undemocratically and unconstitutionally and illegally constituted. This Government does not represent the people of Assam and as long as this Government

exists, I do not think the problem in Assam can be solved. I would appeal to the Home Minister to take immediate and necessary measures and steps to see that free and fair elections are held in Assam and that the present Government there is removed as early as possible.

It is unfortunate that, in recent times, the Prime Minister has been alleging all national Opposition Parties and opposition leaders as anti-national. We do not need a certificate from the Prime Minister or anybody else to prove our patriotism. I am sure that every Member of this House is patriotic, and it is a fact which cannot be disputed by anybody. I would only point out that this sort of attitude will not help. You cannot call the Opposition as anti-national or that anything that the Opposition does is against the integrity and security of the country. On the other hand, we see that this kind of situation which was brought about by this Government when it was in power, and this very situation is today threatening the integrity and security of the country. It is a major problem which we are facing, and if it is not handled properly, we may have to face the forces of secession probably in a stronger manner than we have done earlier. Before that situation arises, we should take immediate and necessary measures to see that the situation is controlled.

During the last one year, we saw the Government at the centre trying to completely erode the principles of federal polity in our country. Defections were engineered in Jammu & Kashmir. Now the Anti-Defection Bill has been passed. If at all the Anti-Defection Bill is to have any sanctity as far as this Government is concerned, the Government in Jammu & Kashmir should have been dismissed, the Assembly there dissolved and elections held.

It is needless for me to repeat the sordid drama that went on in Andhra Pradesh, the way in which the legally constituted Government of Mr. Rama Rao was sought to be toppled. Then the event that went on in Karnataka is known to this House and it was discussed in the last Lok Sabha I mean the Moiley tape episode, etc. Still worse was the situation in Sikkim where a legally constituted government which represented the Congress-I was eventually toppled because

they would not fall in line with the tunes of the Central Government. These are the various facets that we have seen; the Government has been taking up various positions according to convenience and expediency. I would like to warn this Government that, if it continues to do so, they will themselves have to face the lines table tune, may be not after a very long time, but very soon.

The failure of this Government, as far as its intelligence service are concerned, was evident from the way the late Prime Minister was assassinated in her own residence. The fact that espionage activity was going on in the nerve-centre of the highest office in the Centre is ample proof to show how secure the country was at the hands of this Government or the previous Government, whatever the case may be.

Another fact which has been disturbing the Members from other parts of the country is the way elections have been held in certain States like Bihar and U.P. According to the official report, 200 to 300 deaths had occurred during the elections in Bihar. If this was the official report, one can well imagine how many deaths would actually have taken place in Bihar during the elections. This is a process which is spreading, rather than being curbed or controlled. I do not think that democracy will have any meaning or sense if we let this drift or continue and if elections are to be fought by the number of ballot boxes or polling booths one can capture. Then we shall have no right to talk about democratic polity. It is high time that some electoral reforms were brought about. While talking of electoral reforms, I know it is the responsibility of every political party to see that they cooperate and become a party to the holding of smooth elections. But, I think, in this direction, the ruling Party should take the lead.

In all parts of the country, slowly and steadily, an atmosphere of restlessness and violence has been creeping around. Starting from Assam and then to Punjab we have had disturbances all over. And there is very little that the Home Ministry has done to control the situation apart from calling the services of either the Border Security Force or the Central Reserve Police Force or the Army or at best changing the Chief Minister

or finding a scape-goat in either a politician or a bureaucrat. This approach will not do. You cannot always make use of this kind of a situation to ease out people you do not want. This is precisely what the Government is doing. I honestly and sincerely hope that Mr Chavan who has taken over the Home Ministry now will realise the magnitude of the problems that are facing us in the country and give us a proper direction and depart from the line which was adopted in the last few years.

[Translation]

SHRI L. BALARAMAN (Vandavasi) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I shall be brief in my speech by referring to a few important aspects of the working of this important Ministry.

The nation is confronted by numerous problems like Assam imbroglio, the extremist activities in North-eastern parts of the country, pouring refugees due to racial riots in Sri Lanka, communal classes, student unrest etc. Our Hon. Minister of Home Affairs is charged with the responsibility of tackling such problems undermining national integrity. It is fortunate that we have in our Home Minister inherent qualities of leadership. It is a matter of gratification that his approach to these problems has been hailed by the national Press. I can say with all the force at my command that he will rid the nation of all these political and social ills.

Our former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life at the altar of national integrity. We have to ensure that the unfulfilled tasks left by this distinguished statesman are accomplished. During her rule, the Opposition Parties had the one-point political plank of INDIRA HATAO. By quirk of fate she has been removed from the national scene. I would appeal to our leaders of Opposition Parties that they should leave such a narrow political outlook. The country's future should be their prime concern. Political partisanship cannot solve national issues to which I have referred at the outset. I request

**The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

the Opposition Parties to be responsible and reasonable in their approach to notional issues, without which the nation cannot be strengthened.

During his short tenure of office, our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has shown unprecedented dynamism and pragmatism in tackling the issues confronting the nation. His concern for the common weal has endeared him to the entire nation. All of us should strengthen his hands in the interest of the nation. India has given to the world the unparalleled concept of unity in diversity in a cultural milieu. This is the time that this concept of unity in diversity should become the political heritage also. Our Opposition Parties should exemplify this in their efforts to arrive at national consensus on the problems.

Presently Tamil Nadu is facing the problem of refugees from Sri Lanka on account of continuing racial violence. This has added further dimension to the issue of the rehabilitation of repatriates from Sri Lanka. When these repatriates land in Rameswaram, they are in a new environment. They have to start their life afresh here. The employment opportunities in Tea Estates and Coffee Estates in Tamil Nadu are minimal for them. We cannot create new tea estates in jiffy. It takes time, but the repatriates cannot brook any delay for earning their livelihood. Unfortunately, the fiscal resources of Tamil Nadu are also limited. The Government of Tamil Nadu cannot invest huge sums in the rehabilitation of these repatriates. As on 30.11.1984, 94,116 repatriates families have been rehabilitated. So far 80,551 families of repatriates have been rehabilitated in Tamil Nadu and the remaining 4565 families have been rehabilitated in Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Barring Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, these rehabilitation projects in other States have not become a success. The repatriates are finding themselves cut off from conducive social environment and climate. Sir, only 64 families have been settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are eminently suitable for rehabilitating these repatriates. The Home Minister should ensure that more number of repatriates are rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

As I stated earlier, Tamil Nadu is bursting in seams with the refugee problem. We have to take into account the numerous repatriates who have not registered themselves in the Camps and have gone to their kith and kin in Tamil Nadu. Therefore it is essential that more number of repatriates should be rehabilitated in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This is very necessary if we want to prevent these repatriates from turning into beggars some time after their entry into India.

Sir, another problem is the high-handedness of Customs officials in Rameswaram, who think that all these refugees are smugglers. They subject them to rigorous checking and harass them unnecessarily. I want the Home Minister to ensure that the Customs officials treat them with some dignity and respect. These hapless people should be shown some leniency also.

I would also suggest that the Central Schools in Tamil Nadu should reserve some seats exclusively for the wards of Sri Lankan repatriates. Similarly, I suggest the constitution of a separate Employment Exchange for the educated unemployed among the repatriates.

I am sure that the Hon. Home Minister will agree with me when I say that equity is the cardinal principle of democracy. Unfortunately, though democratically elected Governments have been established in all the Union Territories yet the popularly elected M.L. As do not have the voting right to participate in the Presidential election. I want that this inequity should be removed by suitably amending the Constitution of India. I want that the Home Minister should look into this personally and do the needful to strengthen the democratic fabric in the country. The nation's independence and sovereignty is ensured by the Armed Forces, Indian Air Force and Indian Navy. Similarly, the nation's integrity within the country is fostered by the Police Force. Regrettably the Police Force in the country does not get similar amenities of salary, allowances etc., as those being enjoyed by the military personnel. The Police Force must be converted into a self-contented Force by giving them all basic amenities. Unless Law and Order are established, maintained and sustained by the Police Force within the country, the nation's unity is endangered. I suggest that the Hon. Home

Minister must ensure that the Police Force is properly looked after.

I understand that 1,11,00 applications have reached the Ministry from the freedom fighters and only 36,000 applications have so far been disposed of. I demand that expeditious action must be taken to sanction pension for all the freedom fighters.

Sir, the Official Languages Act was enacted in 1963; it was amended in 1967. In 1976 a Parliamentary Committee for official languages was constituted. This Committee is to submit its report to the Government. It has not been done as yet. I want that this work must be expedited. Meanwhile, I would like to apprise this House that money order forms and such other forms in common use bear inscriptions only in Hindi and in English. The people living in non-Hindi speaking areas are finding it difficult. Hence the P & T Department should print the languages of the States in such commonly-used forms.

I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Cut Motion No. 39 reads.

'The need to re-examine the reservation policies on an All-India basis.'

We are seeing today very unfortunately a resurgence of inter-caste civil war. And the basic reason if I may say so with great respect is that this crucial issue has been unashamedly politicised. There has been competition in vote-catching between every group and every party. And there has been political inflation of reservation, especially for the backward classes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had the opportunity of studying this subject not only in my professional capacity, but in my political capacity as the recognised leader of my community. I appeared in the Supreme Court not long ago for the Akil Bharatiya Soshit Karamchari Sangh. I was the leading counsel; there were other counsels. It was a powerful union of railwaymen. The decision is recorded in 1981 SC 274. I accepted the brief on

one condition. They wanted me to oppose reservations altogether. I said, no; I will not oppose reservations for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. As a Member in the Constituent Assembly I was party to that decision. And I told them, whatever you may say, you may not be scheduled castes or scheduled tribes, I believe,—and I said this without offence—that these people have for centuries been oppressed by Hindus and let Hindudom make some expiation of its sins of so many centuries. But what I will oppose is that reservations should be projected into the promotion cadres. And what happened was, we asked for a Bench of five judges. Tragically, this crucial subject has always seen division among the judges. There has never been a single unanimous decision from the Supreme Court. That is the tragedy. I had asked, the lawyers and other people asked, let the matter go to five judges. We knew the predilections of the Presiding Judge. I am sorry to say, he declined. And then, there were two judges who affirmed promotion. One judge accepted my arguments and said 'Promotions would be an erosion of the obligation of Article 335' and that is 'reservations must not be allowed to erode efficiency in the services.' In handing down this judgement the Presiding Judge relied on Rangachari's case, 1962 SC. But in that case, out of five judges, two of them handed down the most lucid dissenting judgment. Let me quote two passage from Mr. Justice Wanchoo one of the ablest judges that have ever sat in the Supreme Court. This is what he said:

"Reservations are not to be illegitimately used to disturb legitimate interests. And more importantly, reservations in the Promotion Cadres are bound to result in deteriorating efficiency."

The Presiding Judge forgot his own judgment in Balasubramanian's case. I commend it to this House,—1980 SC 482. Let me read what he said:

"Once several people or persons become members of one service they stand as equals. They cannot be treated, once they enter a service, as unequals."

And, this is the crucial part of his ratio:

"To treat equals unequally once he enters a service is the worst form of apartheidisation."

That is what is happening today—the worst form of apartheidisation, because of these promotion cadres. As I said, one judge accepted my arguments and he said, no, not in the promotion cadres. But worst of all was the fact, I was probably the only person who was aware of it, I was a Member of the Constituent Assembly. I got special quotas rather differently from the scheduled castes but it was there for the Anglo-Indians and no less a person than Sardar Patel handed down the only proper, the correct interpretation of the Constitution and this is what Sardar Patel said in that Resolution of 13-9-1950—Government of India Resolution signed by Sardar Patel. ‘The Orders regarding reservations of vacancies in favour of various communities (that is, Anglo-Indians and Scheduled Castes) will not apply to the recruitment in promotion which would continue to be made as the here in before irrespective of communal considerations and on the basis of seniority and/or merit as the case may be.’ The judgement did not even refer to this Resolution, which was the first and proper resolution. Since then, that has been diluted by the people who had a particular political axes to grind. I said to the judges and I am reading it out here “give the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the reservations—I think it is about 15% for the Scheduled Castes and 7-1/2% for the Scheduled Tribes. Give them free education up to the Degree stage but in the promotion cadre, for God’s sake, unless you want to destroy every semblance of secularism in this country, don’t project caste as the only touch-stone for promotion.” I gave case after case and I give you one outstanding example of a Scheduled Caste person and non-Scheduled Caste person. I know something about this. My community has had lot to do with the Railways. It took on an average between 20 and 25 years, after starting, as a fireman, to reach Grade A, Mail Driver. But here was a Scheduled Caste person starting as a fireman and in five years he became a Special ‘A’ grade Mail Driver and what did I say to the Court? If you affirm this, would you not be affirming discrimination? Would you not be affirming inefficiency? You would be affirming rank criminality. How can a person in five years become a Special A-Grade Mail Driver? You are entrusting to him not only hundreds but thousands of lives, a person who is utterly junior, utterly without experience, but

nothing happened. It went through. But today we see what is happening. Everybody is taking up the cause. Everybody is jumping on the backward class, backward class band wagon. They seem to think as if it is a matter of pride to be branded as a backward class. About Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, this is an old figure I have got. That number doubled to 130 between 1930 and 1950. The Mandal Commission projected an umbrella, which covered a lumpen, which covered 3743 so called backward castes, they said that this lumpen constituted apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 52% of the nation. They would like to have had quotas of reservation of above 75%. What do you do to the rest of the nation? You make them a new type of untouchables. This is what has happened today. Some States have run amuck because it is an absolute tragedy, because they are ruled by so called backward classes, they are among the most powerful, financially and politically, in Tamil Nadu that went up to 68%. But the Supreme Court said this. Let me quote what happened with regard to my community. I do claim this as a kind of credit for myself I oppose this some people were affected by ‘parangis’ of Kerala. They are a backward class of Christians. They wanted to have the cake and eat it too. They wanted to usurp the Anglo-Indian seats in the Legislature, but they said they were backward classes. I led a delegation to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and said “Madam, you will not insult us, you will not brand my whole community that we are a backward class. Every community has its weak, but you will not brand us as brand a whole community with a proud history as a backward class”. And this is what Shrimati Indira Gandhi said addressing at the Centenary Annual General Meeting of Association to which I happened to be the elected leader. This is what she said in October, 1976 “It is commendable and statesmanly to the Anglo-Indian community not to demand any such label as backward, Backward is the word which I would like to remove from our vocabulary in connection with social conditions”. That is what I also strongly feel. It is long overdue.

16 hrs.

Article 46 provides specifically for India’s weaker section. If you have any regard for secularism and democracy, let the expression

be weaker section. Everybody has their weaker section, whether they are Brahmins or Anglo-Indians. What are you doing? By keeping them out from this, you are driving the weaker section of Communities who are not among these so-called backward classes who are too proud to be degraded, into further economic and financial backwardness. And what is worse? Let me underline this too, because I am dealing with these cases constantly.

I give thousands of rupees as Frank Anthony Scholarship and I have built up a very big educational trusts, and because of that a very large number of Anglo-Indians are going in for higher education. Yet even if they secure 80 or 85 per cent marks, they cannot get into any professional or engineering college, they have to walk into the streets and they see people with 30 per cent 33 per cent marks getting into these colleges. What do you think they feel? The parents who can afford are sending them abroad: the rest have to walk in the streets because they are not in the reservation trajectory. Those who are going abroad are in the front rank of the most advanced countries.

Let me say what is happening today. Today, you are backwardising the nation, you are backwardising the services. What is happening? What is the common denominator for standard in the services today? The common denominator of the sinking inefficiency is the 35 per cent *walla*, and because he is the 35 per cent *walla*, because he has the fortuitous label of backward—I say it a label—of degradation, he is being projected into all the positions at the top.

All I want to say is, let us adopt what Indira Gandhi said: "Outlaw the word backward, remove apartheidisation against half the nation." Half the nation today is not within escalating reservation for the backward classes. You are destroying these weaker section, throwing them into a morass. The finest elements in these communities are being thrown into the gutter. Keep reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, but do not have it at the promotion cadre, because as I say, you are destroying efficiency and institutionalising apartheidisation. As least, adopt what Indira Gandhi said: "Get rid of the word backward". For the weaker section of the communities, let there be only an economic yardstick.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI D.L. BAITHA (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this connection, I would like to say that the range of activities of the Ministry of Home Affairs is so wide that perhaps there is no department which is not covered by them. If it is a question of maintaining peace or law and order, one has to look to the Ministry of Home Affairs because no progress or development can take place unless there is law and order.

Sir, you will see from the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that in addition to the law and order subject, the development of the Union Territories, the development of North-Eastern States through the North-East Council, the development work relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the maintenance of the Centre-State relations, the work relating to the freedom fighters, etc come under the purview of the Home Ministry. Keeping these things in view, I would say that this Ministry will have to work very efficiently because the entire work of the development of the country depends on the working of this Ministry.

First of all, let us take the law and order situation. The Report does not reveal the strength of the police per hundred of population. There are various Police Forces but it has not been revealed as to what the proportion of the police personnel per hundred of population is. As per our experience, the deployment of the police for the maintenance of law and order in our country is far less than that in other countries, although ours is a developing country. In any developing country, problems do arise and will continue to arise. The developmental activities do create law and order problems. For example, we take up the work of the allotment of land to the landless and to that end we pass a land ceiling law. Under that law, we shall have to take land from the landlords and distribute it to the landless. It would create resentment among the landlords as they feel that their land has been snatched away by Government for distribution among the poor. It gives rise to class struggle and that is where the role of

the Home Ministry starts. Take labour problems, students' unrest, extremist activities, elections, and even electrification of the villages—because it involves pilferage of electric wires and cables, theft of energy—everywhere the Home Ministry is involved. I want to know from the Home Minister what arrangements have been made to tackle the criminals who indulge in special type of crimes and whether the Ministry has any equipment or machinery which can be used to tackle such problems? Have you thought of any such arrangements? All the responsibility is thrown on the police, whether it is a case of theft in a village or it is the theft of wires or energy or it is communal disturbance or students' unrest. Have you given any training to the police personnel to tackle different types of crimes and have you got experts to deal with such situations? The crimes committed in the urban areas are of a different nature as compared to the ones committed in the rural areas. What arrangements have you made to deal with both types of crimes?

Therefore, in the first instance, the Police Force should be equipped with the latest equipment and should also be imparted the necessary training. We know that you have deployed G.R.P. for the Railways. If an incident takes place in one compartment and the G.R.P. personnel are posted in some other compartment, how can they control the situation? We always criticise the Police Department but we overlook their difficulties. This will not do. We shall have to augment the police strength suitably and to equip them properly, if we want them to work in an effective manner. Atrocities are committed on Harijans. We expect the police to protect them. The villages of Harijans and Adivasis are situated at the periphery of the forests. There are neither any means of communication nor roads there. We have started the process of development and we want to uplift the adivasis. But there are people who do not want that they should progress and who commit atrocities on them. If the poor ask for fair wages, even that is resisted. What action have you taken to stop these things? You have not developed the means of transport and communications for them; there are no approach roads to their villages. In spite of this, it is expected that the police personnel should be present there and should protect them. How can that be possible? My sub-

mission is that we should view the situation in its entirety. Only then can the needful be done. You cannot escape your responsibility by saying that it is a State subject. The subject of law and order should be taken over by the Centre. In case it is not possible to bring it in the Union List then it should be brought under the Concurrent List.

The Hon. Member who spoke before me complained that an agitation was going on against the system of reservation. But do the people who are agitating know the background of the reservation policy? Do they know its history? Do they know how the Poona Pact came into existence, and how the reservation system started? There is no arrangement to explain all these things to the people. Our people themselves are protesting against it to day. One Hon. Member said that there should not be any reservation in promotions. I oppose it. There should be reservation in promotions, because the people who are responsible for promoting the employees are prejudiced. Mentally, they have not adjusted themselves. I can give you numbers of examples where in spite of being fully eligible, those people did not get promotions, because the people who were to give promotions were prejudiced. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to provide for their promotions also. In the ancient society of India, there were different types of reservations. There were reservations for every caste. The work assigned to a 'Kshatriya' was not allowed to be done by a 'Vaish' and the work assigned to a 'Vaish' could not be done by a 'Brahmin'. In this way, reservation has been in existence since time immemorial. Now the circumstances have changed. The confusion in the minds of the people should be cleared. Government have made efforts in this direction and Harijans have also made a lot of progress but we are not satisfied with it. I would like to express my thanks to the Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs who has taken keen interest in this matter. He has often convened meetings of the Members of Parliament belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and sought their opinion as to how development work for them should be undertaken. Special Component Plans were formulated and provision has been made to provide special assistance. I would request the Hon. Minister that if the reservation system is to be

abolished, then he should see that caste system is abolished, for which however no efforts have been made. Even to day, riots are taking place on the basis of caste. A demand was made to encourage inter-caste marriages, but no scheme has been formulated for this purpose. The consideration of this problem only on economic basis would not serve any purpose.

I would also like to add that the Government have sanctioned "Samman Pension" to the Freedom Fighters, but to day the factual position is that the Freedom Fighters have to run from pillar to post for getting their pension. It is not proper that the persons who staked their lives for the liberation of the country from the foreign yoke, should run from pillar to post in this way. Government should make proper arrangements for this. You pay them Rs. 300/- only. This amount needs to be increased. I would like you to pay heed to this matter.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have received lots of petitions from my constituency. They are facing lots of problems.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.L. BAITHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing. The 20-Point Programme is being implemented. For all other developmental works which you are undertaking, the unit is the Panchayat. Panchayat elections were held long back. Assembly elections were held immediately after the Lok Sabha elections. I would request that, similarly, Panchayat elections should also be held. After Panchayat elections, District Councils would be formed. You should pay special attention towards this.

In the end, I would like to say one thing more. The Members of the opposition parties have said that the incidents of espionage have taken place because all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister. I would like to say that power is concentrated at a place where it should have been concentrated. But it is a national issue and the opposition parties should not have sympathy for the persons

who have been apprehended. These persons should be given the severest punishment and no support should be extended to them. The Prime Minister wants that our political life should be clean. I welcome the measures which he has taken in this direction.

With these words, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I venture to suggest the reorganisation of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs now is an amalgamation of heterogeneous subjects. The picture that emerges is that of Vishwaroopa; and this Vishwaroopa is very baffling also. I suggest reorganisation so that the Ministry of Home Affairs may have an undivided attention to the task of law and order and to the task of preserving the integrity and unity of Indian and internal security and to the task of dealing with high class crimes which are resulting in huge losses of the finances of the States and the finance of public undertakings and of public financial institutions.

The subject relating to the implementation of official language and the Census may be taken over by the Ministry of Education. Similarly, the administration of the Union Territories perhaps with the exception of Delhi may be taken over by a separate Ministry. Rehabilitation of refugees and victims of natural calamities and man-made calamities along with providing employment to the thousands and thousands of unemployed youths may be taken over by a different Ministry. Then the subject of implementing the schemes relating to SC & ST and minorities may usefully be taken over by a separate Ministry.

I submit humbly that the task of law and maintaining of law and order has undergone a huge change, a phenomenal change during the last decade. The complexity and density of the problem relating to crime of very high order, which is going undetected also requires a separate dealing by the Home Ministry. Only yesterday we were dealing with one Sethia. There are many Sethias who are undiscovered or undetected. In fact, if only

we go through the audit reports presented by the Home Ministry and the different departments, we will know the enormous losses, we will be aware of the misappropriation and misutilisation, the misfeasance with regard to crores of rupees that is going undetected. Therefore, I submit, that it is high time that the Home Ministry is split up into different Ministries and subjects connected with law and order and crime and criminal jurisprudence are taken over by the Home Ministry.

With regard to the law and order I may say that it is a colossal failure and the very fact that in the capital, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated due to laches on the part of the security or rather due to the disloyalty of the security speaks volumes for them. What followed subsequently, the lawlessness that prevailed in the capital, resulting in senseless killing of innocent persons again speaks volumes for it. Unfortunately, there has been no mention about this at all in the report presented to the House. I do not know why the reasons for this at least were not stated, and it is very significant that not a single person owns responsibility for this apparent and colossal mishap that had happened due to the proved inefficiency of the policing system of the Home Ministry.

But what is more tragic is the way in which the facts are sought to be glossed over in this report and are sought to be distorted is quite amazing.

I will only read this so that the way in which the things are sought to be misrepresented will be known to the House. This is what is stated. This is all that has been stated :

“In the wake of disturbances following the assassination of the former Prime Minister and due to wild rumours, a number of Sikh families migrated from various places to Punjab. In order to discourage such migration the concerned State Governments were advised to take steps for the security of the Sikhs.”

This would read as though there were merely wild rumours that made the Sikhs flee away from the capital and other places. It is really astonishing that the fact that they were subjected to senseless attacks and assassinations is not even mentioned.

It is a pity that the Home Ministry is not able to face facts and it has no courage to face the facts. In any other country at least the moral responsibility would have been owned by the top persons, but it is amazing that none of the persons owned the moral responsibility for this colossal lapse on the part of the Security. Not a single person resigned ! Not a single person owned it. It is not that I want anybody to be made a scapegoat, but the fact that nobody is prepared to give an answer for this proved mishap is really startling. If this is the standard of rectitude on the part of the top people of the Home Ministry, then it really means that we have come to a stage when we have to worry about the rectitude, the integrity and honesty of those persons who are running the Ministry and the Police forces.

There is a mention that there were communal disturbances in several States. The terrorist activities in Punjab are also mentioned. Only last year this House has passed a special Act called the Terrorist Areas Special Act which came into force in 1984. Unfortunately it has not been mentioned as to how many persons were prosecuted under this Act and with what result. I suggest that the Act must be enforced in those areas where there are chronic communal disturbances.

With regard to Assam and Punjab, the Seventh Lok Sabha spent most its time discussing these issues. Now, the same problems are being discussed here. I hope that these two States will not become incurable and chronic ailments of the Home Ministry. I hope, the problems of Assam and Punjab will be solved and the Prime Minister's move to solve these problems will bear fruit. We pray all success for his effort. We hope that we will not have an occasion to discuss Punjab and Assam at least by the next Budget session.

Coming to crime relating to mis-utilisation and misappropriation of funds of the State and public institutions, along with prosperity and affluence there is an explosion of crime also. It has to be dealt with in a very serious manner. The CHI is the only instrument which deals with this type of crimes. This crime has now become an international affair and foreigners are also participating in it. Trafficking in drugs, smuggling and all these things have now come up to a higher level and

it is the very polished and white collared people who are involved in these crimes. Therefore, it requires a new type of approach to tackle this problem. The CBI is unfortunately not having the equipment and the expertise to tackle this problem. I am sorry to say that there are no feathers in the cap of CBI, If there are any feathers in the cap of CBI. I would expect the Home Minister to exhibit them. I am saying this not as an ordinary citizen but as a lawyer who has been practising on the criminal side for the last 35 years. I myself have appeared in several cases charged by the CBI. Most of the cases ended as flops in the courts. As a matter of fact, most of them ended in acquittal only. If they give a list of cases of important persons which ended in punishment I will be too happy. On this aspect I would only like to quote a paragraph from an article written by Shri N.S. Saksena in the Times of India of today :

“The outside world thinks of the CBI as a prestigious agency, which policemen all over India must be rushing to join. The fact is that for several years the CBI cannot get officers, who are willing to joint it, and several of the posts are lying unfilled for years. In this atmosphere the CBI has often to get second-rate officers on deputation and in this dilution of quality the CBI and State CIDs have even accepted officers lacking in integrity. All this needs urgent attention. These jobs should be made worthwhile for honest investigating officers so that CBI chiefs and State CID chiefs can cast their netwide.”

I fully agree with the observations of this author and I submit that along with the CBI, let there be a Directorate of Prosecutions at the Home Ministry level, headed by top jurists who are experts on the criminal side, because that will give confidence that the CBI is not going to be made use of as a political instrument of oppression to wreck vengeance against political opponents.

Next I come to one simple point with regard to Centre-State relationship. I have to submit that though the Sarkaria Commission is there, this matter calls for urgent solution. When the Constitution came into existence in 1950 and when Lists I and II came into force, the position of India was

different. It was entirely an agricultural State. There was no industry at all. There was no commerce at that time. But now during these three decade, lot of changes have taken place and the values attached to items mentioned in Lists I and II have also changed so thoroughly that all the States invariably feel that they are feeble and are not able to carry out the duties assigned to them under Chapter IV of the Constitution, namely, the Directive Principles. They are not in a position to implement anyone of the Directive Principles. In this connection, I have to make only one submission. The appointment of Governors has been attracting a lot of criticism. Therefore, I submit that deposed Chief Ministers and defeated M.Ps. must not be appointed as Governors. People with reputation, men of letters and even great artists can be appointed as Governors so that the people in the State feel that a very deserving and noble person is acting as the Constitutional Head of the State and they may draw inspiration from him. I may respectfully submit that in this connection we may follow the example of America. Even stalwarts and respected leaders of the Opposition may be appointed as Governors provided they accept these posts. This will go to strengthen the federal unity of India. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are fifteen Hon. Members more who are going to speak. The Minister wants to reply at 6 O'Clock. Therefore, I request those Members to stick to the time schedule, that is, five to six minutes each, and not more than that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry presented in the House. I feel that there have been several changes in these demands, I congratulate you for this. The Hon. Members have discussed at length the Punjab problem. I would also like to express my views in that regard. My constituency, Ambala, is adjacent to Punjab. I am fully aware of the problem of Punjab and of the happenings there and I also know what its solution is. Many Hon. Members have appealed to the Akali leaders to come to terms and improve the conditions in Punjab. But I would like to inform you that the question of the settlement of the problem has never

been in the minds of the Akalis. **
A few days back, Government released all the terrorist leaders who were in jails, in order to further improve the conditions in Punjab. But what happened? "*Marz badhta hi gaya jyon jyon Dava Ki*" As soon as the Akalis came out of jails, they started talking in the same tone as before.

So, the question is how they should be dealt with when they do not listen to anybody and do not heed any appeal. Whenever any appeal is made to them by our Government or by our Members or by any leader of India, or they are invited for talks, incidents of killings, murders and shoot outs take place.

Incidentally, our Prime Minister is present here. I would request him not to show any leniency to them and not to make any appeal to them. Instead, you should take action according to the decisions taken by you and elections should be held in Punjab. I think it fortunate for the country that we have got a strong and young Prime Minister of whom we have high expectations. We have a firm belief that our country would march towards progress, the standard of living of the people would improve and incidents of thefts, dishonesty and corruption would all be banished from India. I know what the condition of the country was when our young Prime Minister took the reins of office in his hand. What had happened in the country when some cruel people had murdered our leader, Smt. Indira Gandhi? There was an atmosphere of violence and lawlessness and disorder in the entire country at that time. On the one hand, the dead body of the mother of our Prime Minister was lying in his house and on the other hand, entire Delhi was aflame. The imagination and sagaciousness with which he controlled the situation at that time has become an example for the entire world. At that time, the new Prime Minister was faced with the law and order problem of such a large country and the manner in which he brought the situation under control within two days has no parallel in the world. Thereafter, he announced that poverty, corruption, thefts, dishonesty, dacoities, black-marketing and atrocities would be banished from the country for all times to come. The entire country

supported his announcement and gave him due respect.

But I would like to mention here that the Congress rule has not started today, the Congress has been in power for many years. During the Congress rule, plans and schemes were formulated for the uplift of the poor the Harijans and the Tribals and for raising their standard of living and they were implemented also. We have also seen that our Government are determined to see that these people are helped and uplifted. Many schemes are formulated by our Planning Minister, but at the implementation stage, there is slackness and our officers do not allow them to be implemented. The Secretaries and other bureaucrats in the Ministries do not have any sympathy for the poor. This is the reason why despite formulation of so many plans, and despite incurring heavy expenditure, these people have not got as much benefit as our Government intend to provide them. No plan is implemented properly. The biggest reason for this is that our bureaucracy is not functioning properly. Even to day, the poor, the harijans and the Tribals are facing difficulties and are leading a miserable life.

So far as provision of facilities to the Harijans and backward classes is concerned, many of our colleagues have said that there should be no reservation for them. I want to ask them what the condition of the Harijans in this country was 70 or 80 years ago. They were treated like animals. People used to love their dogs, but they hated the *Shudras* and the Harijans. For centuries they have been subjected to so much cruelty that it cannot be described in words. Now they have been given certain facilities in free India and the facility of reservation is very insignificant. You can yourself see how many Harijans have joined the services or have become officers and how many persons have got any other benefit. It is very insignificant. Even to day, you would find a backlog in every cadre in the matter of reservation in services. I want to know how many Harijans are I. A. S. or I. P. S. officers. In my view their number would hardly be two to three per cent. Their number cannot be more than that. I would therefore, request the Hon. Prime Minister that a system should be devised to ensure reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services so that nobody could violate

**Expunged as order by the Chair.

those rules and you could identify the officer, departmentwise, who did not fill the reserved quota of Harijans or denied them promotions. You should punish such officers. Unless you punish the corrupt and the dishonest in the administration, your plans cannot be implemented completely and you cannot achieve the objective for which they have been formulated. When I was the Home Minister in Haryana, I found that corruption was increasing, incidents of thefts, dacoities and dishonesty are increasing. I suspended four or five D. S. Ps. and 10 to 15 S. H. Os. You should also take some harsh measures. So long as you do not take such steps, you will not be able to achieve your objective.

I want to say a few words about the poor tenants. The tenants who have been cultivating the land for fifty years, are being uprooted. Besides big people, officers are also involved in it. The officers of that area evict these poor people, who earn by the sweat of their brow after taking bribe. They are evicted from their lands in no time and are ruined. They run from pillar to post with their woes but nobody is there to listen to them.

At the same time, I also want to say that whosoever speaks against them in Punjab is put on the 'hit-list'. Our Chief Minister of Haryana and myself are on their hit list. I want to submit that you should look into it and take same steps in this regard.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak. I heartily support the Annual Report and the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs, presented by the Hon. Home Minister. I also thank the Hon. Home Minister for the commendable steps taken by him for maintaining law and order in the larger part of the country.

He has solved the problems relating to Punjab, Assam and the North Eastern region with great restraint. For that also, I thank him.

I also want to thank the Union Minister

of Agriculture, Sardar Buta Singh, who had refused to bow before the Akali Communalism and instead preferred nationalism. He did not agree to go when summoned by the High Priests. This shows his spirit of nationalism in a way. This is expected of great men and also the political workers of the country. If he had not done so, then Akali would have continued to summon any Sikh to a Gurudwara, Brahmins would have continued to summon anybody to a temple, Muslims to a mosque and Anglo-Indians to a Church, which would have tantamounted to disregard of nationalism. None can be given such a right. We want that the steps taken under the great leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi should be continued. Our nationalism should blossom day by day and such type of communalism should cease to be there.

My friends have covered all other points, but I want to submit that the question of language is also related to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs is charged with the onerous task of maintaining the integrity security and unity of the country ; the question of language is also linked with the national unity. It is well known that without language neither literature is possible nor education nor culture. Without all these things, no country can claim to be developed.

When the constitution of our country came into effect in 1950, Hindi was declared the national language and the official language of the country. The work in Hindi should have progressively increased. For this purpose, many provisions were made, but only one commission was set up for that and none thereafter. With various amendments made in the Act, the work was, in fact, put in the reverse gear. The time of 15 years was provided in the constitution so that the people who had been doing work in English for year and who were not fluent in Hindi might not feel any difficulty. From 1950 we reached 1954, from 1954 use came to 1980 and from 1980 it is now 1985. During these 35 years, the question of national language, the question of all Indian languages, has been put in a reverse process. It gives me great pain to say that the use of Hindi should have increased during all these years and all Indian languages should have developed and

become the media for expressing our thoughts in our own languages, but this has not happened so far. Hindi continues to be the principal language in the Constitution even today. English is the secondary language, but, in practice, it is the other way round. English continues to be the principal language even today. Hindi does not seem to be occupying even the place of a subsidiary language. After all, when will this process be reversed? This reverse process should be set right.

I would submit to the Hon. Home Minister that the suggestions given by your Ministry are not implemented and the suggestions contained in the reports regarding progressive use of Hindi are also not implemented.

There is no implementation of the suggestions contained in the report submitted by the Central Hindi Committee, of which our Prime Minister is the Chairman. The publications in the Ministry of Law are printed in Hindi after 3 to 5 years when they are translated into Hindi. The fact remains that as long as you continue to maintain Hindi as a language of translation, Hindi and other Indian languages cannot progress. The moment a language becomes a language of translation, it becomes mechanical and its natural flow disappears.

Today, we are in the computer age. Computer has no language of its own. We want to carry the country forward towards modernisation. But, there are people who put hindrances in the use of a language on the pretext of shortage of typewriters and stenographers. Therefore, if you do not develop the use of Hindi, the work would continue to be done in English. We are introducing computer in every field and due to this, perhaps, the use of Hindi will lag behind and there will be still greater use of English. Therefore, the language of the computer should be changed or rather the computer should be modernised. Modernisation demands that it should be developed in the context of the progressive use of Hindi and all the Indian languages.

The Work of our Committee of Parliament on official language and of the Parliamentary Team, who supervise the work relating to the progressive use of Hindi, has been relegated to the background. A delegation from here went to foreign countries

to find out how Hindi was progressing there. Nobody knows what their report is and what their suggestions are nobody knows what Government's reaction was to their report and suggestions. It should be made public. What is the present state of affairs with regard to the use of Hindi in our embassies abroad? I would say that we should stop worrying about foreign countries. First of all, we should worry about our own country, because, it would be better if the Indian languages are developed. If our regional languages at the State level and our official language at the Central level are not used, the entire effort becomes meaningless. I shall go still further to reveal how the process is in the reverse gear in the matter of language. Our University Grants Commission have given a new decision that the people aspiring to pursue research work must have knowledge of English language. English is compulsory for them. I want to know whether when Hindi and the regional languages have been accepted as the medium of instruction in 80 to 90 Universities of the country, it is not a step in the reverse direction to make the knowledge of English compulsory for those who have done M.A. in Hindi and want to pursue Ph. D. and D. Litt. courses? What is the meaning of this retrograde step? If in this matter an adverse role is played by the University Grants Commission, the computers, our bureaucracy and by those who are not interested in working in the country, how can the atmosphere throughout the country be changed and how can we succeed in this endeavour? I would request the Hon. Home Minister to be cautious in the matter of language. It must be kept in mind that Gandhiji had said that a country whose language was not developed was dumb.

There is another point which has been stressed by the people the world over that if we do not develop our language, if there is no consensus about our language, it is impossible to preserve the unity of the country. Therefore, do not let this become an impossible task; make it possible by encouraging Indian languages and by making Hindi the language of the Union in the real sense.

*SHRI MOTILAL HANSDA (Jhargram) : Sir, the demands of the Ministry of

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

Home Affairs are under discussion here. While participating in this discussion, I will confine myself only to the problems of the Adivasis and tribals and the schemes taken up by the Central Government for their welfare and upliftment.

Sir, I am sorry to say that after 37 years of independence, even today the Adivasis remain neglected and very backward in every respect; social, economic and political. Although the Central Government has under taken various schemes and developmental plans for the amelioration of their condition, yet a large section of the Adivasis remain illiterate and in darkness, far from the light of civilization even in this twentieth century. Even today all exploitation and atrocities on them, far from being stopped, are actually on the increase. Adivasi women are being brutally raped in many States of our country.

Sir, most the tribals and Adivasis do not own any land. They work on other people's land or in some private factories etc. owned by others, to earn their livelihood. Hard physical labour is their only source of income and livelihood. Taking advantage of their weak position the owners deprive them of just and legitimate wages. Many adverse comments have been made here by some Congress Members about the law and order situation in West Bengal. In this context I would like to mention that in Tripura and West Bengal the left front Government there has taken certain steps to ensure that the Adivasis in those States get their just wages. No atrocities are being committed on them and people of all communities are living in peace and harmony there. But in other States of our country these poor people far from getting just wages do not even get the minimum living wages for survival. These poor illiterate people have been dispossessed of whatever little land they possessed earlier, by the moneylenders illegally and through various fraudulent methods. They continue to be cheated by the moneylenders. This way the Adivasis are turning into a landless class day by day. No arrangement has been to give land to these Adivasis. The schemes of the Government regarding distribution of surplus 'khas land' above the ceilings, to the Adivasis have proved deficient and have not been effectively implemented. But in West Bengal and in other places where the left front Government is in power, land has been distributed among the Adivasis and steps

have been taken to ensure that they are not dispossessed of that land by fraudulent means by anybody. Not only they have been given land, but they have also been provided with other facilities so that they can cultivate their land properly. In other States wherever the Adivasis tried to recover possession of the land which was illegally taken away from them or they tried to take possession of the 'khas land, terrible atrocities were let loose on them. Their hearth and home are being burnt down even today. Such incidents have taken place in Bihar, in Madhya Pradesh and in some other States also. I will urge upon the Government to see that such incidents do not recur.

Sir, you know that the Adivasis depend on the various forest products for earning their livelihood. As most of the forests are getting denuded today, the Adivasis are facing great hardship and problems. For this destruction of forests, the Adivasis are being blamed. This may be partially true but this is not the only cause. There are many other causes as well. Had the Government provided them with alternative sources of earning their livelihood, then the Adivasis would not have solely depended on the forests.

Sir, the Government has introduced the 'lamp' project, but funds are not timely provided to this Project. This project was set up for the purpose of purchasing the produce of the Adivasis at a fair price. But since the 'lamp' is not provided with timely funds for making these purchases, the Adivasis are compelled to fall in the clutches of the moneylenders and traders and to sell their products to them at a very cheap price. They are cheated in this process.

Further, Sir, the Government has taken up the I.T.D.P. scheme for the development of the Adivasis. All the Adivasis do not fall within the ambit of this scheme, and consequently do not get the benefits of this scheme. Only the people of those areas get the benefit of this scheme who have been demarcated for that. Adivasis of other areas are deprived of the benefit. As a result of this, discontent is brewing among them. I will request the Government to see that all the Adivasis all over the country get adequate opportunities for development.

Now about their education, I will submit that today the Adivasis form about 7.5% of our population. I will ask the

Hon. Minister what is the number of educated persons among this vast section of our population? This is very insignificant. You have been in power for a such a long time, but you have failed to provide them with adequate educational facilities. The main reason why the adivasis are unable to come up in the field of education, is their language problem. In West Bengal the left front Government has given recognition to the language of the adivasis. Sir, our problem, the problem of the adivasis, is that we can not study in our own language. The adivasi children speak in their mother tongue in childhood. When he goes school he has to study in a totally unfamiliar language. That discourages him and he is tempted to run away from school. That is why we are backward in education. I will urge the Central Government that if they have an iota of feeling and concern for the welfare of the adivasis, then proper facilities should be provided to the Adivasis for study in their own mother tongue. I also demand that the Nepali language must be included in the 8th schedule of our Constitution.

Sir, I will now say a few things about the reservation policy of the Government. The adivasi boys do not get full opportunity of employment in the service quota reserved for them in various Government and semi-Government establishments. They are denied employment opportunities on the plea that suitable and capable candidates are not available among them. But this is absolute fallacy. There are many capable and qualified candidates available among the adivasis. Many posts reserved for the adivasis have been dereserved in many establishments and they have been filled by general category candidates. Who says adivasis are not capable and qualified? Among the adivasis in Class III and Class IV jobs there are many qualified persons available. I will urge the Hon. Minister to see that the adivasis are not deprived of their just rights in this manner. No body will believe that suitable candidates for the Class III and Class IV posts are not available among the adivasis.

16.59 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

In conclusion I will say that in this year's budget I do not find anything new regarding the upliftment and welfare of the adivasis. No new schemes have been

envisaged or incorporated, nor any additional allocations made for this purpose over and above what was done in the previous years. After this budget is passed, I do not believe that there will be any significant improvement in the conditions of the adivasis. Therefore, I cannot join my voice with the Congress members in support of this Budget. I oppose these demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent an area of Delhi where poor people live. That is why I was anxious to express my views about Delhi on the floor of the House. Delhi is the capital of our country, but still many atrocities are being committed here to which I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister.

Before 1977-78, a very good atmosphere prevailed in the capital, both with regard to the police and people and there was nothing to be afraid of. The Janata Party Government was formed in 1977 and I was elected to the Metropolitan Council. At that time, the Janata Party Government had constituted a Police Commission. We opposed it, but since the Janata Party was in power, that proposal was cleared. Since then, the atmosphere has been vitiated and it has deteriorated to such an extent that heinous crimes have started taking place to which attention needs to be given.

I want to quote some instances before you. I want to speak about the women who are burnt and even killed and those small buds who are just crushed and thrown away. Such incidents are taking place in the capital daily. All types of people live in Delhi; people having faith in different religions, and hailing from different States and tourists from foreign countries also come here. As such, Delhi holds a place of importance. If such incidents continue to take place daily, what can be said about it? I shall put forth my views briefly. I am a lady Member from Delhi and I hope you will be considerate to me. As soon as you order, I shall take my seat.

The law and order situation in Delhi was regarded most satisfactory till some years ago in comparison with that in other

metropolitan cities but, for some years the situation in Delhi has deteriorated to 'such' extent that it is worse than in other cities. Incidents of theft, dacoity, murder, rape have become quite common. Hardly a day passes when a heinous crime or incident does not take place. Chain snatching has become a thing of common occurrence. Now the situation is that a woman wearing jewellery hesitates to go outside her house.

The incidents of rape are increasing day by day. A few days ago, a so-called priest of a temple had committed a heinous crime against a girl of tender age. Even today, news item has been published in the daily *Hindustan* that a two-year old girl was raped. Earlier, a man named Narpat of Motia Khan enticed a girl of tender age through his wife and then committed a heinous crime against her. That man was arrested and put on trial. The court fined him Rs. 1,000 and in default thereof an imprisonment of 6 months was awarded to him. I would like to say to the Hon. Home Minister that this six months imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1,000 cannot be called justice to that girl. That culprit will come out of jail. But what will happen to the child against whom this heinous crime was committed?

The Government should take stern steps regarding such incidents which are taking place daily. I would like to say that such type of criminals should be given deterrent punishment. Death penalty is awarded in our country but here also a man takes 1 to 2 minutes to die. I want that such criminals should be publicly lashed or they should be punished in such a manner that they suffer a living death. Such punishment will open the eyes of the people and they will be afraid of committing such crimes.

Sir, now I come to dacoities. Some days ago, a dacoity was committed a second time in a farm-house but there is no clue to that till today. The Syndicate Bank in Karol Bagh area was robbed 4 to 5 years ago in which 4 youths came in a jeep. Two youths remained in the jeep and the other two entered the Bank and looted the money. That case has also not been solved. On the 13th March, 1985 three youths robbed Rs. 4 lakhs in Greater Kailash but no arrest has been made in this respect.

Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that these dacoits come in cars or motor cycles, resort to indiscriminate shooting and run away with the looted property. I fail to understand how in spite of the elaborate police and C. I. D. arrangements in the whole of Delhi these people manage to cross the Delhi border by road, and they are not apprehended. The pedestrians just look at these robbers but nobody tells us the direction in which they have gone. They are afraid lest they should be shot dead.

Regarding the incident that occurred with the late Prime Minister, I would like to ask whether 10 to 15 security men always accompanied her, it was not their duty to form a ring around her after hearing one or two shots; whereas the fact is that several shots were fired? It was their duty to have surrounded the Prime Minister and sacrificed their lives to save her when they heard the shots being fired at her. But they were scared to face the bullets. I do not know what the mystery behind it is. The security men on the border with guns on their shoulders are ready to save their country by risking their lives. They want to protect the country. But the officers in the country who are incharge of the internal security, shirk their responsibility and they do not want to face the bullets. If this situation is going to continue then nothing would improve. Hon. Members from different States have narrated. What type of Crimes are being committed in their respective areas and how the Harijans are killed or other persons are waylaid. Recently, in Punjab, passengers were dragged out of a bus and shot dead. What was their crime? Why do Government not take some positive steps to curb such activities? What I mean to say is that some stern measures will have to be taken. The police complain of inadequate salary and allowances. Government should pay attention to their grievances. If the police strength is inadequate, it should be augmented. I do not say that all policemen are bad; there are some policemen who do perform their duties, but most of them shirk their responsibilities.

So, attention should be paid towards the security of the country and our mothers and sisters should be protected and their tales of woe should be heard. Steps should be taken to improve the law and order situation and

strengthen the security measures.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Some conclusion should be drawn from the two day debate on the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. It is apparent that the Ministry of Home Affairs plays a pivotal role *Vis-a-vis* the other Ministries and it has failed miserably in this role, which in turn affects all the other Ministries. It is not sufficient to point out failures—I am addressing the opposition benches—but we must give suggestions. There are many reasons for this failure which should be conceded by the Hon. Minister. If we have a look at all the events, whether they were connected with the Golden Temple, the assassination of the late Prime Minister or the carnage which followed it as a reaction; these are the evidences of this failure. Some people may not agree to it, because some of the Members have claimed that Government have been successful. I do not want to go into the details because several Hon. Members have advanced their arguments. But I want to place before you the present conditions, and the excesses being committed against the people. A person like me, who is a Member of this House, also had some sad experience. This House was informed by the officers of the Bihar Government that I was arrested while engaged in booth-capturing in Telhara village in Islampur Assembly constituency of Nalanda district of Bihar along with many articles and that I was trying to escape in a jeep. All these things are concocted and far from the truth. Here I am not clarifying the position. If the Hon. Members, whether from this side or that side, are honest then they do not deserve to be Members of this House. We may boldly say that we are honest. I am throwing you a challenge. You help us, If truth comes out from the inquiry then how will the inquiry be held? The officer who arrested us was of the rank of Superintendent of police. I was sitting there. Two Securitymen of the Bihar Government were with us. All were arrested. They made out a case that we were running away in a jeep with some articles. As per the seizure list submitted in the court, not a single incriminating item was recovered. I have written to the Hon. Speaker asking him to get the inquiry conducted through the C. B. I. If the inquiry report goes against me, then I

solemnly declare that I would resign from the Membership of the House. It has pained me that the police have resorted to such methods. You must have come to know through the speeches made by several Members here and through the press reports that the police personnel are corrupt. There has been a news-item about misbehaviour by a police officer in Rajasthan with a woman. The Chief Minister of that State had said that the person concerned would be prosecuted. I am saying this with honesty that such an incident has taken place with us, I urge the Hon. Home Minister to conduct an inquiry into it. A person in your congress party who is called **. He regards himself to be very close to the Prime Minister. He bullies the officers in a such a way that the officers think that he is really very near to the Prime Minister. He was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. After eight days he was taken into ...**. This definitely shows that he is really very close to him and there must be some understanding between them. In this way he got me arrested. A conspiracy was hatched to kill me. I am giving you some proof. In the report that has come it is written :

[*English*]

"Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh, M. P., has been forwarded in custody on 2nd March, 1985 to the Judicial Magistrate, Hilsa Court, District Nalanda".

[*Translation*]

This report is totally wrong. I was forwarded to the court at 3 p.m on the 3rd March whereas it is written in the report that I was forwarded on 2nd March. I have with me the evidence. The officer has written that we were produced before him at 3 p.m. I want that this should be investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begu-sarai) : This is a bogus report.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : If it is a bogus report then I challenge you.

**Not recorded.

that you got cent per cen votes through booth capturing .. (Interruptions) I am a Member and it is your duty to help me

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : We are discussing the Demands of the Home Ministry. It is not proper to have personal discussion about those Members who are not present in the House. It is our request that it may be expunged (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be no personal discussion here.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: The Home Minister should tell us while replying whether the matter would be investigated or not.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, what ruling have you given on the point of order ? The Hon. Member, about whom remarks have been made here ** is not present in the House to defend himself. When reflection is being cast on him and we have raised a Point of Order then what is your ruling in the matter ? We would like to know about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall go through the debate and decide this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the Hon. Members of the House that for some time past, not only India but the entire world has been passing through a difficult period and there has been abnormal situation, particularly in Northern India which includes Rajasthan, Kashmir, Punjab, etc. In the first instance, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Home Minister for his attempt to solve the problems which had arisen in extraordinary circumstances, amicably and in a friendly manner, which deserves to be commended. As the time at my disposal is short, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to some important points without going into the details,

The question of according the status of scheduled tribe are to Ladakh and Kargil in Jammu and Kashmir has been pending for long. I have learnt that the State Government have submitted the matter to you along with their recommendations and the Article which is applicable in this respect. I would request you to give consent to it at the earliest so that they may be given the status of scheduled tribe area and the people may enjoy all the facilities which are available to the people of the adjacent areas and the people of the region extending from Eastern States to the Himachal Pradesh. All these areas were declared scheduled tribe areas much earlier but the people of Ladakh and Kargil have been denied of his benefit to-date.

Secondly, I would like to submit that priority should be given to the people of Jammu in the matter of recruitment to paramilitary forces, like the B. S. F, and C. R. P., because there is acute unemployment in our area. There is a drought condition prevailing in the two Assembly segments of the Jammu constituency. There has been cent per cent failure of crops in that area and the people have nothing to eat. So I urge you that our people should be recruited to these forces on priority basis.

Thirdly, I would like to say that if you really want to eliminate untouchability from the society, then its solution lies in land reforms only. It is our experience that where land reforms have been brought about, untouchability has vanished from there. The grant which is being given for the development of Scheduled Castes is very little. It should be increased.

I shall now say something about Hindi. So far as the development and propagation of Hindi is concerned, the incentives which are being given for it should be increased so that there is greater propagation of Hindi and people are attracted to learning it. This will help us in strengthening national integration. It is essential especially in the Kashmir Valley and the Muslim areas. If more people learn Hindi, the whole country will be benefitted.

I would like to make a submission regarding the poor sections of the society, the farmers and particularly in regard to the eviction of tenants of my area. They are

being evicted today and it is very necessary to curb this practice. Although you are not directly connected with it, you can bring this to the notice of the Government of that State that if they want peace, then eviction has to be stopped. The conditions there are such that the crops have failed and they have been left with nothing to eat. In such conditions there is likelihood of disorder spreading in that area. So, it is essential that to eviction of the poor tenants is stopped forthwith.

I would like to make a submission that the administration should be asked to give proper representation to the people belonging to the weaker sections and the backward areas, in the hospitals, medical colleges and engineering colleges and to do justice unto them.

Your policy in Assam and Punjab has been quite successful. An Assamese friend was telling me, and we had heard in Lok Sabha also last year how riots and broken out there but today Assam is normal. I congratulate you for this, but the other trivial issues that remain should also be resolved.

So far as Punjab is concerned, it has been a disturbed area. I think the normalcy which was there earlier cannot be restored. But your approach to the problem and the manner in which it has been controlled is commendable. But the tension will continue there till elections are held. If you hold elections to Parliament or to the state legislature, then there is chance of normalcy being restored. Without it, restoration of normalcy is impossible.

The incidence of excess on the women and the weaker sections are not so significant today. The people have become enlightened in this respect. They protest over such things. Excesses used to be committed earlier also, but the cases were not reported to the Police then. The percentage was shown less and the people were suppressed. There are some States even now where the poor are suppressed and they are beaten up but the situation is satisfactory in most of the regions. It is not that such incidents or such type of disturbances do not take place now. But I do not think that excess have increased. It is good that the weaker sections and the women are becoming enlightened. They should be helped so that such crimes

are put an end to.

Riots take place now and then but who is responsible for them. Some of our friends were telling that our Prime Minister had said something about the Opposition. The Opposition always tries to defame the Congress. The riots in Delhi broke out on a large scale and under extraordinary circumstances but the way the riots were controlled has no example in history. But none from the Opposition has praised the steps taken in this regard. They want inquiry. If their intentions are good then we are not against the inquiry and the guilty should be apprehended. But they want to defame our party by giving false evidence before the Commission. This will worsen the situation and we would not be able to control it. This is why I say that we should support the person who protects the poor and is with them.

The Prime Minister went to Ahmedabad in order to curb the riots. He visits the place where the situation goes out of control and tries to bring the situation under control. I appeal to the Opposition to cooperate with us, otherwise the situation in the country will further deteriorate. You want to make allegations. Such types of thinking will not pay.

I appeal to the Opposition to cooperate. This country belongs to all of us. If you regard the country as your own, then you will have to cooperate with the Government and the Home Ministry. If you hesitate in extending cooperation, then the situation will deteriorate and it will take time to improve it. The problem would of course be solved ultimately.

With these few words, I support the demands for Grants and I hope the House will pass them unanimously.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, an Hon. lady Member was saying earlier that the law and order situation had deteriorated in 1977 because the Bharatiya Janata Party was ruling at that time. She does not know the difference between the Janata Party and the Bharatiya Janata Party. How many riots, murders, dacoities took place during the Janata Party rule? Once you see the figures you will be convinced that the law and order

situation had improved considerably during these two years.

(Interruptions)

You are saying this because you cannot see the facts.

Just now Dogra Sahib was saying that the Opposition should cooperate with the Government. I would like to inform him that we have always been cooperating and demanding that the Opposition parties should be taken into confidence.

I would like to say to the Hon. Minister that justice has not been meted out in the incidents of riots. The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to add fuel to the fire rather than solve the problem. The problem cannot be solved by alleging that the opposition parties had a hand in the riots. They take the credit for any good work, but in the case there is some trouble, the Opposition is blamed for it. This is no good. Is this the policy of the Congress ?

(Interruptions)

Our party expels the wrongdoers. It does not keep them in the party. You are reaching an agreement to oppose the Telugu Desam Party of Andhra Pradesh.

Just have a look at the Kashmir problem, You are just evading it. Similarly, the Assam problem is hanging fire and you are not trying to solve it. You held elections there to instal a Congress Chief Minister. An M.L.A. won by a margin of 16 votes. The people boycotted the elections. In this situation, he took 16 people of his own family to cast votes in the elections and got himself installed as Chief Minister, but he could not hold elections to the Lok Sabha. In the Report it has been stated that there is no trouble in Assam and the Punjab tangle is nearing solution. I would like to inform the House that the law and order situation in the South is not satisfactory. The Regional Engineering College in Warangal is lying closed due to the law and order problem. Some students were killed in Bihar. The parents are not prepared to send their children to North India. There is unemployment in Andhra Pradesh and Warangal. For the last 6 to 7 years, famine conditions are prevailing there. Drinking water is not avail-

able. Employment opportunities are not available. For this reason, the educated are instigating others. The extremists are inciting the public. You have not tried to find out the reason behind it. All these things are happening on account of the unemployment. We want industries, but you have not been able to set them up there even after 35 years of independence. A Scientists Committee had recommended the setting up of a Railway Coach Factory there but nothing has been done to-date.

The extremists in Punjab want a separate nation or an autonomous State. The actions of the Government are just like that of a doctor who is giving medicine for the stomach to a patient who is dying of fever. In this way, Government have failed to curb the extremists' activities in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. At page 3 of the Report, it has been said :

[English]

“Bulk of the incidents were concentrated mainly in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. There have also been incidents of extremists Violence in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu”.

[Translation]

In this way, the Report has revealed the situation in Andhra Pradesh, We urge the Prime Minister to adopt measures to solve the unemployment problem there. It is necessary to solve the unemployment problem there to put an end to the extremists' activities. But the recruitment in the Police Forces is being made. Government are spending crores of rupees in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Delhi for making recruitment to the Police Forces. If this money is used for solving the problem of unemployment, this problem can be solved to a great extent. This is my submission in this regard. *(Interruptions)* I would request you to give me five minutes more.,

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, Every Member has been allotted five minutes or six minutes. You have already taken six minutes.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is your own Babu's raj. In our State, the Nizam used to have 100 wives...*(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken six minutes. Only one more minute can be given to you now.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Sir, I have received this letter from your Lok Sabha Secretariate. It has been written in that letter that I have been allotted 12 minutes and that I should intimate the name of the Department on which I wanted to speak. I had intimated that I wanted to speak on the Ministry of Home Affairs and I should, therefore, be given three more minutes.

Nizam had one hundred wives and he could please none of them. Similarly, the Ministry of Home Affairs have many Branches, the Development Branch, and the Union Territories Branch. I have gone through this report and came to know from it that the Home Ministry has many Branches and subjects to deal with, such as Sub-Plan, Tribal Plan, Harijan Development and Elections, etc. I had thought that the Home Ministry must be dealing with only the law and order problem, but when I went home and read this Report. I found that they have so many Branches. The number of subjects under the Ministry of Home Affairs is more than the number of wives of the Nizam. I would, therefore, urge as Reddy Sahab has also said, that this Ministry should be reorganised.

Delhi, is governed by the Central Government. Chandigarh is a small-city. It would have been better if you could have given it to Punjab earlier. Now, when they are agitating, Government are prepared to hand it over to them. The mother gives food to the child only when he cries. Similarly, the Central Government listens only to those who resort to agitations against the Central Government, disrupt the railways, services, or commit murders. Only then they try to extinguish the fire. It is not a good thing. Action should be taken at the appropriate time. One should get whatever is one's due. Similarly, there are nine Union Territories which are centrally administered. I would like to cite an incident about one of them.

Near Kakinada, that is, about 15 miles

away from it, there is a place called Yanam which is inhabited by Telugus. It is being administered by Pondicherry. Pondicherry is beyond Madras and this place is 600 Km. away from Pondicherry. There is no prohibition at all and no excise duty on liquor there. The liquor is supplied there from Pondicherry, whereas it should be supplied from Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh. One can bring liquor in any quantity from Andhra Pradesh, which is only 16 miles away and drink it, but it is supplied to Yanam from Pondicherry. I urge the Government to merge Yanam with Andhra Pradesh. I do not know if the centre should have any objection to such merger. It is being administered by Pondicherry which is 600 Km. away. Such things are aggravating the law and order problem. Yanam is 15 miles away from Kakinada and one has to travel 600 Kms. to reach there. Out of this 600 Kms., one has to travel 400 Kms. within Andhra Pradesh and 15 Kms. in sea also. It would be better if it is merged with Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, Andamans should also be merged with some State and the State Government should run the administration there. Why should the centre itself run the administration there? In my view perhaps, the bureaucracy want to run the administration there. I have said that the Union Minister cannot see all this. Government send big officers there to maintain their influence. The Lt. Governor runs the administration there. (Interruption) I would like to say that whether it is Meghalaya or Andamans, 'Babus' or IAS Officers working in Delhi, make tour programmes to visit the area and go there to enjoy themselves. You have reorganised the states in a linguistic basis. Then how is Delhi under the Central Government? Why do you not merge it with the nearby States? What is the difficulty about it? (Interruptions)

I would also like to say that the Plans and Sub-Plans for the Scheduled Tribes should also be formulated like those formulated for the Scheduled Castes.

So far as pension to the Freedom Fighters is concerned, it has been turned into an industry in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to remind you that the signatures of the Defence Minister are being forged there. When Shri Narasimha Rao was the Minister for External Affairs, forged certificates in

his name were being issued. He had denied those signatures also, but no cases have been filed in those cases till to day. Shri Narasimha Rao had disclosed at a public meeting that the Freedom Fighters Pension was being received from the Central Government and the State Governments by forging his signatures. He had added that it was wrong and he had not given any certificates under his signatures. But even then no action was taken by the Central Government in that matter. Government should take action against such people and C.B.I. enquiry should be ordered against those who have received freedom fighters' pension by submitting forged certificates. Such persons should be prosecuted and charged with criminal offence. In addition, the money received by them should also be recovered from them. As I had said earlier, the congressmen in Andhra Pradesh have made it an industry. The persons who have been defeated in the elections are issuing fake certificates on payment of Rs. 500 I would request that this should immediately be stopped.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister towards the law and order situation. Delhi is the capital of India and the law and order situation should be improved here. In 1977-78 and 1978-79, the law and order situation in Delhi had deteriorated to such an extent that women could not go to the market to bring vegetables and milk and children could not go to the schools. Many cases of chain-snatching had taken place, but now the situation in Delhi is different. There has been a lot of improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi. Ever since Shri Rajiv Gandhi took the reins of the administration in his hands, there has been considerable improvement in the workers of the Government Offices. This improvement must percolate to the lower ranks also whether they are police officers or other officers. The Police Officers and other personnel should also behave properly with the people so that the general public could have confidence that the police is helping the people in distress. Only then would I think that the law and order situation has improved.

You know that in rural areas electric wire, starters and motors are pilfered.

Neither telephone facilities nor any other means of communications are available there. If telephone facilities are provided in villages, we shall be able to inform the police immediately in order to reduce the number of crimes. Besides, the police do not have adequate number of vehicles. They should be provided with Jeeps or motor cycles also. Villages should be linked with wireless system in order to check thefts there and to give benefit to the farmers.

Mention has also been made about freedom fighters in this House. Unsavoury comments are being made in this House against those who went to jails, underwent many sufferings, and left their families to free the country from foreign yoke. I would like to say that those who are 60 years of age, should be sanctioned the pension within a period of 2 months. Previously, they used to get a pension of Rs. 200. Now it has been increased to Rs. 300. In my opinion it is still less. It should be further increased. We got freedom due to their sacrifices and hard-work. They had undergone many sufferings. Hence, the government should consider increasing their pension.

You had earlier sanctioned Rs. 5,267 crores for the scheduled castes which has been increased to Rs. 18,382 crores in 1984-85. I would like to say that this amount should be utilised properly so that the poor are benefited.

Elections were recently held in the entire country except in two or three States. The police *bandobust* was very good at every place. Adequate arrangements were made in Delhi also.

I have heard that arrangements are being made to allot plots measuring 25 sq. yards to the people living in Govindpuri and *jhuggi-jhoupri* areas. It is a very good step.

So far as Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, we were not at fault there. Our Party was not at fault. It was their mutual conflict. He wanted to become the Chief Minister.

The opposition parties raise certain issues, which do create some hurdles. I would like to tell them there has been all round progress since Shri Rajiv Gandhi

became the Prime Minister, Under the 20-point programme, assistance is being provided to the poorest. Arrangements are being made to allot land to the landless. The Lt. Governor is distributing small plots to them. Improvement is being made in every field.

I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur):
Mr. Chairman: Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to express my views. I support the Demand of the Home Ministry and, through you, I would try to put forth certain points for the consideration of the Home Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is the reason why after Sardar Patel no Home Minister of the country could get a place in the history of the country, which some one should have got? Whenever a reference is made about the Home Minister in some interviews, Sardar Patel's name is mentioned and it appears that history has come to standstill somewhere. I do not mean to say that after Patel, no meritorious person has occupied this office, but why could they not find place in history? Perhaps they failed to come to grips with the problem. But, in the presence of the Home Minister, I would like to say one thing. So far as problems are concerned and so far as the power and the overall support of the people is concerned there is no dearth of patriotic spirit among the people even today. The problems were there when there was the question of unifying the country. But today the biggest challenge is the conspiracy to disintegrate the country. On such an occasion, I would not put forth army demands before the Home Minister. I would like to put forth just two or three points before him. The biggest issue today is that of a gap between the people and the Government. It appears that you do communicate with the people, but you do not make introspections; your language is not the one in which you can make introspection. At the time of canvassing for votes during the elections, we speak in Gujarati, Marathi, Teluga, Assamese Bangla, Konnada, Malayalam and various other languages of the country, but immediately after the formation of Government, English is used everywhere. It is then that the people feel the difference between the ruler and the ruled. There is communication, but no introspection.

Therefore, the most important thing is to give your language its proper place. We should start exchanging our views in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, by saying so, I am not supporting Hindi. Hindi is not dependent on any Government or Minister. It does not exist on some body mercy. Hindi is the language of the soil of this country and the soil does not look to any one. I would like to say that you may change or may not change your opinion about Hindi, but you should change your attitude towards Hindi.

As time is very short, I would like to say a very simple thing. I am grateful to you for the service which you have rendered to Hindi, but you may continue to serve English in the same manner as you have been doing so far. Your attitude during the last 38 years has lowered the standard of the English language to such an extent that children can neither write nor read nor speak English correctly. It is all due to your policy. If our children write their own name correctly they write their father's name incorrectly. The standard of English has been lowered during the last 38 years. I am sure one day Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Shakespeare, would bring a deputation and request us to have mercy and leave their English alone. At their instance, perhaps we may have to leave it definitely.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: From where would Shakespear come?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI: It is only some poet or saint and not a political leader who will come for the release of a language.

The criminals, these days are better equipped than the police. The criminals are adopting modern techniques, but you are still traditional. How can your police deal with the criminals? The police forces should be modernised.

After the elections, you have taken a bold step by passing the anti-defection law. Similarly, a legislation for bringing about reforms in the electoral laws should also be brought. People will applaud you for that.

Mr. Jaipal has levelled a number of charges against us in the context of elections and

the use of black money therein. Incidentally, at present he is just sitting towards our side. I do not wait to level charges against any one, but I would like to say one thing. I do not want to say what happens in Andhra Pradesh Karnataka or Bengal. I want to say four lines only. If possible, he may note them in his diary:-

*"Sheeshe kri badan le kar niklo nahin
rahon mein"*

*Hote hein chhipe patthar logon ki
nigahon mein."*

You have been listening to me while sitting by the side of our senior parliamentarian, Prof. Ranga So I may add

Nasib ki sajjish se agah raho jauan

*Behtar hai simat jao hamraz ki bahon
mein."*

I would like to make a submission to Mr. Shankar Rao Chavan. You have done a lot for us. Please do a little more, I belong to Neemuch — Mandsaur — Javra. C.R.P has the largest base at Neemuch C.R.P. Day parade used to be held there every year on the 31st October. It has now become a black day because Smt. Indira Gandhi was assassinated on that day. Now no C.R.P. Day parade will be held there on that day because of this reason. For some years, the people there had a superstition that a Minister, who went there to take the salute, would lose his ministership. In this way, C.R.P. Day celebrations have been discontinued. We shall not be able to celebrate it. We shall be grateful to you if you fix 1st November for this purpose, because 1st November is Madhya Pradesh Day. On that day, Madhya Pradesh was created. On that day, some good work used to be done on account of C.R.P. Day. If 1st November is fixed for this purpose, good works will continue to be done at Neemuch.

In the end, I would like to say one thing more. You are sitting under this huge dome. May God bless you with so much glory that people may remember you after Sardar Patel in the context of the Punjab and Assam problems.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN
(Roesra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grate-

ful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Sir, due to the successful policy of the Government of India, sufficient security is being provided to the Harijans in the country. During the period of 2 1/2 years of misrule of the Janata Party, atrocities were committed on Harijans and the law and order situation had become the worst. Now Government have set the matters right and provided security to the Harijans, for which Government deserve congratulations.

So far as the solution of the Punjab and Assam problem is concerned, the policy of Government to in this regard is praiseworthy. Government want to solve these problems on the basis of fraternity and friendship and in a non-violent manner. But there are certain violent elements in the country who are being supported by foreign powers.

These powers want to disrupt the law and order situation here and dismember the country. Such elements have created disorder and an atmosphere of fear in the country at the behest of those powers. No rapprochement should be made with them. The need of the hour is to crush them with an iron hand, as they have become more daring.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the police plays a major role in providing protection to the society, but our police set-up as also our Police Act are very old. The police set-up is the same as was there before independence. Today, our society is marching ahead. In our progressive society, the police force is proving a hindrance rather than a help in controlling the law and order situation.

18.00 hrs.

Generally I see that whenever there is a clash between the rich and the poor. It has been found that they always favour the rich. Hence, there is need to revamp the police machinery.

So far as the judiciary is concerned, justice is not available there also, because it is delayed inordinately and it is very costly. It is very difficult for the poor and the helpless widow who has lost her husband

to get justice (*interruptions*) During the Janta rule, several Harijans were roasted alive. There are widows and destitute children who want justice. A widow, whose husband has been murdered is finding it very difficult to get justice. Now Government have made provision for providing legal aid and with this arrangement a lot of protection has been provided to them, but it is not available to the poor. We find that provision of legal aid has been made at District level, State level and at the Central level, but at District level, the judges not have enough time to provide legal aid. The same is the situation in the States and at the centre. The legal aid system is, therefore not satisfactory. The amount is also very meagre and that is also not available. I would therefore, urge Government to provide the maximum amount for litigation expenses under the legal aid system for the protections of the Harijans. It is also not clear what would be the form of legal aid ; whether free services of an advocate would be provided, or a certain amount would be paid or the the expenses of witnessess would be paid. I do not know what the form of the Legal Aid would be. Government should come forward to check the atrocities on the Harijans which are being perpetrated on them these days. Government have made considerable efforts to raise their standard of living. A large number of people have been lifted above the poverty line through the 20-point Programme, but there are certain people in the society who are not happy with their progress. The Harijans have been given the documents of the land available under the Land Ceiling Act, but they have not been given the possession of the land. Wherever they have been given the possession of land and they go to till the land, they are challaned with the help of the police by calling them Naxalites. You should find out especially in Bihar the basic reasons for arresting the people as Naxalites. The antecedents of the persons who are taken into custody by the Police should be verified. I would like to refer to my own constituency. In Baratpur, Bharatpur Madanpur and Madhuban, the poor have been given the land documents, but possession has not been given to them. I have written to the Chief Minister and to the Home Ministry also that many persons, who have been given the documents of the land, are challaned by branding them as Naxalites and are sent to prison. They have got the documents with

them even now. I would, therefore, request that you should give directions to the District Officers that the persons who have got the documents of land, be given the possession of land within 10 days.

So far as maximum wage is concerned, attention should be paid towards this also. It was a very good step that old age pension of Rs. 30 was paid to the helpless, the old people, the poor and the handicapped people in Bihar, but it has been reduced to only 2 per cent which is causing great resentment among the poor. I would request the Home Minister to pay old age pension also like the Freedom Fighters pension. It was a very commendable work which was undertaken since independence. (*Interruptions*)

Regarding the political pension also I would like to say that there are certain freedom fighters who sacrificed everything in the struggle for freedom. Their properties were looted, their sons were murdered and they themselves had to suffer, but they are not getting the pension. They should get the pension. (*Interruptions*) Women judges should be appointed to enquire into the cases of dowry-atrocities and rape etc. Reservation in appointments and promotions should not only continue but should be increased.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing goes on record. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*).**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister to the very miserable condition of the people who have been ignored so far. What I mean

to say is about the miserable condition of the people along the border of Bangladesh and West Bengal. The Bangladesh-West Bengal border is a very very long border. I am going to give you my observations concerning a very small areas. West Dinajpur, I mean the West Dinajpur-Bangladesh border starting from Chopra to Hili including Goalpukur, Karandigi, Raiganj, Ahmedabad, Kaliaganj, Kumarganj and Tapan. If you try to ascertain the conditions of the people along that border you will find that on the Indian side people are in great difficulties and nobody is there to listen to their difficulties. Many times I have drawn your attention to this, but I have been given the stereotyped answer that everything is O.K. along the border. But everything is not O.K. because on the Indian side, two or three miles deep, the Bangladesh people come inside during the dark night, that is, when there is no moon. Almost every night they come inside the Indian border, about 50, 60, 70 or 100 in number. They might have got some arrangement with the BSF this side and that side, they come deep into the Indian territory and commit dacoities and take away the cattle—50 or 100 cattle at a time. If you make an inquiry, you will find that people over there are crying, but nobody is listening to them. They pass sleepless nights in terror. Here I shall bring their miserable condition to your notice because I have toured those areas where there are BSF camps 8 to 9 miles apart and they cannot patrol both ways. The roads are not good. So in the dark night they cannot patrol efficiently so that through the weak points the Bangladesh people come in and there are agents on the Indian side who guide those people. So, the only remedy is that there should be efficient patrolling on the border. If you want to do efficient patrolling you must have sufficient number of personnel in the BSF and moreover, this time you have to establish certain CRP camps in between BSF camps. Some time back CRP forces were posted in between the BSF camps and there was much improvement in the situation. So, I request you to kindly have an inquiry into the matter regarding this border and try to help the people by establishing CRP camps in between the BSF camps. Alternatively, I ask you to please employ the military for one month and see that result of it. If you don't do that and if you don't give attention to those people, they go on suffering and suffering.

O.Cs. are there, but they are not so helpful. They cannot also come to their help. So, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to see that something is done in this regard because Bangladesh has been created out of India. It is not the fault of the people on the Indian side of the border, they are not at fault. So, why should they suffer the evils of partition? You should help them, but you are not helping. Throughout the whole border there is smuggling.

From Bindol right up to Hili border, all the BSF posts and Thanas are affected. Smuggling is going on. Dacoity is going on. Cattle lifting is going on. Once an enquiry was ordered by the Central Government and the matter went to the State Government and they instituted an enquiry. They sent a D.S.P. to Raiganj to investigate whether my information was correct. The D.S.P. was sent to find out whether there was actually smuggling or dacoity in the Bindol border. The D.S.P. visited Raiganj and he sent two inspectors to see whether the information was correct or not. Those two inspectors contacted those people who actually conducted smuggling and brought those very people to the D.S.P. and said, everything is O.K. So, I was given the reply. The reply was, "We have investigated the whole matter and one D.S.P. went there and everything is O.K." So, I request the Hon. Minister to kindly enquire into the matter. It is not that I am telling you. You please enquire on your own not through the officers of the West Bengal Government because we have seen how they have conducted the enquiry. You should have your own set of officers to enquire, visit the spot and find out the actual state of affairs. Then only you can help the people.

Along the other part of the border, they have different kinds of stories and miseries. So, you have to pay some attention on the border also. That is my request to you,

[*Translation*]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Home Ministry. After making a close study of the reports brought out by the Home Ministry from time to time, I found that a considerable amount has been spent on the

rehabilitation of the displaced persons. More than half of the reports of the Home Ministry bear testimony to it. I thank the Home Ministry for this, but it is a matter of concern that the way the activities are increasing on the borders of our country with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan and China, a day may come when our Ministry may become a refugee. There is need to give special attention to our borders.

We have formulated tribal Sub-Plans and Component Plans for the upliftment of the poor. We have introduced the 20-Point Programme. These measures have generated employment. But I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that the tribal people have not been educated as they should have been. Statistics have been given in several reports brought out by the Home Ministry, but I do not want to go into its detail. I would only say that schools with hostel facilities should be opened for boys during the Seventh Five Year Plans, so that the students could pursue their studies in the *Ashrams*, which should be managed by the *Panchayats*. If tribal students pursue their studies in these *Ashrams* then certainly they will make progress and come to the level of other people.

While taking part in the discussion, Hon. Anthony Sahib pleaded for abolishing the reservation system, Sir, you will recall that in our struggle for democracy we used to raise slogan that we would bring socialism in this country and give equal rights to all. The history of the Congress Party bears testimony to this fact and many leaders of the Congress can bear it out. If you see the figures of how many Harijans and Tribals have entered service and how many backward class people and tribal people have been benefited, you will find that their number is negligible. If they come to the level of other people and make progress, I assure you that we would ourselves demand abolition of the reservation system. But you must see the reality. Even today these people live in Shanties and they do not get a square meal. There is heavy backlog in the representation of these people in I.A.S. and I.P.S. Even after 37 years of independence, their percentage in these services is not more than 4 to 5 percent. We could not fulfil the quota of reservation in propor-

tion to their population. We want that a law should be enacted in this respect and enforced strictly. You should give education to those people and help them raise their standard of living. Only when this takes place shall we demand the abolition of the reservation system.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Shri Chandrachud, has also said that privileges should be given to the backward classes till they become equal to all. I thank him for his support.

I wanted to say many things regarding the 20-Point Programme, but without taking more time of the House, I support the Demands of the Home Ministry.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I must express my gratitude to all the Hon. Members who have participated in the discussion and have given valuable suggestions about what needs to be done to improve not only the law and order condition in the country but also about a large number of other sectors which are under the charge of the Home Ministry. I do not think that it is going to be possible for me to react to all the points which have been raised by all the Hon. Members.

The first thing that I would like the Hon. Members to appreciate is that police is a State subject. Many Hon. Members cited some stories from their own constituencies. I do not know whether it is going to be possible for me to give any information on matters which are purely within the jurisdiction of State Governments. Normally we hope, that State Governments will be taking up the entire responsibility about the role even of the para-military forces, whether it is BSF battalion or CRPF or Assam Rifles for which there has been a consistent demand from all over the country. Every State Government has been asking the Centre that a few more BSF battalions or CRPF assistance may be made available to them. I am thinking over the entire issue. I do not know whether State Governments will be within their rights to go on almost asking on a permanent basis the deployment of para-military forces. This is, after all, a temporary kind of assistance which is given to State Governments

to overcome some kind of a temporary condition with which they are confronted.

I am surprised that in certain areas, they are almost on a semi-permanent basis. They have been there for 3 or 4 or 5 years. I can understand about certain areas which are disturbed where peculiar conditions prevail and that is why it becomes absolutely necessary for them to ask for assistance from the Central Government. I can well understand a situation of this nature. But I do not think that all the State Governments who have been asking for the assistance of these para-military forces have been asking on the basis of any special difficulties which are being created.

I can well understand that there is some communal tension some where and the local police in spite of their best efforts are not able to control the situation. In that case, if they were to ask for assistance of a para-military force or even military intervention, that is some thing which is understandable. This is a matter which will have to be gone into. I will have to discuss with the State Government concerned. If the police force available with the State Governments is not adequate, certainly it will be the primary responsibility to see that they increase their police force to such an extent that they should be able to tackle the problems with which they are confronted in their own State.

I can well appreciate the sentiments of the Hon. Members who have been insisting and very rightly so, that in a democratic set up the attitude of the police, the relation between the police and the public at large, have to be of a different nature than it has been so far. I can well appreciate this and that is why a special committee, the Gore Committee, was appointed. They have given recommendations. We have sent those recommendations to all the State Governments to implement them. Some have constituted their working groups. They are going into the details to find out as to what extent they will be able to implement the recommendations made by this Committee. There are Police Training Academy and the National Academy. There are also other Academies in the State Governments. We have requested them to specially see that proper training is given to the police

personnel so that they are able to behave in a better manner than they have been doing so far. They should not only do that. They should also create an atmosphere of confidence in the people. Unfortunately, the situation which has been now created is that everybody feels as if police personnel will not be able to tackle the problem. Unless they have to call and get some assistance from the para-military force or the military, it will be rather difficult for them to tackle the situation. This is a very serious position. I do not think that we can afford this kind of a situation to prevail for a longer time. We will have to give them proper training. We will have to give them the necessary equipment. We will have to provide them with necessary amenities which are required and, if necessary, if the emoluments fall short of the expectations which are required to tackle the situation, we have to do the needful. These are matters which definitely will engage the attention and we will try to see that police personnel on the whole feel satisfied and housing accommodation, for which Central assistance is needed, is also made available to a considerable extent. I am really sorry to say that in matters of modernisation, grants are being made available by the Central Government. But there are a few State Governments which have not been able to timely and fully avail of this opportunity. In fact, providing housing is the primary responsibility of the State Government. But because of some recommendations of the Finance Commissions, we have taken upon ourselves to supplement the efforts which the State Governments are making.

My only appeal to all the State Governments would be to avoid any kind of discontent especially amongst the police constabulary. It is very necessary that they have to provide proper housing, have a definite programme of action and go on providing housing for them. I am very sorry some times I go and see these constables, I find that they have to live in private houses and sometimes they have to live with anti-social elements. If in a jhuggi-jhompri, if the constable or, for that matter, even the Head Constable is to reside, live with them, you can well understand the kind of influence that these anti-social elements can definitely have on the minds of these people who are supposed to tackle the law and order problems. So, it will be highly necessary that all the State Governments should pay atten-

tion not only for their housing but also provide them with necessary communication facilities, good vehicles and other equipments. If the nature of the crime has changed and if anti-social elements, smugglers and other people are having sophisticated equipments with them, certainly the time has come when we will have to consider whether the traditional equipments which they have been handling so far are really going to be adequate to deal with the situation. There has been some correspondence going on with different Ministries on this matter and I will take up this matter. But I would not like to divulge as to which Ministry has been corresponding with which Ministry. But I will take up the issue with them. My effort in this direction is going to be to provide them the necessary equipment by which they will be able to tackle the problem which they are supposed to tackle. For that, if the traditional equipment which they have been handling fall short of the expectations, something new will have to be provided, if not uniformly at least in areas where they have to tackle such a situation.

A great stress has been laid by some Hon. Members, and they have spoken, on the condition of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the Hon. Members have also referred to some kind of an artificial barrier due to which on one side of the river a Scheduled Tribe has been recognised while on the other side of the river where a similar kind of situation prevails that caste has not been recognised. I can well understand the anxiety of the Hon. Members that specially the Scheduled Tribes require to have some kind of a re-look. We have invited from all the State Governments whether they have any suggestions to offer. A comprehensive list will be prepared, and thereafter an amending Bill will have to be brought before this House. By amending the Constitution only, we will have to accept this kind of a proposition.

Great anxiety has been expressed by most of the Hon. Members whether the Scheduled Tribes have taken full advantage of the educational facilities provided for them or whether they are at the same stage of literacy in which they were before. I can give you figures which we have for the year 1982. I know well that, when this scheme was started, the number of pupils in different classes

was a few hundreds, but now the figures are like this. This is enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes *vis a vis* General. These are figures in lakhs. Primary I to V, General 737, Scheduled Castes 113, Scheduled Tribes 49. Middle, that is, VI to VIII, General 211, Scheduled Castes 25, Scheduled Tribes 8. Higher Secondary, General 115, Scheduled Castes 12, Scheduled Tribes 4. For post-Matric, the figure is about nine lakhs for both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes taken together. I can well understand that, in these matters, it is the Scheduled Tribe which is very much lagging behind, and they deserve to be given a special kind of attention. This is a point on which I am fully convinced, and it will be my effort to see that proper enrolment is done and, specially, coaching classes are provided so that they succeed in getting admissions in professional colleges. Now there are about 65 or 69 coaching classes conducted. You will appreciate that it is not in the interest of the country to go on lowering the standards, the minimum number of marks. When you do it, it is a kind of compromise so far as the standard of education is concerned. So, the best course will be to have more coaching classes and give them proper training, not only at the final stage but even earlier. Let them start slightly earlier, from VIII onwards, if they start coaching the students who are likely to get admission in professional colleges or professional institutions, then I think a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students will definitely be eligible for admission in these professional institutions. There is nothing innate that by birth a particular boy is brilliant while a boy born in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family is lagging behind. There is nothing innate or hereditary in this. Unfortunately, the social conditions in which they are being brought up are such that they lag behind. They are very brilliant students provided we give them the necessary atmosphere, the necessary surroundings, coach them properly, give them all the facilities and see that these promising and bright students get admission in some of these professional colleges.

There was also a mention and some of the Hon. Members went to the extent of saying that we can understand in respect of Class I officers the number being small but we cannot understand what is the speciality and basic merit involved in recruitment to Class IV service. When a peon's post is being adver-

tised and the candidates are interviewed, all kinds of questions are being asked and surely now they are in a position by which by any standards they should be eligible for being admitted into Class III and IV services. I have got the latest figures with me about the number of people. As on 1.1.83; in Group A, Class I, the total number of employees happens to be 52,683 out of which Scheduled Castes are 3,356. It comes to 6.71%. Scheduled Tribes 741 and percentage is 1.41. So the difference is very glaring. Scheduled Castes is somehow coming up but Scheduled Tribes were not there at all. They have gone to 1.41%. I am not satisfied with this figure. Certainly we still have to go ahead and see that they get their legitimate share in Group A-Class I service. In Group B, the total number of employees is 62,485 out of which Scheduled Castes are 6,351 and percentage is 10.16. Scheduled Tribes-915 and 1.46%. Here also they are lagging very much behind. In the case of Class III, the total number of employees is 21,28,650 out of which Scheduled Castes are 3,10,949 and it is 14.61% it is almost reaching and Scheduled Tribes—88,149 and it is 4.14%. It is slightly better than what was Class in II. Class IV the total number of employees is 13,02,534 out of which Scheduled Castes are 2,55,094-19.58% and Scheduled Tribes-71,812 and percentage is 5.51. So this is the clear indication which goes to show that there is a perceptible improvement. There is no doubt about it. But at the same time, among these also we will have to see that the Scheduled Tribes are able to go ahead and they also succeed in getting their legitimate share. We are making all efforts to see that they should succeed in getting the percentage which has been decided for them. I can well understand that in different States there are different population figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; so the percentage will differ according to the availability of the population in that area.

One point which in fact was raised by some Hon. Members is about the welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and genuine grievance was expressed that though the Government is spending huge amounts of money for their welfare but the benefits do not actually accrue to them. They also wanted to know whether any kind of monitoring is being undertaken by the Central Government in this matter. In fact

when I was in the Planning Commission we had issued guidelines and we had requested the State Governments to have a monitoring cell at the State Government level and have another monitoring cell at the district level and give them some kind of identity cards, make them upto date so that when a team of officers goes there for some kind of a random physical, verification, it should be possible for them to find out from the card what was given to that man and whether physically he is in possession of the same. If this is implemented in the manner and spirit in which these guidelines have been given to all the State governments at least I do not find any difficulty as to why the schemes where the benefits of the schemes have to reach the proper sections of the people should not reach them. In all the poverty elevation schemes that we have prepared the criterion is that those who are below the poverty line—six hundred families from each block should get benefits.

Then, Sir, there is some kind of flexibility kept in the schemes. It is not a kind of a stereotype programmes but programmes which are relevant to the area by which the local people should get the benefit. I know that there are a large number of intermediaries and anti-social elements who are coming up. There are some bank officials who inspite of the fact that there are very clear guidelines from the Finance Ministry and Reserve Bank of India still they have been mis-interpreting those guidelines and not giving the benefits to those poor people. For giving them a loan of Rs. 5,000/- no guarantee is required. I happened to have meeting of the local bank officials in my district and fortunately I had taken the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India with me. When we started the discussion very funny things were brought to my notice. One officer said that though these are the directives yet we are going to be held personally responsible. I said I cannot understand when the guidelines are given to you by the Reserve bank of India why is it that you are not implementing the same. Why do you try to pick and choose among those people who are poor? The cases which are being brought by interested parties are being cleared at the earliest while officers who have been sending the cases in the routine, and regular manner are being neglected; The Deputy Governor took note of the same and told him that there is no

question of personal involvement in this. Whatever your personal views these are the directives of the RBI and the Government of India. You are not supposed to behave way you are behaving. You have to give the benefits to the poor people for whom these concessions have been given and Government will take care of the responsibility and risks involved in this. You are supposed to implement the decisions and you cannot possibly avoid the responsibility and not give the benefits of the schemes to them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Do we have to take the Deputy Governor of the RBI with us wherever we go ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I am very happy that you have raised this issue. Now, all the circulars issued by the Finance Ministry, the Rural Development Ministry and the RBI have been brought in the shape of a small booklet and those booklets can be circulated to all the Hon. Members. I will request my colleague in the Rural Development Ministry to make available the copies of these. This is in the shape of a compendium and if there are any new circulars those can be added to it. Preferably they should be translated in the local regional languages so that everybody is able to understand as to what exactly is the directive.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : No bank man is being punished if he is violating these guidelines.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think you better address this question to the Finance Ministry.

I am merely saying that there are very clear guidelines which have been published. Copies of the same have been sent to State Governments with the request that they may translate those booklets into regional languages and let these booklets reach the representatives of the people from those areas, the MLAs, MPs., Zila Parishad people, public representatives, etc. If they have such a copy, I am sure, they can confront bank officials with the copy which has been given to them and I do not think that there can be any difficulty on that score.

The usual feature which we also come across is about a *modus operandi* which is

being utilised for eviction of some of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes allottees. Under the Land Ceiling Act some land has been given to these people. Under the Previous Act if there is a Scheduled tribe land, it is supposed to be inalienable. Definite statutes have been passed and these tribals are entitled to get back land which they have transferred. But we find that conditions in different areas are different. Some of the State Governments have not been implementing them, It was, I think, in Kerala and one more State, where such a kind of Government resolution was passed. This was challenged in a High Court. The High Court said that you cannot issue any executive order against the enactment which the legislature itself has passed. And now, it should be possible for them to restore the possession of the land which was taken away from them.

Some Hon. Members have been talking about the allotment for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes programmes. I think the Finance Minister in his reply did say that for all these schemes still the annual plans of the State Governments have not been finalised so far. Even if I have to make certain enhanced allocation for the scheme, unless the corresponding provision is made by the State Governments, it would be of no avail. So, during the course of the year, as soon as the annual plans of the State Governments are finalised, if Government comes to this conclusion, that more needs to be provided for this, certainly we will not hesitate to provide greater amount for the benefit of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Hon. Member Shri Swell was pleased to state something about the North Eastern States and some border disputes which are prevailing in that area. I had specially gone there. Of course I had some other function. But I took the initiative to discuss this matter with some of the Chief Ministers concerned. I had also requested both of the Governors to come there for discussion. So, with both of them, I have discussed this issue. I feel that, with the goodwill on the part of both C.Ms. and with the initiative of the Governors, it will be possible to find an amicable settlement in those cases. Therefore, referring that issue to any permanent body should be ruled out as far as possible.

In some of the State Governments I have seen this. In spite of the fact that Commissions have been appointed, if the Commission's verdict is not being honoured, then, the problem remains the same. So, the best course will be to bring both the parties together, discuss with them, try to find out as to what 'give and take' is possible in those cases and settle the issue amicably.

I think some points were made about the personnel of the NEC and also about the total allocation for 1985-86 in NEC areas. I do not know on what basis Hon. Members are trying to revive this allocation which is supposed to be a regional allocation Statewise. They said that the personnel happens to be from one or two States and, only one or two States are taking full advantage of the allocation which is given to NEC.

This kind of feeling was expressed by some Hon Members. I think there is no harm if there is a possibility of having some kind of readjustment by which people from different areas are also adjusted. That will create the necessary confidence. This kind of feeling at least can be obviated if we try to man the organisation by taking personnel from different areas so that they may not have a feeling that the officers belong to a particular State and that is why the advantage of a particular scheme has gone to a particular State only. That kind of a situation should be avoided as far as possible.

I do not think that it will be correct on the part of any Hon. Member to say that because the officers happened to be from a particular area, the schemes have been located there, either a hydel scheme or an irrigation scheme. I have laid the foundation stone for a scheme for Police in Meghalaya. These are schemes which have nothing to do with the officers. They give their recommendations and ultimately the State Chief Ministers are there in N.E.C. They take stock of everything, try to locate in each region whatever institutions they can possibly do and I do not think that this kind of charge can be made that one or two States only have got the benefit of the constitution of the N.E.C. I do not think that will be correct to say. I do not propose to dilate any more on that. I can give all the details which establishes that the benefits have gone to all the States. But certainly if the scheme is bigger, the benefit will be bigger. But the

schemes have been located in different areas. So, there is no cause for any anxiety on that score.

Now, something was stated about the anti-reservation agitation and in that context, a totally distorted report is attributed to our Hon. Prime Minister that the Prime Minister seems to have made a statement that consensus needs to be developed on this issue. When he said so, it was in the context of the reservation for other backward classes in Ahmedabad. So, when he said about development of consensus, it was not for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want to clarify the position. This is totally false, totally wrong that such a kind of statement was made by the Hon. Prime Minister. So, everyone who has only doubt about this, should take note of this that what is stated about the consensus is only in the context of the other backward classes and the agitation which has been going on in Gujarat and Mahdy Pradesh. I may point out that both the State Governments have suspended the implementation of the enhanced reservation for other backward classes. There is practically no justification for the continuation of the agitations which are still going on and some times people are forced to say that something else is involved in this and that is why the agitations are continued by the interested parties.

Sir, I have a very little time at my disposal. But I would like to touch upon one or two important issues. One is about the Centre-State relations to which some Hon. Members made a reference here. They also stated that a large number of Bills which, at the stage of introduction, have to have the approval of the Government of India or in certain cases, after they have been passed by both the Houses of Legislature, there they are sent here for the assent of the President. There is a considerable delay for the clearance of this Bills which are being sent here. I have personally looked into that and I am still discussing the issues with some of the administrative Ministry and ultimately it comes to the Home Ministry only for disposal. When any Bill comes to the Home Ministry it is being referred to the administrative Ministry. We have to get their comments and if there is any difference of opinion between the State

Government and the administrative Ministry, we have to write again to the State Government and see that unanimity is being arrived at. But I will look into this. My feeling is that we have minimised this and it should not take more than 3 to 4 months for the clearance. For the clearance of any of the Bills which are being sent either for President's approval at the stage of introduction or after the Bills have been passed. I must bring it to the notice of the House that there have been State Governments who have been issuing ordinances after ordinances. One ordinance is issued; without replacing the same with a regular Bill, they issue another ordinance; and then the third ordinance, which is never converted into a regular Bill. In such cases if matters are being delayed, I think, you should be able to appreciate that this kind of flagrant constitutional breach will not be encouraged. We will request the State Governments concerned that this kind of activity should be put a stop to and if they convert the Ordinances into regular Bills; it should not be difficult for the Central Government to consider what they have to say in the matter.

Secondly, we are seriously considering about the utility and usefulness of the Zonal Councils, in which Chief Ministers of respective areas are being specially invited. Inter-State matters are being discussed there; matters of regional importance are also discussed in the Zonal Councils. The agenda is being prepared in such a manner that all the points which create some kind of ill feeling between different States can be discussed immediately, and given the goodwill on the part of everybody, I do not find any justification as to why this kind of atmosphere and animosity and confrontation between different States should not be avoided. We will try to increase the frequency of meetings of the Zonal Councils, have the Sub Committees constituted if they are interested in going deep into the matter and thereafter we will be able to take final decisions, and it is our firm hope that all the State Governments will try to implement the decisions, in the spirit and manner in which those decisions have been taken.

Then, the Sarkaria Commission have been appointed and they have circulated a very long questionnaire of about 109 questions. They got the response from about half a dozen or 7-8 States only. They had an

opportunity of going round and discussing matters with them and they propose to visit some more States. They got representations from about 242 parties; they are discussing the issue in great length and we hope they will be able to finalise the report within the shortest possible time. On matters which are of serious nature and where unnecessary controversies have been raised in certain quarters, we hope that they will be able to take an objective view, and as other State Governments are referring matters of Centre-State relations to Sarkaria Commission, similar kind of attitude will be taken by our friends from Punjab, who have been harping on the Anandpur Sahib resolution. They have been talking in context or out of context about the Anandpur Sahib resolution. I had also an opportunity to see the interview which Sant Longowal gave to a newspaper from Punjab; I have also seen his interview in two of the magazines, Sunday magazine, I think, and one another magazine. It is very unfortunate that a man of Sant Longowal's status should give this kind of interview in an atmosphere where we are trying our level best to find an amicable solution to this very complex and complicated problem. At least my feeling is that we should give him some more margin. I would not come to a conclusion that it is a lost case. I would like to give him some more time so that he has his own personal objective assessment of the situation, try to find out how best he will be able to get out of the triangle in which he himself is. I do not see that he is in a very comfortable position.

I have made the position clear. I would like to reiterate that we will have talks with them, try to persuade them. But there can be no compromise on the question of national integrity. In matters of national integrity there would be no compromise.

I think it was Mr. Jaipal Reddy or some other Hon. Member who said that the Prime Minister was totally opposed to Anandpur Sahib Resolution and now he has changed his stand and he is now saying that he is opposing only the secessionist part of it and the rest of it, if it is regarding Centre-State relations, can be referred to the Sarkaria Commission. I do not think there is anything wrong in this. And this is the consistent stand that we have been taking. Just as other States are doing, if the Anandpur

Sahib Resolution has matters regarding Centre-State relations, they should be able to refer the issue to the Sarkaria Commission and abide by whatever decisions they take.

I will take this opportunity to appeal to all the Hon. Members of the House, especially of Opposition, that we have to create the necessary atmosphere in which we should rise above our party alignments. This is not a party issue. The integrity of our nation is being challenged by some quarters and if we are going to take some political advantage out of such a situation, I do not think it is proper.

(Interruptions)

That is why I have had discussions with some of the Hon. Members from Opposition and they have been responding very positively. I will request them to use their good offices with their Akali friends. The Akali friends have been with them for some time. I am not saying it in any bad sense. My appeal to you is, instead of taking rather an obstinate stand, it will be better if we jointly succeed in persuading them to shun violence and to come at the understanding a negotiating table. And if there are any issues on which they would like to have discussions, our doors are always open and if they have any suggestions to offer, I would always welcome them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Give us the opportunity to talk to them by releasing some more of them.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think you have raised this issue, I have also said that we are examining the cases of some other detenus. If the Government were to come to a conclusion that there are no serious criminal charges pending against any of those detenus, we will try to release them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to refer to the case of Mr. Harbhajan Singh, leader of the Janata Party and a staunch supporter of socialist ideas. Will you consider his case Sir ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Prof. Madhu Dandavate also mentioned about this case

which you have referred now. I have asked for the information and as soon as the information is received, I will tell you. I have told you the broad framework in which we are going to examine the cases. If there are no serious criminal cases or criminal charges against them, then those cases can certainly be considered.

Now, this is about Assam. I had recently gone to Meghalaya and a large number of student representatives have come and seen me there. I have not invited anybody. I have gone there for the President's function. Some of the student representatives came and saw me. Some Ministers of the Assam Government also came and saw me. I have a feeling that conditions are now ripe when this issue can possibly be clinched. Well, how long it is going to take is a matter on which I cannot say anything at this stage. But I feel quite hopeful that if this goodwill prevents and given a spirit of give and take I feel quite confident, that an amicable solution can be found for this Assam problem.

One or two things more, and I have done.

19 hrs.

SHRI A. K. PANJA (Calcutta North-East) : What about refugee rehabilitation, lease-hold rights on land, and freedom fighters' pension ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : What about refugee rehabilitation work and department and what about the freedom fighters' pension ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I had asked about Pondicherry.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : About the refugee rehabilitation aspect, I think the Hon. Lady Member referred to the issue in Calcutta.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Not Calcutta, but West Bengal.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I am sorry. There, the question was about freehold rights on agricultural land, and leasehold rights for

those who are in the urban areas. We have had a lengthy correspondence with the West Bengal Government. I have not yet been able to understand their point of view. If it is a 99-year lease—and land being very valuable in an urban area, if it becomes inalienable, I do not know why they should like to give them freehold rights. What is the purpose? (*Interruption*) That is why I request my friends from West Bengal kindly to understand this. If there is any point which they feel the Home Ministry has not been able to appreciate, i.e. West Bengal's point of view, I am prepared to discuss with them. But at least *prima facie*, I am not convinced that West Bengal has a case.

Normally, if refugee who are given a piece of land for constructing a house sell away their plots, they will get a big amount. But they will again be homeless. That is why I say : let the West Bengal Government reconsider the stand that they have been taking so far, and not insist on giving them free hold rights. I think leasehold rights should be given, so that piece of land remains inalienable, and they are able to enjoy the benefit.

About freedom-fighters' case which the Hon. lady Member pleaded. She went to the extent of saying that there were certain cases where, because of old age or of very dismal economic position, they were in a very bad plight. That subject has now been transferred to the Department of Personnel. Still, we have not yet handed over those papers to them. I have requested my officers to see that they isolate those cases wherein very old people are involved. The category of cases belonging to those who have been agitating since long can be isolated from the rest of the cases, and then the normal functioning can continue. But special consideration can be given to such cases where old people are involved

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Dandakarnya ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to a point raised by Mr. Jaipal Reddy about Government having knowledge about the espionage activity. He had asked : was it only for political reasons that action was not being taken by Government ? I would like to

clarify the position. I had a full discussion with the officers concerned. I can tell you that merely getting the information is not enough. If proper links have to be established, proper investigations will have to be done. People in certain positions will have to be caught. Documents in their possession will have to be seized. When that stage had reached, surely the Intelligence Bureau acted on it. There was no delay on the part of the Government. Let me assure you that there was no interference as far as this is concerned. We have given full freedom. I am happy to say that this is the biggest case of its nature that they have been able to unearth. This is a case where they deserve congratulations for the excellent job that they have done.

I think, by and large, these were the main points. I can assure all other Hon. Members who did not raise issues which are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments or individually issues on policy matters, if I am not able to react to some of the Hon. Members, I can assure you that I will write back to you clarifying what is the position so that you may not have the feeling that nothing has been stated by me about those points.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : What steps do you propose to take to check the crimes that are being committed against women these days so that they may get social respect ?

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : The Hon. Lady Members have been asking about the stringent action to be taken against the crimes committed against women dowry or burning of these brides and sometimes molestation of the women, minor girls were being treated the way it was cited by the Hon. Members, I have taken note of those cases and I can assure you that we will definitely look into the matter and see that stringent action is being taken. But, ultimately, there are matters which are within the jurisdiction of the State Governments. I can merely write to them, requesting them. Beyond that, if I have to go ahead, my friends sittings opposite, they are bound to raise the question of

Centre-State relations; you are trying to interfere into the affairs of the State Governments. Avoiding that kind of situation, whatever is necessary, in fact, we will try to pursue this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to vote together, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry

of Home Affairs to vote. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 46 to 56 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1985-86 in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs voted by the Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
46.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,25,85,000	...	6,29,28,000	...
47.	Cabinet	1,23,54,000	...	6,17,71,000	...
48.	Police	97,45,71,000	6,40,32,000	4,87,28,60,000	32,01,63,000
49.	Other Administrative and General Services	46,65,97,000	6,99,91,000	2,33,29,85,000	34,99,59,000
50.	Rehabilitation	25,30,56,000	1,29,33,000	1,26,52,84,000	6,46,66,000
51.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	65,66,39,000	36,69,76,000	3,05,09,95,000	1,50,28,78,000
52.	Delhi	67,67,51,000	45,82,19,000	3,38,37,58,000	2,29,10,99,000
53.	Chandigarh	11,19,44,000	6,24,58,000	55,97,24,000	17,64,59,000
54.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,63,06,000	6,18,60,000	53,15,34,000	30,93,02,000

383	<i>Demands for Grants (General) 1985-86</i>	APRIL 2, 1985		<i>Demands for Grants (General) 1985-86</i>	384
55.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,37,62,000	98,33,000	6,88,13,000	4,91,65,000
56.	Lakshadweep	3,14,81,000	55,52,000	15,74,05,000	2,77,59,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now
adjourns to re-assemble on Monday, the
8th April, 1985 at 11 A.M.

*of the Clock on Monday, April 8, 1985,
Chaitra 18, 1907 (Saka)*

19.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven