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Sravana 1, 1907 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

No. 1, Tuesday, July 23, 1985/Sravana 1, 1907 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Member sworn	1
Obituary References	1—7
Oral Answer to Questions	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 5	7—26
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 6 to 20	26—38
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 10, 12 to 72, 74 to 159 and 161 to 214.	38—230
Re : Adjournment Motion on Proclaiming Eemergency	231—253
----- Papers Laid on the Table	252—253
Statement Re : (i) Collision of 138 UP Amritsar-Bilaspur Chhatis- garh Express with Down Tughlakabad goods train at Raja-Ki- Mandi station of Central Railway on 13.6.1985; and (ii) Collision of a private bus with a goods train at a manned level crossing gate between Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar and Morwani Stations of Western Railway on 16.6.1985	
Shri Bansi Lal	253—256
Statement Re : Crash of Air India Jumbo Jet 'KANISHKA' on 23rd June, 1985	
Shri Ashok Gehlot	256—258

The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Statement Re : Report of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy on "Aspects of black Economy in India"	
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	258—259
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	259—285
Armed clashes on Assam-Nagaland border between Assam Police and Nagaland Police	
Shri Lalit Maken	259—260
	263—268
Shri S.B. Chavan	260—263
	268—274
	276—278
	282—285
Dr. A.K. Patel	271—272
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	274—276
Shri Mohd. Mahfooz Ali Khan	278—280
Shri Zainul Basher	280—282
Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill—Introduced	285
Matters Under Rule 377—	285—291
(i) Need for giving high priority to build houses in rural areas during Seventh Plan	
Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat	285—286
(ii) Effective steps needed to remove unemployment in Delhi	
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	286
(iii) Demand for immediate steps for revival of closed jute units in West Bengal	
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi	286—287
(iv) Need to expedite the proposed T.V. Centre at Singrabli (M.P.)	
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	287—288
(v) Need to take Urgent steps for improving infrastructural facilities to promote tourism at Konark, Puri etc. in Orissa.	
Shri Brajamohan Mohanti	288

(vi) Need to give the status of Regional Office to Meterological Centre, Bhopal	
Shri K.N. Pradhan	288—289
(vii) Measures needed to project and safeguard innocent people of minority Community in Gujart	
Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao	289—290
(viii) Unsafe living in coal mine areas of Rani Ganj Coalfields.	
Shri Basudev Acharia	290—291
State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill	291—325
Motion to consider	332—344
Shri Janardhana Poojary	291—294
Shri C. Madhav Reddi	294—298
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	298—303
Shri Satyagopal Misra	303—305
Shri Mool Chand Daga	305—308
Dr. Datta Samant	309—311
Shri Y.S. Mahajan	311—315
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	315—317
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	317—319
Shri G.L. Dogra	319—321
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	321—324
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	324—326
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	332—337
Shri C. Janga Reddy	338—340
Shri Harish Rawat	340—342

(iv)

COLUMNS

Shri P. Namgyal

342—344

Statement Re : Prime Minister's recent visits abroad

326—332

Shri Rajiv Gandhi

Business Advisory Committee

344

Eighth Report

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 Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad (Bhadrak)
 Sethi, Shri P. C. (Indore)
 Shah, Shri Anoopchand (Bombay North)
 Shahi, Shri Laliteshwar (Muzaffarpur)
 Shallesh, Dr. B. L. (Chail)
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmaja Kumari (Chittor-
 garh)

Shankaragowda, Shri K. V. (Mandya)
Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
Shanmugam, Shri A. C. (Vellore)
Shanmugam, Shri P. (Pondicherry)
Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal (Karnal)
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore (Balaghat)
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore (Jaipur)
Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu (Vidisha)
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna (Fatehpur)
Shervani, Shri Saleem I (Budaun)
Shingda, Shri D. B. (Dahanu)
**Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri (Rajnand-
gaon)**
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)
Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd. (Moradabad)
Sidnal, Shri S. B. (Belgaum)
Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)
Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)
Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)
Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap (Sarguja)
Singh, Shri S.D. (Dhanbad)
Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)
Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra (Berhampore)
Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)
Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari (Sheohar)
Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
Sodi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)
Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonla)
Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)
Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)
Soren, Shri Haribar (Keonjhar)
Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)
Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)
Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V. (Chamarajanagar)
Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)
Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)
Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala (Udaipur)
Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)
Suman, Shri R.P. (Akbarpur)
Sundararaj, Shri (Pudukkottai)
Sunder Lal, Shri (Hardwar)
Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahar)
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao (Bidar)

Swami Prasad Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)
Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana (Narasaraopet)
Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)

T

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

U

Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)

V

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)
**Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
(Patan)**
Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)
Venkatesh, Dr. V. (Kolar)
Verma, Dr. C.S. (Khagarja)
Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)
Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)
Vir Sen, Shri (Khurja)
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)

W

**Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimha-
raja (Mysore)**
Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)

Y

Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)
Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad (Madhepura)
Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal (Varanasi)

Yadav, Shri Subhash (Khargone)
Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)
Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh (Mainpuri)
Yadava, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)
Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)
Yashpal Singh, Shri (Saharanpur)
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad (Chatra)

Z

Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)
Zaioul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri M. Thambi Durai

Panel of Chairmen

Shrimati Basava Rajeswari

Shri Zainul Basher

Shri Sharad Dighe

Shri Vakkom Purushothaman

Shri Somnath Rath

Shri N. Venkata Ratnam

Secretary-General

Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of environment & Forests ; External Affairs ; Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension, Planning ; Science and Technology ; Tourism and Civil Aviation ; Atomic Energy ; Culture ; Electronics ; Ocean Development ; Space ; Youth Affairs and Sports and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent charge). | Shri Rajiv Gandhi |
| 2. Minister of Defence | Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao |
| 3. Minister of Home Affairs | Shri S.B. Chavan |
| 4. Minister of Finance and Commerce | Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh |
| 5. Minister of Works and Housing | Shri Abdul Ghafoor |
| 6. Minister of Law & Justice | Shri A.K. Sen |
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| 12. Minister of Health & Family Welfare | Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai |
| 13. Minister of Food & Civil Supplies | Rao Birendra Singh |
| 14. Minister of Steel, Mines and Coal | Shri Vasant Sathe |
| 15. Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers and Industry and Company Affairs | Shri Veerendra Patil |

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- | | |
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| 1. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Supply and Textiles | Shri Chandrashekhar Singh |
| 2. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare | Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar |
| 3. Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum | Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma |
| 4. Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of communications | Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha |
| 5. Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Labour | Shri T. Anjiah |
| 6. Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | Shri V.N. Gadgil |
| 7. Minister of State (Independent charge) of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport | Shri Z.R. Ansari |

MINISTERS OF STATE

- | | |
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| 1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry & Company Affairs & in the Ministry of Home Affairs | Shri Arif Mohammad Khan |
| 2. Minister of State in the Department of Power | Shri Arun Nehru |
| 3. Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation | Shri Ashok Gehlot |
| 4. Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development | Shri Chandulal Chandraker |
| 5. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs | Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad |
| 6. Minister of State in the Ministry of Law & Justice | Shri H.R. Bharadwaj |
| 7. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance | Shri Janardhana Poojary |
| 8. Minister of State in the Department of Steel | Shri K. Natwar Singh |
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| 10. Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension and in the Department of Culture | Shri K.P. Singh Deo |
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| 14. Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce | Shri P.A. Sangma |
| 15. Minister of State in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports | Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh |
| 16. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs | Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha |
| 17. Minister of State in the Ministry of Science & Technology and in the Departments of Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Space & Electronics | Shri Shivraj V. Patil |
| 18. Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests | Shri Vir Sen |
| 19. Minister of State in the Department of Health | Shri Yogendra Makwana |

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 23, 1985 Sravana 1, 1907

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Sukh Ram (Mandi-Himachal Pradesh)

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of two months, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two sitting and ten of our former colleagues namely Sarvashri Mohar Singh Rathore, Jamilur Rahman, Somchandbhai Manubhai Solanki, P.S Kharparde, Chowdhry Pratap Singh Daulta, Haji Lutfal Haque, Shri Khagendranath Dasgupta, Prof. Yashwant Rai, Sarvashri Gangacharan Dixit, Laxmi Das, Vinodbhai Sheth and Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar.

Shri Mohar Singh Rathore was a sitting Member of the House representing Churu constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier he had been a Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly during 1962-72. He served on the House Committee and Public Accounts Committee in the State Assembly.

A well known social worker, he worked for the eradication of untouchability, spread of education, Bhoodan movement and rural development. He was associated with several cooperative banks and educational institutions in different capacities.

2

Shri Mohar Singh Rathore passed away on 22nd June, 1985, at New Delhi at the age of 59 years.

Shri Jamilur Rahman was a sitting Member of the House representing Kishanganj constituency of Bihar. Earlier he had been a Member of the Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha during 1971-77 and 1980-84 respectively representing the same constituency.

He was a vigilant Member and never lost an opportunity to raise matters concerning upliftment of the down-trodden and weaker sections of society. He served on various parliamentary and Consultative Committees.

An advocate and agriculturist by profession, he was associated with several cultural, educational and social organisation besides being connected with the Bar Association of Purnea in various capacities. A staunch advocate of Bhoodan Movement, he donated land for scheduled castes and landless people and worked for national integration. A widely travelled person, he was a member of the delegation of South East Asian Friendship Society to Moscow and East Germany in 1972.

Shri Rahman was injured in a road accident in Bihar in December last and never recovered fully. He passed away at London where he had gone for treatment, on 2nd July, 1985, at the age of 55 years.

Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai Solanki was a Member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967-77 representing Gandhinagar constituency of Gujarat.

A well known social worker, Shri Solanki took keen interest in organising cooperatives and educational institutions and worked for prohibition and removal of social evils. He was associated with several social organisations.

Shri Solanki passed away on 22nd May,

1985 at Ahmedabad at the age of 65 years.

Shri P.S. Kharparde was a Member of Provisional Parliament during 1950-52 from Madhya Pradesh.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for several years.

A well known social and political worker, Shri Kharparde worked for the uplift of weaker sections of society and championed the cause of working classes. He was an exponent of Ayurvedic system of medicine.

Shri Kharparde passed away on 29th May 1985 at Nagpur at the age of 73 years.

Chowdhry Pratap Singh Daulta was a Member of Second Lok Sabha during 1957-62 representing Jhajjar constituency of the then Punjab State.

An advocate by profession, he took keen interest in the spread of education. He forcefully pleaded the cause of farmers both inside and outside the Parliament and was associated with several associations relating to their welfare. He was imprisoned several times in connection with Kisan Movements.

Chowdhry Pratap Singh Daulta passed away on 30th May 1985 at Chandigarh at the age of 67 years.

Haji Lutfal Haque was a member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1967-77 representing Jangipur constituency of West Bengal. Earlier, he had been a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly during the period 1952-67.

A teacher by profession, he was associated with several educational institutions and libraries in various capacities. A well known social worker, he organised relief work in drought and flood affected areas and helped in refugee rehabilitation. Besides being a member of the District Board and Zila Parishad right from 1946, he was also connected with the State Wakf Board and several other social organisations.

Haji Lutfal Haque passed away on 7th June 1985 at Berhampore in West Bengal at the age of 74 years.

Shri Khagendranath Dasgupta was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Jalpaiguri constituency of West Bengal. Earlier he had been a member of the erstwhile Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1937-1947 and West Bengal Legislative Assembly during 1947-68. He served as a Minister in the State Cabinet for several years holding various portfolios. He also functioned as the Leader of the Opposition for a short period in 1967.

An able parliamentarian, he made valuable contribution to the debates and was heard in rapt attention by all sections of the House.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the Non-cooperation Movement and was imprisoned several times. He started his political career at an early age.

A prominent social worker, he was associated with several organisations connected with relief and welfare of the people.

Shri Khagendranath Dasgupta passed away on 15th June 1985 at Calcutta at the age of 87 years.

Prof. Yashwant Rai was a member of the Constituent Assembly and Provisional Parliament during 1947-52 from the then Punjab State.

A prominent social and political worker, he worked tirelessly throughout his life for the uplift of the poor and the down-trodden. He was associated with several organisations connected with the welfare of depressed and weaker sections of the society.

An able parliamentarian, he made significant contributions in framing the Constitution of free India.

A well known academician, he was the founder of a school at Lahore besides being member of All India Council for Education. He also edited a weekly.

Prof. Yashwant Rai passed away on 16th June 1985 at Chandigarh at the age of 70 years.

Shri Gangacharan Dixit was a member of the Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha representing Khandwa constituency of Madhya Pradesh. Earlier he had been a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1952-57. An able parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the proceedings of the House particularly relating to welfare of poor people.

A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and was imprisoned for several years. A prominent social worker, trade unionist and academician, Shri Dixit worked hard for the removal of untouchability, promotion of education, rural development and spread of cooperative movement. He was associated with several social, educational and labour organisations.

Shri Dixit passed away on 18th June 1985 at Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh at the age of 84 years.

Shri Laxmi Das was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during 1962-66 representing Miryalguda constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

A veteran freedom fighter, he participated in the movement for the accession of the then princely State of Hyderabad to the Indian union and suffered imprisonment.

A well-known social worker and trade unionist, he devoted his life for the welfare of the working class and was associated with several labour and social organisations in various capacities.

Shri Laxmi Das passed away on 20th June 1985 at Hyderabad at the age of 67 years.

Shri Vinodbhai Sheth was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Jamnagar constituency of Gujarat. Earlier, he had been a member of the Gujarat State Legislative Assembly during 1975-76. He also served as a Cabinet Minister in the State Council of Ministers.

A well known social worker, he was associated with several social and educational institutions in various capacities. Besides being the Chairman of the National Shipping Board, he was Deputy Governor of Lions International for some time.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the freedom struggle.

Shri Vinodbhai Sheth passed away at Jamnagar in Gujarat on 24th June 1985 at the age of 59 years.

Shri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar was a member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during 1961-70 representing Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

A prominent social worker, he took keen interest in the removal of social evils amongst the Adivasis and was associated with several social and educational organizations.

An agriculturist by profession, he was a member of the Land Reforms Commission. He took active part in the liberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli from foreign rule.

Shri Sanjibhai Rupjibhai Delkar passed away on 2nd July, 1985 at Silvassa at the age of 70 years,

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

Sunday, June 23, 1985 would go down as a tragic day in the history of Indian Civil Aviation. The news of the worst ever air crash at sea involving the Air India's jumbo jet 'Emperor Kanishka' off the Irish coast killing all the 329 innocent lives including members of the crew on board was received by the world at large with great shock and sorrow. The cruel hands of death did not spare even a single person—old or young. In some cases, the whole families were wiped out. We lost many scientists like Dr. Nayudamma.

The exact cause of the disaster would be known after the completion of the investigation already in progress.

Our hearts go down in sympathy to the members of the bereaved families. May they bear the loss with courage and fortitude.

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

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Indigenous Manufacture of Chemicals

*1. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of chemicals indigenously manufactured out of total requirement;

(b) Whether Government are aware that due to shortage of chemicals, the quality of research in the country is greatly affected; and

(c) If so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) : Sufficient capacity has been installed/licensed by Government to meet largely the indigenous demand of chemicals. As such, the question of quality of research being affected due to shortage of chemicals does not arise. Nor has any such report been received by Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I seek protection from you. My question was very specific and very categorical. I asked for the percentage of chemicals indigenously manufactured—out of the total requirements, what is the percentage of chemicals manufactured indigenously by indigenous factories, or chemical industries; and what are the requirements of industries and of research laboratories. This question is very specific and very categorical. I want a categorical answer from the Minister to the question, viz. what percentage of requirements of chemicals is manufactured indigenously.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: There are so many chemicals. If I have to count them, they will run into hundreds.

MR. SPEAKER: And there are so many percentages. ..

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: If the hon. Member had wanted to know about a particular chemical, its production, capacity demand, shortfall and how it is being met, I would have been in a position to give that information. On the whole, production of chemicals in the country is quite satisfactory. To a great extent we are self-sufficient. Sometimes, all of a sudden demands go up. There would be a sudden shortage. To that extent we take prompt action to import and meet the requirements.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The import-export policy was not discussed in this House during the last Session. We want that this should be discussed during the current Session of the Lok Sabha. Till the time of the last import-export policy, chemicals and re-agents were being imported. So far as I know only 25% of the total requirement of these items, viz. chemicals and reagents required for industrial purposes and for research laboratories indigenously manufactured in our country. Till the last policy, the chemicals and re-agents were imported. This was allowed under OGL for stocking and sale. This is banned only now by the present policy for individual users. For industry and for research laboratories, they can import chemicals and re-agents for their laboratories and for their industries. But these items cannot be projected, the amount which will be required for the research laboratories, for the industry cannot be projected. As such the import which is allowed for the individual users is quite impossible.

MR. SPEAKER : This is a monologue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They require a very small quantity of these items and this is quite impossible for them to import them.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you make it a supplementary, Sir?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA They require these items in a very small quantity. So, it is quite impossible for individual users to get these items from the foreign countries. They will have to pay the minimum charges for their cargo. In view of the difficulty faced by research laboratories and industry, will the hon. Minister review the present policy and will restore what was there in the previous year? e

MR. SPEAKER I think I will have to over rule you

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has not heard it. Let him repeat it.

MR. SPEAKER: In the meantime why don't you take a furlough? You have taken too long. This is the first day and I shall just let it pass. Please for God's sake, next time, you put a supplementary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether your question will be as specific as the first one.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as laboratory chemicals are concerned, they are fine chemicals and they are required in small quantity ; and many laboratory chemicals are reserved for manufacture by small scale industry. Therefore, it is not possible to find out what is the production and what is the demand. So far as the demand of laboratory chemicals is concerned, there is absolutely no complaint whatsoever. The CSIR are doing a lot of research, but they have informed that CSIR laboratories have not faced any difficulty in acquiring chemicals for research purposes of the requisite quantity either indigenously or through import ; and these laboratory chemicals are put on OGL. Earlier, there was a limit of finance. also. Every user has to import only a particular amount of laboratory chemicals, Even that limit also has been waived.

Anybody, if he wants laboratory chemicals to be imported, then under O.G.L. he is at liberty to import any quantity. But so

far the Government has not received any complaints from any organisation about the shortage of laboratory chemicals.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Government consider prohibiting the import laboratory chemicals which are indigenously manufactured in the country? For example, Acetylene black is manufactured in a factory in Hageni of Bellary district and huge quantities of Acetylene black are lying idle because Acetylene from foreign countries is imported. Will the Government think of prohibiting such imports?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : If the indigenous manufacturer is in a position to manufacture sufficient quantity to meet the full demand then there is no question of importing at all. Wherever there is shortage and where there is demand to that extent we have to think of importing such laboratory chemicals under the OGL and wherever there is shortage intermittently to that extent these chemicals are canalised. Only when there are not enough quantities to satisfy the demand, then only importing is allowed. We do not want to resort to indiscriminate importing.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : As an example, we have got enough capacity to produce formic acid in Kerala. While on the one hand very large quantities of formic acid is being allowed to be imported, our capacity is idling. In Kerala there is a factory producing formic acid where large quantities are lying idle. Therefore, will the Government exempt the import of formic acid?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I require notice for this because. I do not have the information.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government propose to stop import of Ethylene glycol and whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to manufacture it indigenously as we have huge quantity of molasses available with us for its manufacture?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We do not have sufficient alcohol to manufacture tyre alcohol based items indigenously.

As such, there is a shortage of alcohol-based products and hence we have to import them.

Setting up of Fertilizer Factories in U.P during Seventh Plan

*2. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state . :

(a) the number of fertilizer factories proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of fertilizer factories proposed to be set up in U.P. indicating the names of places earmarked therefore;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a fertilizer factory in Barabanki District of U.P. also;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e).— A statement is given below :

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Eleven new fertilizer, factories, advance action in respect of which had started in the Sixth Plan period, are expected to be established during the Seventh Plan period. Of these, four fertilizer factories would be set up in Uttar Pradesh, one each at Bareilly, Sultanpur, Badaun and Shahjahanpur Districts.

(c) to (e). Number and locations of new fertilizer factories, implementation of which will commence during the Seventh Five Year Plan, can be decided only after the Seventh Plan has been finalised.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : I would like to know the time by which these four factories in Uttar Pradesh would commence production and the likely expenditure to be incurred on them?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Four gas-based factories are proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh. Of these, Letters of Intent have been issued to three of them. Letter of Intent to the fourth is yet to be issued. The information which I have regarding the gas-based fertilizer projects in Uttar Pradesh includes IFFCO Aonla Project. The expected date of commencement of this project is 1.10.1984 and it is progressing according to the schedule. The second is Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Corporation. They are setting up a gas-based fertilizer Company at Jagdishpur and its commencement date is 1.1.85. The work on this project has started and it is also progressing according to the schedule. Similarly, there is another project to be set up at Baburala in U.P., letter of intent for which has been issued and the work on which will commence soon. A gas-based fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur awaits clearance and I think, that too will be cleared within a month. But, its date of commencement is 1.4.86.

Thus, I think, the work on the fertilizer projects sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh, will commence as per the schedule.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Mr Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether there is any proposal to set up a fertilizer factory in Barabanki during the Seventh Five Year Plan as agriculture is the only means of livelihood for the people of that area?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalized. Therefore, it is very difficult to say at this stage how many fertilizer projects can be or would be included in that Plan.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister the criteria for selecting the site for setting up of a fertilizer plant.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The criteria is that the demand of fertiliser is growing in the country and the production is not as per the demand, So, there is a shortfall. We are importing large quantities of fertilisers from other countries. In order

to become self-sufficient it is necessary to set up fertiliser plants.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : The mines of Saladi-pur, Rajasthan are completely ready for exploitation. They may also be included.

[*English*]

SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : May I know whether it is a fact that sanction has been granted for the expansion of the fertiliser factory in Phulpur if so, what are the steps being taken to implement that?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Regarding Phulpur I do not have the detail and I require notice.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Have we to thump the desks for breaking his long silence?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any objection?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I have no objection to his silence.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Of the 11 gas based fertiliser factories to be taken up in the Seventh Plan, whether Andhra Pradesh is considered as one of them because of the fact that enough gas is available in the Krishna-Godavari basin?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : In Andhra Pradesh licence has been given for the production of urea to the State Industrial Development Corporation. And the letter of intent has already been given for the production of DAP. Unfortunately, so far the progress has been very unsatisfactory. I know that there is a demand. If the State Government pushes through these two projects and bring them to a particular shape, certainly we will see whether it will be possible to have one or two more included.

Setting up of Petro-Chemical Complex in Krishna-Godavari Basin

*3 SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a Petro-Chemical Complex in Krishna-Godavari basin, based on natural gas as its feedstock, as is proposed at Nagathane in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI

NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): At present, there is no such proposal.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In view of the fact that the Government is spending thousands of crores of rupees in constructing the pipeline to supply the gas to several fertiliser units that are proposed to be set up at very very far off places, and here in the instant case a large quantity of gas is available as has already been proved with the explorations, will the Government now examine a proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex just on the line of Nagathane in Maharashtra ? It is in the national interest that huge quantities of natural gas is available in the Krishna Godavari basin.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to the question of examining the setting up of a petro-chemical project in Andhra Pradesh in the Krishna-Godavari basin, it is not true that a large quantity of gas is available there. In fact, the geological reserves of gas in this basin as on 1.1.84 are estimated at about 5 billion cubic metres.

With this quantity of gas has so far been assessed, it is not possible to set up a petro-chemical project. If and when we are able to find out larger amount of proven gas availability, then certainly at that stage this question can be considered, but that will depend on many other considerations.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : At the time when the Government of Andhra Pradesh asked for the supply of natural gas, they were told by the ONGC that Rs 900 per 1,000 cubic metres will have to be paid for the same, but the Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the Government of India to supply this gas at the same rate at which it was being supplied to the Government of Maharashtra for the units proposed and set up by the Government of Maharashtra. I would like to know whether the ONGC will supply gas to the Andhra Pradesh also at some price.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : As I have said, the reserves of gas are 5.5 billion cubic metres and these are yet to be assessed. The total availability is not sufficient for setting up a petro-chemical project. Therefore, the question of supplying gas at a particular rate does not arise. However, the Andhra Pradesh Government has moved the petroleum Ministry for supply

of gas for a power unit, turbo-generating set, which is being examined.

SHRI R.P. DAS : Sir, I very much support the proposal of Shri Rao regarding setting up of a petro-chemical complex in Krishna-Godavari basin. In this connection, would like to know whether the Government will ensure supply of naphtha to the tune of six lakhs metric tonne annually to the Haldia petro-chemical project which is being set up in the joint sector, a decision on which has been taken recently.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I am happy to learn that the West Bengal Government is proposing to set up the Haldia petro-chemical project in the joint sector. As and when there is need, we will try to meet the demand if possible.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Speaker, Sir I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the central Government have given approval to the setting up of caprolactam up in Bihar under the petro-chemical group of industries? If so, the details regarding its progress and the time by which the work will commence?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir so far as my information goes, government have, perhaps, given the approval for caprolactam and when approval has been given, it is hoped the work would start soon.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, will the hon. Minister tell the House as to what are the estimated gas stocks at Bombay High to feed the six gas-based fertilizer plants on the HBJ pipeline? I am putting this question with a view to finding out whether there is such a possibility in Krishna-Godavari basin.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The gas availability for the six fertilizer plants which are coming up, is sufficient to meet the demand of these fertilizer plants. But that is not the case with regard to the Krishna-Godavari basin.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : For Krishna-Godavari basin you have given the figure as 5.5 billion cubic metres. What about Bombay High?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I think it is roughly 320 billion cubic metre. I do not exactly remember but it is nearly that much.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I require a separate notice for that.

[Translation]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : I want to know from the hon. Minister what the route of the proposed gas pipe line from Bombay high to Mathura would be? will it reach Mathura via Marathwada, vidarbha and Madhya Pradesh or will it pass through Gujarat?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Although this question is not related to the main question, yet I would like to inform him that it would reach Mathura via Gujarat.

[English]

Recommendations of Export Committee on tyre Industry

*4. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether Government propose to take any action on the recommendations of expert committee on the tyre industry; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). (Recommendations of the Satyapal Committee) are under examination of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : If we go by the number, There are a dozen big Companies manufacturing tyres, but 70 per cent of the market is being controlled by four companies at present. The price of a tyre which stood at Rs. 3,560, on 1st October, 1984, has shot up to Rs. 4,160 on 1st January, 1985, i.e., an increase of Rs. 600 in three months. Thereafter, an increase of 9 per cent was registered in March. Thus, They are raising the price arbitrarily and Government have no control on them. Government convene a meeting of the manufacturers and they say yes to the directives of Government but raise the prices

the next day. An expert Committee was Constituted for this purpose, but its report has not come before us. The dealers of tyres are feeling so concerned over this price-rise that they have threatened to launch an agitation. I want to know the recommendations of the expert committee and the impediments having faced by Government in implementing them?

MR. SPEAKER : Also ask whether the report will be placed before the House.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : If you permit me, I shall place the main recommendations of the Committee on the Table of the House, I can also read them out, but it will take more time.

MR. SPEAKER : You place them on the Table of the House. But you tell the House whether they are going to be of any use.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I shall place these recommendations on the Table of the House with your permission. It is the endeavour of government to exercise control over the prices. For this purpose, after the last Budget, Government tried to bring the prices back to the old level by holding meetings at various levels with the tyre manufacturers. But, since Government have no control over the prices of raw material used in the manufacture of tyres, it has not been possible to control the prices of tyres. But, as I have already said, we are making efforts at different levels so as to keep the prices under control.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Government want that the tyres should be made available at old prices, but they are unable to do so.

I want to know what steps Government propose to take in this regard? What we or you want would not help. I want to know what steps are proposed to be taken to make tyres available at old prices.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The exercise of control on prices or the current price of a commodity in the market is a continuous process and government are engaged in it. The hon Minister of Industry particularly emphasized. This point in the Development Council of tyre manufactures that the prices of tyres should not be allowed to rise steeply. The Secretary in the Department of Industry has also.....

(Interruptions)

The only course open to us to have a check on the prices of tyres is to persuade tyre manufacturers not to charge unreasonable prices... ..*(Interruptions)*... ..Let me complete my reply. Sir, there is another course open to government and that is to Essential Commodities Act. Action can be taken under this Act...*(Interruptions)*. We have got another course also.....*(Interruptions)* we can also consider that option, but that may lead to other difficulties also. We want to exercise control in such a way that it may result in actual benefits to the consumers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The hon. Minister has said that it is not possible for government to do so. Then, are these multi-millionaire tyre producers beyond the control of Government. The second point is that it was only at the end that he realised that there was the Essential Commodities Act also. I want to know how many times government have invoked this Act against these millionaires who fleece the people of this country by raising the prices of tyres.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Whenever there is increase in the price of tyre, the Minister goes into this in order to find out whether there is any justification for the increase and many a time we refer this matter to the BICP for study, which is supposed to be an expert body going into the question of cost of production and margin of profit and all that I may inform for the information of the House that so far as raw materials are concerned which goes into the production of tyres, one is natural rubber, another is synthetic rubber, third is nylon tyre cord, carbon black, polybutadiene rubber, etc. The price of these raw materials has gone up considerably. I can quote the instances. In October 1983 one increase took place. And then increase in some tyre price took place in 1984 once and again in February, 1985 and after the present Budget there has been one increase. *(Interruptions)*. I am giving the comparative figures how the prices of raw materials have gone up.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That we know.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow Half-an-hour discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see. We can allow another discussion. Don't worry. We shall take care; we shall see.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let me complete. If they are not satisfied, they can ask supplementary.

Regarding synthetic rubber, the price in October 1983 was Rs 19,000 per tonne. In April, 1985, it was Rs. 34,490. That is 29 per cent increase. Regarding nylon tyre cord, in October 1983, the price was Rs. 78,430. In April 1985 it was Rs, 94,750. It was 21 per cent increase. Regarding carbon black, in October 1983, the price was Rs. 13,860. In April, 1985, it was Rs. 16,500, That is, 19 per cent increase. Regarding Butyle Rubber, in October, 1983, the price was Rs. 29,850. In April, 1985, it was Rs. 41,170. The increase is 38 per cent. Regarding polybutadine rubber, in October, 1983, it was Rs. 16,600. (*Interruptions*) There are the raw materials which are required to produce the tyres. When the price is increased in respect of the raw material, then, naturally, it will have its reflection on the end product.

In addition to that ...(*Interruptions*). If you have patience. I will reply to all your queries.

In addition to that there is excise duty and if any commodity is imported, there is customs duty. Not only there is excise duty on all the raw materials which go into the production of tyre, but there is also excise duty on tyre. The excise duty on tyre is 66 per cent. And again percentage-wise I will tell you the duty.

The duty on natural rubber is 50 per cent, on synthetic rubber it is 122 per cent the duty on nylon tyre cord is 200 per cent, the duty on polybutadienne rubber is 88 per cent, and the duty on carbon black is 143 per cent. So, after taking all these considerations into account, when they increase the price of raw tyres, we ask the BICP to look into that to find out whether they are justified in increasing the price and if they are justified, to what extent they are justified

to increase the price and after getting the report, we have a dialogue with the manufacturers. In May 1983 when they wanted to increase the price and they increased the price, we prevailed upon the manufacturers to roll back the price. Similarly, we do this exercise and even after that if they do not listen to that and if they are taking an unjust stand, then we have already made it clear to that extent.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : I am asking what are the steps being taken to reduce the price. (*Interruptions*). I have asked whether the Essential Commodities Act has been used to bring down the price. That is not answered. On the other hand, the Government is giving exhaustive justification for the increase of price.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The question of exercising the powers under the Essential Commodities Act will arise only when they are justified in increasing the price. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I have not completed. (*Interruptions*). I was saying that we are prepared to exercise our powers under the Essential Commodities Act when we are convinced that the increase in the price is not justified. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : Even Modi cannot argue so well for the justification of increase in the price.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, in order to convince ourselves whether they were justified or not we asked the BICP to make a study. In the light of the study by BICP, if we feel that they are not justified, then we call them. I quoted an instance that in May 1983 we called them, we asked them to roll back the price and they agreed and they rolled back the price. Now, the question is about the recent increase. We are examining. I have already asked BICP to conduct a quick study and make a report to me and in this connection I have already had a detailed discussion with the manufacturers. In Bombay I even went to the extent of threatening them. That way, tyre is

under OGL. Anybody who feels that the tyre price is more than the international price, he is at liberty to import the tyre. It is under OGL.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the hon. Minister provided the rationale for the tyre manufacturers to increase the prices of tyre on the basis that the prices of inputs have gone up. I want to put a concrete question to the Minister : Is it the duty of this Government only to control and regulate the prices of finished products or is it not their duty also to control the prices of the inputs that are required for the manufacture of the finished products? And if you have a dual responsibility, I would like to know, over a long period what steps have been taken by the Government to see that the input prices are not allowed to rise so that they will not be able to justify the increase in the price of tyre? I want a concrete answer to that.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Input prices also sometimes rise and they are beyond our control. For instance.....

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to him.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They are not listening.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There has to be some answer. Let him finish.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : For instance, synthetic rubber.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen now.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : For God's sake, I am requesting the Members to listen to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not for God's sake, but for your sake I want to know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish please. Let us see it. Let us hear the rationale.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You please see it for consumers sake.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The hon. Member wanted to know whether it is not

possible for the Government to control input prices also. Sometimes it becomes difficult for us to control the input prices. I am giving an instance. Raw material that goes into the production of tyre is synthetic rubber, nylon tyre cord, carbon black butyl rubber etc. There are all petroleum based products. When petroleum prices go up because of the duty or because of the increase in the price of petrol or anything like that then how is it possible for me to control the prices? They are all petroleum based products. That is the difficulty. Where the prices of petroleum product has gone up, naturally it will have its reflections on the product which is produced out of that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not get a clear cut answer. There are a number of countries in which as far as the inputs are concerned, they are devised alternate method by which sometimes a product can be made even taking the alternate sources or raw materials in order to see that the actual price of the product is regulated or at least reduced beyond the particular limit. If that is possible in other countries, why is it that our Government does not attempt that particular Procedure and control the prices of inputs so that the price of tyre will not go up?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I shall be happy if the hon. Member enlightens on this point that raw materials other than petroleum based products can be used for manufacturing tyres and there are other routes, also. In that case, I am prepared to sit with him, I am prepared to go into it and entrust this work to an expert body.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr V. Venkatesh.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let there be half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see it later on. I have allowed more than 15 minutes for this one Question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Might be, But the Question is a question, It cannot be a discussion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We can have half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER ; We will see,

**Participation of Private Companies in
Karnal Refinery**

*5. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken for implementing the Karnal Refinery Project;

(b) whether some private companies are likely to be included with a view to getting the project implemented under joint venture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons for including private sector industries/companies in the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Government are exploring the possibility of implementing the Karnal Project in the context of the constraint on resources in the public sector. Some private parties have shown interest in participating in joint ventures and the matter is under consideration.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer actually gives a different version here. What is the idea behind this? At the formation of the projects like Karnal Refinery and Mangalore Refinery, their feasibility reports were very fine. When the question of implementation comes, then this finance constraint is coming in the way. Now the private agencies are coming forward and you are telling us that you are approaching the private agencies.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the former Prime Minister's period, they were all very much interested in seeing Indianisation of these industries and all that. Now, I have got a doubt about it in the new Prime Minister's policy. I wanted to know why this privatisation is going on, there-by it is really going to be almost a multi-national participation in this country. I wanted to know the clear cut policy of the Government of India with regard to the implementation of these industries and their projects in this country.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member seems terribly confused between the terms "privatisation" and "Indianisation". Neither of the terms implies any foreign element coming in. I think, he should just think about what he has asked first.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Sir, I learn that the private agency is coming forward and that agency is going to raise money from outside the country. What does it mean? I wanted to know that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you kindly repeat what the Prime Minister has said?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : As the Prime Minister has rightly said, I have to answer the question of my friend with regard to multi-nationals. In fact, we had in principle decided to set up Mangalore and Karnal refineries in the Seventh Five Year Plan. But unfortunately there is constraint of resources for public sector and in view of this, we have to find funds for either Mangalore or Karnal or abandon them both. It is with this view that the alternatives are being looked into. Some of the private parties have shown interest in funding the Karnal and Mangalore refineries. But as I said in my reply, this matter is at a very preliminary stage and, therefore, the accusation that the multi-nationals are invited is not correct. It is a question of finding resources for these two very important projects which are required in the larger interests of the country. It has to be decided as in what way the funding has to be made.

DR. V. VENKATESH : My second supplementary is that in order to overcome the financial constraints, the Government can go on implementing the Projects Stage by Stage, in stages without inviting privatisation.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Whether we go stage by stage quickly or slowly, it is a question of finding resources. Whether we delay or expedite it, it is a question of money and unless the finding is made, nothing can be done.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the hon. Minister kindly let the House know if land for Karnal refinery has actually been acquired and the compensation of Rs. 5 crores has been paid by the Government and will the hon. Minister assure the House that the Karnal refinery is not being shelved or dropped?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Yes. Land has been acquired and compensation has been paid. But so far as the question of shelving the Karnal refinery is concerned, I would not have to comment anything. The Government is trying to find ways means to see that Karnal refinery comes up.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Is it not a fact that Karnal and Mangalore refineries also be started from public sector only is, Government only?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Where is the money to come from?

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been answered. Please put some other question.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : We are going back to the original idea that is, we have committed ourselves to socialistic pattern of society.

MR. SPEAKER : That has already been answered. Is there any other question, please?

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : If any new industry is to be started in the country this year, it will be in the public sector only. Therefore, I would like to know whether our Prime Minister is interested to start these refineries in the public sector or not?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Though I have stated that is it at a preliminary stage, but I would like to inform the hon. Member that the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution, though includes mineral oil in Schedule 'A' but the same Resolution also states, I would read for the benefit of the House :

“Whenever cooperation with private enterprises is necessary, the State will ensure either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the

requisite power to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking.”

So, according to 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution also, if the Government, in the larger interests thinks it, then, with this rider it can have joint venture.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Telex Lines and Telephone Exchanges with French Assistance

*6. **KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to install some telex lines and telephone exchanges with French assistance;

(b) if so, the number of telephone exchanges and telex line proposed to be installed in the country with French assistance;

(c) the name of the French firm supplying equipments to India; and

(d) the year in which such telephone equipments are going to be imported from France?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir, Local telephone and Trunk automatic exchanges have been proposed to be installed with French Assistance but not telex exchanges.

(b) 23 telephone exchanges and 16 Trunk Automatic Exchanges.

(c) M/s CIT ALCATEL, France.

(d) Telephone exchanges imported during 1983 and 1984. Trunk automatic exchanges being imported during 1985 and 1986.

Manufacture of Mirage-2000.

*7. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI G. G. SWELL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to exercise the option to manufacture Mirage-2000 in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for our foregoing to manufacture these aircraft in India?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). An agreement for procurement of 40 Mirage-2000 aircraft, together with associated supplies, was concluded with the French manufacturers in 1982. An option was also retained for possible indigenous manufacture of these aircraft. Subsequently, Government decided not to exercise this option on techno-economic considerations.

**Intrusion of Pakistani Combat Planes
into Indian Territory**

*8. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report regarding recent intrusion by a number of Pakistani combat planes into Indian territory on a photo mapping mission;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistani and if so, with what results?

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

(b) and (c). The matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistani to refrain from such activities.

Mangalore Refinery in Karnataka

*9. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to start the Mangalore Refinery in Karnataka state;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the Chairman of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation recently made a press statement in Bangalore and denied it;

(c) if so, whether Government are also aware that the former Minister of Petroleum had assured on the floor of the House that the Mangalore Refinery would be started soon;

(d) if so, the latest position of Government in this regard; and

(e) when the Mangalore Refinery will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (e). Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a refinery at Mangalore in Karnataka State of a capacity of six million tonnes per annum. However, during the exercise made for financing of the VII Plan, it was noticed that the shortfall of resources for public sector outlays in the Plan was acting as a constraint. I had also an occasion to refer to this constraint of resources in this House in reply to supplementaries on Starred Question No. 649 on 30th April, 1985. Government are, therefore, exploring other avenues for financing projects like the Mangalore Refinery. Some private parties have shown interest in participating in a joint venture. The matter is under consideration.

The Chairman, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited in a routine press conference had, no doubt, referred to the absence of provision in public sector outlays in the Plan for his company for the Mangalore Refinery.

**Fighting between India and Pakistan
in Ladakh**

***1 (SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been fierce fighting with heavy casualties between India and Pakistan for control of the strategic Saichen Glacier at an altitude of 18,000 ft. in Ladakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any protest has been made by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). There have been some incidents of firing and attempts by Pakistani troops to dislodge our troops from positions in the Siachen Glacier area. These incidents have resulted in some casualties on both sides.

(c) Yes, Sir,

Setting up of Nylon Unit in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., an undertaking under this Ministry, proposes to set up a nylon unit;

(b) whether any request has been made by Kerala Government that this unit be set up in Kerala; and

(e) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Petrofils Cooperative Limited's Nylon Filament Yarn Unit has been approved for being set up in the State of Gujarat. However, a separate industrial licence has been issued to Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a Nylon Filament Yarn Unit in the State of Kerala.

Chemical Industries in Orissa

***12. SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chemical industries set up at different places in Orissa;

(b) the names of those Industries;

(c) whether some of those chemical industries have not taken adequate pollution control measures; and

(d) if so, the action taken and fresh guidelines sent to those industries?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b).

Name of the major chemical industries in the organised sector in Orissa	Name of the Chemical
1. East Coast Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., At/PO : Kalma Dist : Mayurbhanj	Sulphuric Acid

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 2. | Jayshree Chemicals Ltd.,
At/PO : Ganjam
Dist : Ganjam | Caustic Soda and Sulphuric Acid |
| 3. | Orient Paper Mills Ltd.,
At/PO : Brajrajnagar
Dist : Sambalpur | Pulp and Paper and Caustic Soda |
| 4. | Orissa Chemicals Ltd.,
Orichem Ltd.,
PO : Talcher
Dist : Dhenkanal | Sodium Dichromate |
| 5. | Indian Carbide & Chemicals Ltd.,
A-1, 13th Floor,
Chatterjee International Centre,
33A, Jawharlal Nehru Road,
Calcutta—700071
Factory address—
Asanbani Rairangpur,
Mayurbhanj | Calcium Carbide |
| 6. | Indian Rare-Earths Oscom Site
P.O. Chatrapur—
761045 Dist. Ganjam | Synthetic Rutile |

(c) and (d). The control and the adequacy of the pollution control measures taken by the industries in the state of Orissa is the concern of the Orissa State (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Board which monitors the effluents emitted by the industries and suggests suitable measures for their rectification. The Govt. of India have also issued fresh guidelines to ensure protection to health and safety of workers through suitable implementation, inter-alia, of pollution control measures.

Manufacture and Marketing of Drugs and Fertilizers

*13. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has recently been detected by Government that a large number of drugs and formulations are being manufactured and marketed in the country by foreign and public sector units without any valid approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). On a scrutiny of the data received from Drugs Companies in connection with their applications for recognition/reendorsement of capacity, it was noticed that 432 items were being manufactured by 29 companies with industrial approvals of doubtful validity. An Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) was set up in 1982 to go into the question of production of drugs without valid industrial approvals and to suggest the possible lines of action that may be taken. The constitution of IMGW was considered necessary because of many reasons such as wide-spread nature of the problem, production for a long time and the possibility of hardship being caused to the patients if production of some of the formulations is stopped. The IMWG has since submitted its report. The Government have yet to take a final decision on the recommendations of the IMWG.

[Translation]

Delimitation of constituencies

*14. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain recommendations regarding delimitation of constituencies have been received from the Chief Election Commissioner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE:
(SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) The Election Commission had formulated certain proposals in 1981 regarding delimitation of constituencies. Recently when Government had occasion to review the matter on its own and consulted the Commission, it has reiterated its earlier proposals.

(b) The proposals are : that Articles 82 and 170 (3) of Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of the seats allotted to various States in the House of the people and to the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in each State and Union Territory after every decennial Census is restored so that administrative changes and other factors like growth in population, urbanization, industrialisation etc is taken into account in carrying out uniformly viable constituencies; that after each general election the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes should be rotated within a district or any other suitable administrative unit in a State so that a seat does not remain reserved for more than a few stipulated years at a time.

[English]

**Declaration of Hissar at Family
Station for Army**

*15. SHRI PRATAP Singh BAGHEL:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to review their decision about Hissar being declared a family station for the Army; and

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b).

Hissar is a family station and there is no proposal under consideration to change its status.

**Industrial licensing policy and shifting of
TELCO's commercial vehicle plant to Uttar
Pradesh**

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

(a) what is the Government's present industrial licensing policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are bringing pressure on the industrialists to divert their establishments and not to set up industries in certain States;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, how the TELCO's (Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company's) proposed commercial vehicle plant is being shifted from Karnataka to Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Industrial Licensing Policy is governed by the Industrial Policy Statement made in Parliament by the Minister of State for Industry in July, 1980.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) TELCO's application dated 12.9.1983 for a licence for setting an unit in Uttar Pradesh was considered and a Letter of Intent was issued to the company. The company's subsequent application dated 10.4.1984 for setting up another unit in Karnataka was also considered by the Government and the company was informed that it may not be possible to consider the request as adequate capacity for manufacture of commercial vehicles had already been approved. However, the company was given an opportunity to state their case before a final decision is taken by Government on

their application. The company did not choose to make any representation.

The question of shifting of the company's proposed plant from Karnāṭaka to Uttar Pradesh does not arise as the company had made two separate applications—first in September, 1983 for location in Uttar Pradesh and then in April, 1984 for location in Karnāṭaka.

Lok Adalat

***17. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Lok Adalat" for accident claims was opened in Bombay by MR. JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Lok Adalat is less expensive than the other courts in the legal system; and

(c) the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government, a "Lok Adalat" for accident claims was inaugurated in Bombay on 15th June, 1985 by Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati, who is the present Chief Justice of India. Two panels of Lok Adalat were formed which were to consider 90 claims cases. Out of these, 69 cases were settled and compensation amounting to Rs. 12,16,000/- was awarded. In the remaining 21 cases advocates were not present in 17 cases and in four others, the parties did not accept the award of Lok Adalat and preferred to go to the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal.

(b) and (c). The Adalat is not a statutory court. It is a voluntary settlement agency which is designed to bring about reconciliation between the parties by persuasive methods and the decision taken or settlement arrived at the Lok Adalat is to the satisfaction of both the parties unlike the decisions taken by ordinary courts.

Custom Duty Structure on Drug Intermediates

***18. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the press reports that the Custom Duty structure on drug intermediates is as high as 135 per cent while on the final drug manufactured from the same intermediates, custom duty is 100 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how does this encourage production of drugs from intermediate stages?

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

(b) and (c). In general imports of bulk drugs carry a basic duty of 60% ad-valorem and auxiliary duty of 40% ad-valorem (total duty of 100% ad-valorem). Similarly, import of chemicals including drug intermediates carry a basic duty of 70% ad-valorem, auxiliary duty of 40% ad-valorem and counter-vailing duty of 12% (total duty of 135.2% ad-valorem). However, several bulk drugs and drug intermediates are levied concessional rates of custom duty. Counter-vailing duty in case of eight drug intermediates which are exclusively used for the production of bulk drugs has been withdrawn. Duty structure is constantly reviewed for rectification of anomalies coming to notice.

Finalisation of electoral rolls in Assam

***19. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the electoral rolls in Assam State for the purpose of holding State Assembly and Lok Sabha elections in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) and (b). Kind attention is invited to replies given to USQ. No.129 dated the 22nd January, 1985 and USQ No.553 dated the 19th March, 1985. The Election Commission has informed that "rolls of all the 126 constituencies have been published in draft." Rolls of 21 constituencies have been finally published; final rolls for balance of constituencies will be published after disposal of all claims and objections filed.

Oil Drilling in Mahanadi Basin Orissa

*20. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided during Sixth Plan for oil drilling in Mahanadi basin, Orissa and progress made so far;

(b) the programmes and projects to be taken up during the year 1985-86 and remaining years of Seventh Plan;

(c) the estimated cost of the projects and funds to be provided during the year 1985-86; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to complete drilling within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) During the VI Plan, Oil India Ltd. spent about Rs. 144 crores on exploration in Mahanadi Basin.

In addition to onshore and offshore seismic surveys, 8 offshore wells have been drilled. The last well is under testing.

(b) While the programme for the VII Plan is yet to be finalised, during 1985-86, it is proposed to drill 4 wells, including a part well, with a total metreage of 12,000 metres.

(c) The outlay for 1985-86 is about Rs. 45 crores.

(d) The equipment and services required for offshore drilling have been hired and

steps have been taken to hire them for on-shore. The locations to be drilled have been identified.

Karnal Refinery

1. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:
DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Karnal Refinery, which is being set up to meet the requirement of petroleum products of Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi has stopped because the Planning Commission has not made any provision for it in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out to ensure that the work on this refinery does not stop;

(c) if so the details thereof and the time by which the production is likely to be started there; and

(d) whether some foreign parties have shown interest in the new scheme and if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (d). Government are exploring the possibility of implementing the Karnal Project in the context of the constraint on resources in the public sector. Some private parties have shown interest in participating in joint ventures and the matter is under consideration.

Satellite Communication System

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has decided to introduce a Satellite Communication System for improving the quality reliability and speed of information under its ambitious communication programme; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan cost of proposed system and the time by when it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). The ONGC has an existing Satellite Communication System which is proposed to be expanded. The proposed expansion is at the planning stage. It will therefore not be possible at this stage to indicate the cost estimates and time for its commissioning.

Shortage of Eye Drugs

3. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of eye drugs in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) In general, there is no shortage of drugs required in the treatment of eye diseases. However, shortage of Pilocarpine Eye Drops required in the treatment of Glaucoma have been reported to this Ministry. This is due to persisting acute shortage of the bulk drug Pilocarpine Nitrate inter-nationally.

(b) The Govt. has taken the following specific steps towards easing the availability of the Pilocarpine Eye Drops:

(1) The major international producers of the bulk drug have been approached for supply of this scarce material and whatever quantity could be procured has been provided to the indigenous producers of these formulations.

(2) The assistance of World Health Organisation has also been sought in procuring the bulk drug and consequently some material is expected to become available through them.

(3) M/s Fairdeal Corporation, the major producer of this formulation is regularly being advised to rush stocks to the affected areas from where inadequate availability is reported.

(4) Import of Pilocarpine Eye Drops has since been permitted under Open General Licence in the Current Import Policy. The availability of the drug is expected to improve shortly.

Demand for Petroleum Products

4. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the anticipated demand for petroleum products in the country by the end of Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether the indigenous production of crude is expected to meet the growing demands for petroleum products; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to cover the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) About 54 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The shortfall is expected to be met by import of crude and petroleum products.

Setting up of Earth Stations for Ensuring Efficient Telecommunication Services

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

(a) whether Government have planned to set up a number of Earth Stations for ensuring efficient telecommunication services with the help of satellite in the past three financial year (1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85) and the current financial year (1985-86);

(b) if so, the details of each telecommunication circle and the name of such earth stations as have already started functioning;

(c) the likely date by which the remaining stations would start functioning; and

(d) the plan for setting up more such earth stations during the Seventh Five Year Plan, circle-wise including the cost in each case?

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

(b) 82-83: NIL

83-84: Scheme for 18 numbers earth stations was approved for various telecommunication circles as follows:

North-West Circle	—	2
North-East Circle	—	4
Orissa circle.	—	1
Rajasthan circle	—	1
U.P. Circle.	—	3
West Bengal circle.	—	3
J. & K. circle	—	4

84-85 Scheme for provision of 10 numbers transportable emergency communication satellite terminal approved. These will be available for provision of emergency nature of communication service in any part of the country. 85-86 Scheme for 26 numbers of additional earth stations for North East Tele communication Circle has been approved.

(c) 18 nos. earth stations	86-87,
10 nos. emergency communication satellite terminals.	86-87
26 nos. earth stations	87-89

(d) during the 7th Five Year Plan period, about 80 earth stations are planned to be set up, including those mentioned at sub para (b) above. Cost of individual earth station will very depending upon the requirement of services. Detailed estimation of all schemes is being done progressively.

New Telephone Connections from Janpath Telephone Exchange

6. SHRI H.G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4014 on 23 April, 1985 regarding new telephone connections from Janpath Telephone Exchange and state:

(a) whether the applicants on waiting list registered during the months of March, April, and May, 1982 under "Non-OYT General" category have not yet received any allotment letters;

(b) if so, the reasons of delay in allotting telephone connections;

(c) the latest position of waiting list in this exchange under all categories; and

(d) by when the applicants registered during the months of March, April and May, 1982 under general category are likely to get their telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Allotment letters have already been issued to all the applicants registered during March, April and May 1982.

(c) As on 30.6.85, position of this exchange in Waiting List is given below:-

OYT-G	OYT-S	Spl.	General
17	13	-	866

(d) Allotment letters already sent. Telephone connections will be provided within two months.

Out Put of Crude Oil and Gas from Bombay High

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

(a) the total out put of crude oil and gas from the Bombay High;

(b) how much is being used by the industry and how much is being flared;

(c) when will the utilisation reach its maximum; and

(d) how much will still remain un-used?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Crude oil and gas production from Bombay High and satellite fields during 1984-85 was as under:-

Crude oil	—	20.136 million tonnes
Gas	—	4408 million cubic metres.

(b) The details of gas use for 1984-85 were as under:-

(Fig. in million cubic metres)

1. Supplies to various industries — 2050
2. Internal consumption — 464
3. Flaring — 1894

(c) and (d). The availability of gas for utilisation would improve by February 1986 when two additional compressor platforms (SH&NQ) are likely to be installed and commissioned. Thereafter flaring of gas would take place only if there is a major shortfall in the upliftment of the committed quota by the consumers.

Agreement with Soviet Union for Exploration of Oil and gas in India

8. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union for the exploration of oil and gas in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its terms and condition;

(c) the details of the areas likely to be explored by the Soviet Union; and

(d) when the work is going to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (d). In accordance with the agreement signed on May 22, 1985 between India and the Soviet Union on main directions of economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation, the Soviet Union will carry out intensive integrated exploration for oil and gas in mutually agreed areas in Cauvery and Cambay basins by using their own equipment and experts.

Actual delineation of the areas and the work programme to be undertaken are to be decided by mutual discussions for which a Soviet team has been invited.

Drilling Rig Sagar Pragati

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

(a) whether ONGC's prestigious drilling rig Sagar Pragati is suffering from nearly 50 catastrophic cracks; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a). During an inspection of rig 'Sagar Pragati' in April, 1985 some cracks were noticed on its legs,

(b) : The rig is presently awaiting dry docking in Dubai after which the causes leading to the development of the cracks would be determined.

Expansion of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Unit at Durgapur

10. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for expansion and modernisation of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation unit at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). There is no proposal of expansion of Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited (HFC).

Exempting Muslims from Provisions of Common Civil Code

12. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a large number of representations, memoranda, letters and telegrams requesting that (i) the Constitution be amended to exempt Muslims from the provisions of any common Civil Code affecting their Personal Law, pursuant to article 44 and

(ii) sections 125 and 127 of the Criminal Procedure Code be amended to restore rules of Muslim Personal Law with respect to maintenance of a divorcee, in view of the recent Judgement of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) & (b). Yes, Sir. It is the policy of the Government not to make any change in the personal laws of the minority communities unless the initiative comes from those communities themselves. Hence no amendment to article 44 of the Constitution is contemplated.

So far as representations, memoranda, etc. relating to sections 125 and 127 of the Cr. P.C. are concerned, they are being considered by the Government.

Increase in Production of Crude Oil

13. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has made any scheme to invest certain amount and enhance oil recovery schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan period to boost indigenous production of crude oil ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme along with the pilot projects where enhanced oil recovery methods are to be employed?

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). The outlay and other details regarding the Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) schemes to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan period by ONGC will be available only after the finalisation of the plan. However, in addition to a polymer flood pilot project at Sanand field under implementation, the following EOR pilot projects are likely to be taken up during the 7th Plan period.

i. Polymer flood at Jhalora.

ii. Insitu combustion pilot for heavy oil at Balol field.

iii. Micellar polymer flood at Ankleshvar field.

iv. Carbon dioxide flood at Kalol field.

v. Insitu combustion for heavy oil at Lanwa field.

vi. Steam flood for heavy oil at Balol field.

vii. LPG flood at Geleki field.

Incentives to entrepreneurs in Bidar (Karnataka)

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

(a) whether any incentives have been provided to various entrepreneurs in Bidar, Karnataka after its being declared as "No industry Zone"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The entrepreneurs setting up industries in Bidar District in Karnataka are entitled to over-riding priority in grant of Industrial Licences, Central Investment Subsidy @ 25 % subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, Concessional Finance facilities from All India Term Lending Institutions etc. The details of various concessions/ incentives provided to entrepreneurs are available in the Booklet on 'Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I dated 9.4.85 copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Grant of Letter of intent to Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation

15. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation was granted a letter of intent to set up a Nylon-6 Filament Yarn Project in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, when the letter of intent was granted and what steps have been taken to establish the unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) (a) and (b). In April 1983 a letter of intent was issued to M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd. for establishment of a new undertaking in Gujarat for manufacture of Nylon Filament Yarn. Proposals for foreign collaboration and import of capital goods have been approved. A new company in the name of M/s. Gujarat Nylons Ltd. has been incorporated for implementation of this project. The letter of intent has been converted into industrial licence in *June 1985*.

Opening of New Branch Post Offices in Madhubani, Darbhanga and Samastipur Postal Division of Bihar

16. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of branch and upper grade post offices (as on 1-1-1985) in Madhubani, Darbhanga and Samastipur Postal Divisions of Bihar; and

(b) the specific proposals for opening new branch post offices and upgradations in the year 1985-86 ?

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

	HO DSOs	EDSOs	EDBOs
(i) Madhubani	1	39	1 365
(ii) Samastipur	2	40	5 316
(iii) Darbhanga	2	43	11 351

(b) Proposals for opening new post offices in the year 1985-86 are as under :

- (i) Madhubani-6
- (ii) Samastipur-7
- (iii) Darbhanga-3

This is subject to the lifting/relation of economy orders banning creating of posts. Proposal for upgradation in the year 1985-86 in all the 3 divisions is NIL.

Waiting List for New Telephone Connections in Rajouri Garden Telephone Exchange

17. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications on the waiting list for telephone connections in the Rajouri Garden telephone exchange; category-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to install a new telephone exchange in Rajouri garden;

(c) if so, the number of lines to be added and what will be the criteria for allotment of telephone connections;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government have announced twice or thrice in the newspapers for installation of new exchange; and

(e) the time by which it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As on 1.7.1985 number of applicants on waiting list in Rajouri Garden Telephone Exchange category-wise is as follows :

OYT—1984 Special—180 General-22617
Total : 24745

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 9400 new connections will be added. The percentage allotment of Telephone lines is as follows :

OYT	40%
NON-OYT Special	20%
NON-OYT General	40%

(d) No, Sir.

(c) 10,000 lines exchange (on Code 541) started functioning from 28.6.1985.

Another exchange of 10,000 lines capacity will be commissioned in 1986-87.

Foreign visits of BHEL officers and Export/Import by the Company

18. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the list of the top 25 officers of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, and the number of their foreign visits during April, 1982 to March, 1985;

(b) the designation of each officer, countries visited by him, his number of visits, total expenditure incurred (including fare and allowances) during his each visit;

(c) total import bill (landed cost in rupees) of BHEL in each of the last three years and its comparison in percentage with total material cost incurred by BHEL; and

(d) total physical export of BHEL (in rupees) in each of the last three years, names of the top 25 foreign companies from which BHEL imported the maximum, in the last three years and the import value in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Advisory Committees for Improving the Working of Telephones

19. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item

appearing in 'Times of India' dated the 10th July, 1985 regarding working of telephones;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up advisory committees for each exchange in all the cities to improve the working of telephones in the country ?

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

(b) The News item mainly deals with the programme of transfer of certain areas served by Delhi Gate telephone exchange to Kidwai Bhawan Electronic Exchange which was slightly delayed due to unavoidable circumstances. However, the first phase of transfer of the portion of Delhi Gate exchange to Kidwai Bhawan exchange has already been completed on 21.6.85. The work is in progress to complete the second phase of transfer of area.

(c) No, Sir. However, one Telecom. Advisory Committee is constituted for each State/Union Territory and one Telephone Advisory Committee for each Telephone District. Members to these Committees representing various interest are nominated. They normally reside in the geographical jurisdiction of the Committee. Matters concerning all telecom. installations including working of telephones in the State/Telephone District can be discussed by the concerned committee.

Setting up of Medium Type Automatic Telephone Exchanges

20. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposal to set up some more Medium Type Automatic Exchanges in the country in 1985-86;

(b) if so, the number of such Medium Type Automatic Exchanges proposed to be set up in Orissa in 1985-86;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up one such Medium Type

Automatic Exchange in Phulabani district, Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) 4 medium type automatic exchanges are proposed to be set up in Orissa during 1985-86; subject to availability of stores. In addition, one electronic exchange is planned for commissioning in 85-86.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to set up a 400 line electronic exchange at Phulbani. The exchange is expected to be commissioned in 1986-87.

New Drug Policy

21. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the unrest amongst indigeneous drug manufacturer on Government's new drug policy which is considered by them to be a blow in process of indigenisation and set back to self-reliance, self-sufficiency and India's Industrial Policy Resolution; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council which was appointed of 19th April, 1983 have since submitted its report on the Drug Policy to the Government. Government are yet to take a division on the changes/modifications needed in 1978 Drug Policy.

Introduction of Pin Type Cooking Gas Cylinders

22. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Delhi where pin type cooking gas cylinders have not yet been introduced; and

(b) when the said pin type cylinders are proposed to be introduced in those areas also ?

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There are only few areas in South Delhi where new self-closing pin type cylinders are yet to be introduced.

(b) By 31.8.1985.

[*Translation*]

Production of Raw Material for L.D.P. Plastic by I.D.P.L.

23. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that raw material for L.D.P. plastic is produced in the country by I.D.P.L.;

(b) if so, whether requirements of small plastic industrial units for raw material L.D.P. are met with the production of this undertaking by distributing it among them;

(c) whether L. D. P. is in short supply these days and it is being sold in black market;

(d) whether it is the policy of Government that raw material be distributed among small units through some Government agency;

(e) if so, whether I. D. P. L. is distributing L. D. P. among small units in this area through private distributors and the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government have conducted any enquiry into this matter; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Electoral reforms

24. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAVA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the recommendations made by Election Commission regarding electoral reforms and the decision being taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : The Election Commission has been making recommendations regarding electoral reforms from time to time and the last package of such reforms was made in September, 1982. Full details of the recommendations were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5754 dated the 5th April, 1983. Taking into account the experience gained during the elections to Lok Sabha held in December last and to State Assemblies in March this year, the Commission has again taken stock of the situation and its fresh recommendations are contained in the Second Annual Report (pages 77-84) which was laid on the Table of the House on the 14th May, 1985. Some of the more important recommendations made by the Election Commission are detailed in the attached statement.

The recommendations of the Commission have been received recently and are being processed within the Government. The Election Commission has also sought the views of political parties on important recommendations. Government are anxious to put through electoral reforms as early as possible and would do so after holding consultations With political parties, etc.

STATEMENT***Proposals for Electoral Reforms*****(1) *Elimination of non-serious candidates***

(a) Security deposit may be raised ten times.

(b) A candidate who fails to secure 20% of the valid votes polled may be disqualified.

(c) The minimum number of votes required for refund of security deposit may be increased from one-sixth to one-fourth.

(d) The facilities like priority allotment of telephone connections immunity from requisition of vehicles subsidised supply of paper for printing posters, etc. will not be available to independent candidates.

(e) Part of the election expenses of candidates sponsored by recognised political parties may be met by the Government in kind through supply of free electoral rolls, subsidization of time bought on AIR/TV according to agreed norms etc.

(f) Nomination is to be subscribed by at least one proposer from each of the component assembly constituencies in the case of a parliamentary election subject to a maximum of ten proposers. In the case of an assembly election, nomination should be subscribed by at least one proposer each from different polling areas subject to a maximum of ten proposers.

(g) In the list of contesting candidates and in ballot papers, recognised National and State Parties would be grouped together and their names would be arranged in alphabetical orders first and thereafter the names of the remaining candidates arranged in alphabetical orders.

(2) *Bar on contesting elections from More than two constituencies.*

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

(3) *Disqualification of persons with criminal records*

Persons with proven criminal records and a shady past, history—sheeters and persons whose detention/externment under N.S.A., E.S.M.A., C.O.F.E.P.O.S.A., F.E.R.A., Goonda Act (where in force) etc. has been approved by the Judicial Advisory Boards constituted under the above Acts, etc. to be disqualified from contesting elections subject to taking adequate safe-

guards for prevention of arbitrary use of this power by the ruling party. The term "criminal record" may be defined in consultation with the political parties.

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

(4) Punitive measures to check disturbances at election meetings

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

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

Commission has recommended to the Government the following steps:-

- (1) In the case of election to parliamentary constituency, nomination paper should be signed by at least one proposer from each assembly segment, but not exceeding ten in number in all. Similarly in the case of assembly election, each nomination paper should be signed by one proposer from each electoral part of the respective constituency, but not exceeding ten in number in all.
- (2) It should be obligatory on the part of the candidate to furnish his photograph or of one of his proposers in case he is presenting the nomination form in the absence of the candidate.
- (3) The photograph (s) furnished with the nomination paper should be duly attested by a Gazetted Officer of the Central Government/State Government or sitting MP or MLA or MLC.
- (4) The candidate or one of his proposers who presented the nomination form in the absence of the candidate should be present at the time of the scrutiny of nomination papers

and the Returning Officer should satisfy himself about the identity of the candidate.

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

(6) Booth-Capturing

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

- (1) A person shall be guilty of booth-capturing at an election if he—
 - (a) arms himself with lethal weapons, seizes a polling booth or station, makes the polling party surrender the ballot papers, marks them with the voting mark in favour of a candidate of his choice and fills up the ballot boxes with these ballot papers;
 - (b) takes possession of polling booth or station and allows only his known supporters to exercise their franchise and drives away others;
 - (c) entertains polling officials with food, drinks, etc. and influences them to act in a manner so as to subserve his interest; or
 - (d) threatens any elector and prevents such elector from going to the polling booth/station to cast his vote.
- (2) Any person guilty of an offence under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a period which may extend to two years or with a minimum of six months or with a fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both;
- (3) An offence punishable under subsection (2) shall be cognisable and attempt or abatement shall also constitute an offence.

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

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

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

**Changes in constituencies reserved for
SC/ST**

25. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recommendation has been made by Election Commission regarding changes in the constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the procedure to be followed for changing the constituencies of reserved seats and the time by which the recommendation made is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) A statement is attached detailing the recommendation made by the Election Commission on delimitation of constituencies and the related question of rotation of reserved constituencies.

(b) The recommendation is under consideration along with other recommendations relating to electoral reforms. It is also necessary to consult political parties before final decisions are taken. While Government are anxious to finalise proposals relating to reform of election law, it would

not be feasible to indicate the time frame within which this can be done.

STATEMENT

Recommendation of Election Commission regarding delimitation of constituencies and rotation of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Commission had earlier recommended that Articles 82 and 170(3) of the Constitution may be amended so that while the total number of seats allotted to various States in the House of the People and to the various State Legislative Assemblies may remain unaltered, the original position of fresh delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in each State and Union Territory after every decennial Census is restored so that administrative changes and other factors like growth in population, urbanization, industrialisation etc. is taken into account in carrying out uniformly viable constituencies. The Commission had also recommended that after each general election the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be rotated within a district or any other suitable administrative unit in a State so that a seat does not remain reserved for more than a few stipulated years at a time.

These recommendations were considered by the Government who sought clarification on certain aspects. The Commission informed that a close study of the earlier delimitation orders shows that many of the constituencies reserved according to the Delimitation Orders of 1956, 1966 and 1976 for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes continue to be more or less in the same area. In many cases, the name and extent of the constituencies remain almost unchanged. As such, unless some clear guidelines are provided in the Delimitation Act itself, it may not be practicable for the Delimitation Commission to ignore the highest concentration of Scheduled Castes and allow constituencies having smaller concentration of Scheduled Castes to be reserved. If it is decided to adopt a policy of rotation of seats, necessary provision may expressly be made in the Act to enable the Delimitation Commission to work out

and lay down some kind of rotation of seats for Scheduled Castes.

The Commission does not propose to press for adopting the principle of rotation of seats as far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

Work at Krishna-Godavari River Basin

26. SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Krishna-Godavari river basin where gas was struck, work has not yet started;

(b) whether it was declared that utilization of natural gas from the wells in this basin would commence by 1985; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Gas has been discovered in some structures in Krishna-Godavari basin. The extent of gas reserves is being ascertained by drilling delineation wells. Simultaneously exploration is going on for discovering more hydrocarbons. The possibilities of utilizing this gas when produced are being examined. There is no programme of commencing production of gas from this basin in 1985.

Visit of Law Minister to USA in Connection with Bhopal Tragedy Compensation case.

27. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI S.M. BHATTAM :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether he has recently made a visit to the United States in connection with the case filed by Government against the Union Carbide claiming compensation for

the victims of the gas tragedy in Bhopal : and

(b) if so, what is the latest position of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pre-trial hearing of the case in the Federal Court of the Southern District of New York is fixed for 7th August, 1985.

Improvement in telephone facility in the Salem District in Tamilnadu

28. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the telephone facility in the Salem District in Tamilnadu State;

(b) whether, though an electronic exchange was sought for Salem, only a cross bar exchange was sanctioned; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) (i) A new X-Bar Exchange of 2500 lines was opened in February 1985 at Shevapet.

(ii) Above Exchange was further expanded to 3000 lines in June 1985.

(iii) A new 1000 lines Trunk Automatic Exchange was also opened in Salem in February 1985 to improve the STD facility to the subscribers of Salem Town and other adjoining places.

(iv) During 1984-85, 1607 new Telephone connections were given in Salem Town.

(v) In Salem Distt. 1142 new connections were given in 1984-85.

(vi) 32 long distance public telephones were installed in 1984-85.

(vii) 12 new small automatic Telephone Exchanges were opened in 1984-85.

(viii) STD facility was provided for THIRU CHENGODE town in Salem Distt. during 1984-85.

(ix) During 1985-86 it is planned to provide about 950 new telephone connections in Salem Distt. including Salem Town.

(b) A crossbar exchange of 2500 lines was allotted for Shevapet Salem in 1981-82.

(c) There is a shortage of electronic telephone exchange equipment in the country.

Legislation on legal aid scheme

29. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present scheme of legal aid to the poor is not giving direct benefit to the needy poor litigants;

(b) if so, whether he proposes to bring forward a legislation to provide direct benefit to the needy persons; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ): (a) It may not be correct to state that the present Scheme of Legal Aid to the Poor is not giving direct benefit to the needy poor litigants. The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government in September, 1980 has adopted a Legal Aid Programme which is of two kinds—

(i) legal aid in court or litigation-oriented matters and

(ii) preventive or strategic legal aid.

Pursuant to this programme, State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and High Courts and District Courts Legal Aid Committees have been constituted in the country in accordance with the Model Scheme evolved by the Committee. The Government has also constituted the Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee. The programme includes promotion of legal literacy in various ways.

(b) & (c). With a view to making the Legal Aid Programme more effective the Committee is actively engaged in formulating a draft legislation on the subject which will be submitted to the Government for its consideration.

[Translation]

Opening of Cooking gas Agencies in Azam-Garb, Uttar Pradesh

30. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open new cooking gas agencies in Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Ballia Districts of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year; and;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these agencies are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Oil Industry has plans to open new LPG distributorships at the following places during the current financial year:

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of the Place</i>
Azamgarh	1. Maunath Bhanjan 2. Mubarkpur
Jaunpur	1. Jaunpur 2. Jaunpur (DHQs)

In Ghazipur and Ballia Districts, on new LPG distributorships are proposed during the current financial year.

[English]

Poor Condition of Public Telephones in the Capital

31. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the poor condition of public telephones in the Capital;

(b) whether he is also aware that the design of the Coin Collecting Box is faulty as the coin always gets stuck with the result that neither the called party nor the caller is able to hear each other; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to effect improvements in the design?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Generally the public telephones in the capital city of Delhi are working quite satisfactorily.

(b) As in any other instruments, these coin collecting boxes are also subject to occasional failures in addition to defects arising out of vandalism.

(c) Redesign for effecting improvements is a continuous process in the Department.

Expansion and Upgradation on Existing Telephone System

32. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give top priority for the expansion and the upgradation of the existing telephone system in the country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for this purpose;

(c) the various schemes proposed to be implemented in different States and Union territories to implement the above proposal; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Recognising the role of Telecommunications as an important infrastructure, Government has decided to give high priority to its expansion and upgradation in the 7th Plan.

(b) The Ministry of Communications had submitted a draft Plan, envisaging an investment of about Rs. 13 thousand crores

for Telecommunications expansion and upgradation. This draft is still under discussion with the Planning Commission who have indicated that in the context of overall limitations of resources, investment to this extent may not be feasible and the plans may have to be scaled down substantially.

(c) and (d). The schemes in the draft Plan envisage a substantial increase in the telephone and telex service, expansion of STD service, extension of telephone service in rural areas on the one hand and upgradation of the services through replacement of life-expired equipment, automation, construction of cable ducts and use of digital technology for upgradation of the services on the other.

The details of various schemes for different States and union territories will be worked out, once the total level of investment has been finalised.

Terms of Reference of Medical Experts who drew Priority list of Bulk Drugs

33. **SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD:**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) the terms of reference of the medical experts who drew up the Priority List of Bulk Drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that priority list was not drawn up by the medical experts for the purpose of price control and that the medical experts were told to limit the number of priority drugs upto 100 only;

(c) the consideration and criteria which formed the basis of priority list and the object for which list was drawn; and

(d) the production of each of the bulk drugs and total sales of formulations based on each of the bulk drugs included in the priority list during last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). The Medical Experts who were Members of the Steering Committee of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council drew up the priority list bearing in mind the criteria adopted by UNIDO for inclusion of drugs in essential list and drugs in WHO list and the Hathi Committee list. The experts were free to include any drug in the priority list. The preliminary priority list which came to 133 drugs was subsequently abridged by them to 95. The medicines required by large majority of the people for the most, common diseases known, including those required by the National Health Programmes constitute the list. Those drugs were required in the country in abundance and should be made available at all times at regulated and reasonable prices. The consensus of the National Drugs & Pharmaceutical Development Council was that only priority bulk drugs and their formulations should be under price control

(d) Information (to the extent available) will be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Digital Telephone System in Patna Telephone Exchange

34. SHRI C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether digital telephone system has not been provided in Patna Telephone Exchange which was submerged in flood and since then has been not working satisfactorily; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal digital telephone system there soon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Digital telephone system has been allotted in replacement of present Patna main telephone exchange which was submerged in flood. The existing exchange is being maintained with sustained maintenance efforts.

(b) The digital telephone system which stands already allotted is expected to be commissioned in about 3 years.

Effect of concession given to Cement Manufacturers

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

(a) whether Government have allowed the cement manufacturers to apportion less as levy quota by an announcement made on June 5 this year;

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

(c) to what extent the industry is going to gain in money terms by this concession.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). In the context of the representations received from the Cement Manufacturers' Association to allow escalation on the retention prices of levy cement to compensate for the increase in the cost of inputs, Government had decided to reduce the levy quota from 65% of installed capacity in the case of existing cement factories to 60% of actual production and from 45% of installed capacity in the case of new and sick cement factories to 40% of actual production with effect from 4th June, 1985. Reduction in levy quota as indicated above, was announced by Government in accordance with their policy to contain inflationary trends likely to result if escalation in retention prices of levy cement is allowed and the need to cover the increase in cost of production of cement.

Setting up of Separate wing in ONGC and oil India for Exploration and Recovery of Natural Gas

36. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up separate wing in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India for exploration and recovery of natural gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

ONGC Order for Manufacture of Rigs and Platforms by Mazagon Dock Ltd.

37. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has placed huge orders with Mazagon Dock Ltd. for the manufacture of rigs and platforms costing several hundred crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the MDL having limited capacity, are passing on these orders to sub-contractors, within and outside the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons for placing such huge order on an establishment having no capacity to meet the orders?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Orders commensurate with the capacity assessed in Mazagon Docks Limited for the manufacture of rigs, platforms, etc., have been placed.

(b) Sub-contracting is an essential part of any industrial activity. It is resorted to only where necessary and cost-effective and in respect of items for which the equipment and services are not available within the country.

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

Natural Gas Find near Vasai, Bombay

38. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural gas is found in large quantity near Vasai, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the quantity available and the planning of its utilisation and where?

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

(b) The structure produced gas approximately at the rate of 1.5 to 1.7 lakh cubic metres per day. Further exploratory work is in progress to assess the potential of production from this structure which would determine the future utilisation programme.

Indigenisation of foreign automobile firms collaborating with Indian firms

39. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for indigenisation of foreign firms which have entered into collaboration with Indian firms in automobile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and names of foreign firms to be affected as a result thereof together with their location in India;

(d) whether some foreign firms in Andhra Pradesh are also affected, if so, details thereof; and

(e) the amount of compensation to be paid to such firms?

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

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

Changes in Drug Policy of 1978

40. SHRI B.V. DESAI:

SHRI C.P. THAKUR:

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

(a) whether he has embarked on a comprehensive review of the Drug Policy of 1978;

(b) if so, the main changes that are likely to be made in the new Drug Policy;

(c) by what time the same is likely to be announced; and

(d) the main reasons for review of the Drug Policy of 1978?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d), National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council have since submitted its reports on the Drug Policy to the Government. Government would take a decision on the changes/modification needed in the Drug Policy keeping in view all the relevant factors and various view points.

Losses Incurred by Public Sector Drug Units

41. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public sector drug units incurred losses in 1984-85; (b) if so, the amount of losses incurred; and (c) the measures being taken to arrest such losses and to bring about improvement in their performance ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) and (b) : Latest estimated losses incurred by Public Sector Drug companies during 1984-1985 are as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

1. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	26.28
2. Hindutan Antibiotics Ltd.	4.98
3. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	5.40
4. Bengal Immunity Ltd.	1.99

(c) 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 basic stage and a product-mix predominantly comprising Category I and II bulk drugs and formulations with lower mark up.

Remedial steps being taken include plugging of loop-holes in Import Policy, which inhibit production and capacity utilisation, ensuring adequate availability of working capital, raw materials and intermediates and attempts to up-grade technology.

Improvement in the Functioning of Calcutta Telephone system

42. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken to improve the functioning of telephone system at Calcutta and the replacement of cross bar exchange;

(b) which are the new areas that are now being considered to come under Calcutta Telephone Jurisdiction during Seventh Plan; and

(c) whether industrially important 24-parganas can be considered for inclusion under Calcutta Telephone jurisdiction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Measures taken to improve the functioning of telephone system at Calcutta is attached. No local crossbar exchange is proposed to be replaced in the near future. A 400C line crossbar Trunk Automatic Exchange is proposed to be replaced by Electronic Exchange.

(b) No new areas are being considered to come under Calcutta telephone jurisdiction during the Seventh Plan.

(c) A major part of the industrially important area of 24 paragana's is already included under Calcutta telephone jurisdiction.

Improvement measuras, long-term and short-term, contemplated to improve the telephone services :

1. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges to avoid problems inherent with electromagnetic switching equipment used hitherto.

2. Scrapping of life expired equipment.
3. Installation of electronic trunk auto-exchanges to improve the subscriber trunk dialling services.
4. Laying of new junction primary and secondary cables in ducts to protect them from external damages.
5. Pressurisation of primary, secondary and junction cables to minimise cable breakdown faults
6. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent entry of water in the cables to avoid faults.
7. Rehabilitation of subscribers' fittings and the D.P. boxes to minimise faults on the line.
8. provision of high grade junction circuits on pulse Code Modulation coaxial and microwave media to provide better quality and more dependable service.
9. Use of improved telephone instruments.
10. Replacement of aluminium wires in the fittings at the subscribers' premises by copper wires to avoid break faults.
11. Replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires to avoid faults due to kite strings, birds nests etc. which lead to contact or low insulation faults.
12. Computerisation of cable records and fault repair service to bring down duration of faults and repeat faults.

Foreign Offers for Exploration of Oil

43. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of offers from outside the country for exploration of oil in various parts of the country;

(b) the details of these offers;

(c) Which are the areas for which offers have been received; and

(d) the thinking of Government of those offers, in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d). In the two rounds of bidding for leasing of areas for oil exploration & production, only one block was awarded to Chevron of USA. No bids have so far been invited for the third round of leasing. Hence the question of receiving offers does not arise.

Probe Panel Report into Kerosene oil Deaths in Kerala

44. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether probe panel report into kerosene oil deaths in Kerala has been submitted;

(b) if so, what are the findings;

(c) the action taken on the report; and

(d) if not, when it is expected to be submitted ?

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

(b) The Technical Committee has concluded that the contaminant was cracked motor spirit & the contamination had not taken place at the Oil Industry shore installations that the contamination had likely to have taken place on board the tanker M. T. Sarojini Naidu which brought this particular consignment of Kerosene from Ras Tanura in Saudi Arabia.

(c) (i) The Govt. has accepted the report of the Technical Committee.

(ii) The Oil Industry has been advised to conduct flash point test before any Kerosene or diesel is released from any installation/depot for distribution.

(iii) An Oil Industry working group has been constituted to evolve a uniform quality control manual for the Oil Industry,

(iv) A copy of the report has been sent to Ministry of Shipping & Transport for appropriate action.

(d) Does not arise.

Implementation of the Recommendations made by the Sachar Committee in Respect of Companies act

45. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA :

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

(a) the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee accepted and implemented by Government in respect of the Companies Act; and

(b) the reasons for not accepting the other recommendations in this regard ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government is in the process of finalising its views on Sachar Committee recommendations on various amendments to the Companies Act.

Transfer of Telephone from one Subscriber to Another.

46. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has permitted free transfer of telephones from one subscriber to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of applications received in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for such transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Transfer of telephones has been permitted from one subscriber to another under certain conditions with effect from 1st June 1985. This is in addition to those already permitted in certain specific cases like close relatives, change in Name/constitution of firms etc.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The number of applications received in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for such transfers are 7, 8, 2 and nil respectively.

STATEMENT

Details of transfer of telephones from one subscriber to another.

The telephone should have worked for at least 5 years with the transfer for being eligible for transfer from one subscriber to any other. In addition to a transfer fee of Rs. 100, a non-refundable charge depending upon the capacity of exchange system as per the table given below, is leviable :

Capacity of Exchange system

	Exceeding	Exceeding	Where
	10,000	1,000 lines	total
	lines.	but not	lines
		exceeding	do not
		10,000 lines	exceed
			1,000.
Amount chargeable	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 5,000

Expansion of Telex net work in all district headquarters during Seventh Plan.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are actively considering to extend the Telex net work in all district headquarters during the Seventh Plan period;

(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). It is proposed to provide telex connections on demand in the 7th Five Year Plan. If the demand justifies provision of telex facility in all district headquarters, the same will be provided.

[Translation]

Take over of Nahan Foundry

48. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to take over Nahan Foundry and other industries in Himachal Pradesh which are not earning profit;

(b) Whether Government are aware that long ago the Nahan Foundry was being run by the Central Government;

(c) if so, whether it was earning profit at that time and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the reasons for its handing over to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in post Officers of Pathanamthitta District of Kerala

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

(a) the number of post offices in Pathanamthitta district of Kerala which have been upgraded after the formation of this district;

(b) whether it is a fact that telegraph and telephones facilities are not available in many of these post offices; and

(c) if, so the steps being taken to provide these facilities in those post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Thirty post offices have been upgraded after formation of Pathanamthitta District;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Telegraph facilities are provided in combined P & T offices based on traffic justifications. Present policy of opening Long Distance Public Call Office does not envisage provision of this facility in all post offices. These are opened in rural area in category stations and under Spatial Distribution Policy so as to be available within 5Km. of most of the inhabited villages.

Installation of new Telephone Exchanges in the Country

50. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of installation of new telephone exchanges in the country with special reference to Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) exchange-wise details and upto what time the pending new connection lists will be cleared in Delhi;

(c) whether he is aware of faulty cable lines due to which a large number of telephones are not working well; and

(d) the measures proposed to rectify this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The new exchanges in the country are installed based on registered and projected demand subject

to availability of equipment and resources. The new exchanges in the Union Territory of Delhi will by and large be of electronic type.

(b) Exchange-wise plans will be finalised after the allocation of funds for Telecom. Department for the 7th plan is decided by the Government. As per the present indication, it is expected that the waiting telephone demands as on 1-4-85 will be met during the 7th plan period.

(c) Yes Sir. A few cables which were damaged by various digging parties have been affected during the rains rendering about 5000 telephone lines faulty.

(d) Following measures are being taken to rectify the situation:

1. Laying of main cables in ducts to protect them from external damages.

2. Pressurisation of main cables to minimise the cable break-down.

3. Use of Jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent entry of water in the cables causing cable faults.

4. Flooding of cable trenches before they are closed to detect cable sheath damage as and when caused.

5. patrolling of cable routes to detect damages as and when caused in fair season itself.

Criteria of allotment of LPG and kerosene oil to dealers

51. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the criteria for allotment of LPG gas and Kerosene oil to the dealers by abolishing the present Oil Selection Boards which are taking considerable time in finalising the selection of dealers; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of petrol and diesel dealership in Panchanpur neuri and Gurua in Bihar

52. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for the allotment of petrol and diesel dealership in Panchanpur (Tikari Tehsil), Neuri (Khelaganj Tehsil) and Gurua Tehsil in Ganga district in Bihar;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is no arrangement for supply of diesel and petrol in these areas as a result of which people have to cover a distance of more than 100 k.m. to purchase the same; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, whether Government will make arrangements for the supply of diesel and petrol in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). Surveys have been conducted in Panchanpur, Neuri and Gurua Tehsils. Based on these surveys a retail outlet at Tikari, 6 Km. from Panchanpur, and a retail outlet at Makhdumpur, 16 Km. from Neuri are being established.

Economically viable retail outlets at Neuri and Gurua have not been found feasible. Presently, the demand of these areas is met from the retail outlets at Gaya and Sherghati.

[*English*]

Setting up of a Bench of Allahabad High Court

53. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to set up a separate bench of the Allahabad High Court in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the bench and the reasons for selecting this location; and

(c) whether it has been proposed by the Jaswant Singh Commission to have more than two benches of the Allahabad High Court, if so, details of the Jaswant Singh Commission report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): (a) to (c). The Jaswant Singh Commission which appointed to examine and report on the question of setting up of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in the Western districts of Uttar Pradesh, has submitted its report to the Government on 30th April, 1985. The Report of the Commission is under consideration of the Government.

Increase in prices of petroleum products

54. SHRI HARI RAO:

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have further increased the prices of petroleum products during the last few months; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase in prices of various petroleum products in comparison to the prices prevailing in 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Basic prices of petroleum products were increased w.e.f. 17.3.1985.

(b) The extent of increase w.e.f. 17.3.85 in the prices of major petroleum products in comparison to the prices prevailing in 1980 is shown in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>PRODUCT</i>	<i>Selling Unit</i>	<i>Basic ceiling selling price as on 1.1.80</i>	<i>Increase made w.e.f. 17.3.1985</i>	<i>Cumulative Increase from 1.1.1980 (including Col. 4)</i>	<i>Basic ceiling selling price w.e.f. 17.3.85 Rs./SU</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A.T.F.	KL	2116.85	618.00	2623.00	4739.85
M.S.—43/87*	KL	3888.07	831.00	2481.00	6369.07
H.S.D.O.	KL	1309.55	228.00	1768.00	3077.55
S.K.O.	KL	1294.93	247.00	597.00	1891.93@
L.D.O.	KL	1206.97	398.00	1847.00	3053.97
F.O. (Fert.)	KL	829.06	172.00	617.00	1446.06
F.O. (Non-Fert)	KL	1209.06	379.00	1694.00	2903.06
Bitumen (Bulk)	MT	1825.85**	329.00	699.00	2524.85
Bitumen (Packed)	MT	1460.91	404.00	1639.00	3099.91
Naptha (NF)	MT	2482.00	419.00	729.00	3211.00
Naptha (F)	MT	596.31	259.00	1386.00	1982.31
LPG (Domestic)	MT	1965.98	395.00	1063.00	3028.98

* w.e.f. 1.9.1983.

@ Reduced by Rs. 70/KL w.e.f. 26.3.1985.

** Sale introduced after 1.1.1980. Price as on 8.6.1980.

Installation of additional Telephone Exchanges in Bangalore

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

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Bangalore City;

(b) the number of telephones attached to each exchange; and

(c) in view of the fact that no lines are available for new connections the steps taken by Government to install additional exchanges in Bangalore City?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There are Eleven exchanges in Bangalore City.

(b) Capacity and Telephones working are as follows:

		<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Working connections</i>
1.	City Exchange	10000	9619
2.	Central	13150	12163
3.	Ulsoor I	9900	9529
4.	Ulsoor II	7400	6609
5.	Jayanagar	2900	2701
6.	Sankarapuram I	11000	10120
7.	Sankarapuram II	4000	2712
8.	Ksishna Rajpuram	900	689
9.	Vijainagar	10000	9415
10.	Peenya	2000	1415
11.	Malesaram	9900	9115
		81150	74087

(c) Additional Exchanges will be installed so as to clear the waiting list as on 1.4.1985 during the Seventh Plan period.

notice of Government along with details in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

Amendment of MRTP act to curb arbitrary pricing and distribution

56. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

SHRI VISHNU MODI:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to amend the MRTP Act;

(b) if so, how many case of arbitrary pricing and distribution have come to the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The existing provisions in the MRTP Act, 1969 relating to monopolistic trade practices, restrictive trade practices and unfair trade practices are sufficient to curb arbitrary pricing and distribution which is a common element in all such practices. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to amend further the MRTP Act in this respect.

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

Advance payment for petrol

57. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that although the bulk of the demands for petrol in the country are met from internal sources, still the price of petrol has been consistently raised and now it stands at Rs. 7.34 per litre as compared to Rs. 1.69 per litre in 1973;

(b) whether petrol dealers in the country are demanding advance payment of two months average petrol bill from customers who get petrol on credit basis; and

(c) the amount collected by petrol companies in advance from customers who get petrol on credit for which the petrol companies do not pay interest to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Petrol is produced in the country both from indigenous and imported crude oil. It is true that the selling prices of petrol have been increased over the past several years. The current price in Delhi is Rs. 7.00 per litre.

(b) and (c). All petroleum products are sold on cash and carry basis and no credit facility is recognised in the pricing arrangement. Credit arrangements, if any, between the dealers and the customers can only be on a voluntary basis.

Students Undergoing Training as Air Force Pilots at Defence Academy in Hyderabad

58. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons undergoing training as Air Force Pilots at the Defence Academy in Hyderabad in the year 1984-85;

(b) the number of students from foreign countries who are admitted into the Defence Air Force Academy for training; and

(c) whether the trainees after completing their courses are fully equipped to

pilot the latest Army Aircrafts purchased from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The number of trainees in Air Force Academy, Hyderabad during 1984-85 has been as follows :-

January 84 to June 84 — 64

July 84 to December 84 — 83

January 85 to June 85 — 82

Total — 229

(b) Only one officer from a foreign country is presently undergoing training as against five vacancies per course set apart for foreign trainees.

(c) Flying training is carried out in three stages. The trainees undergo operational training at different flying establishments in different streams. On completion of this training, pilots are posted to operational units to acquire flying skills on aircraft on which they are to be trained. It is only after their acquiring requisite flying skills and experience that they are permitted to fly more advanced aircraft including acquisitions from foreign countries.

Vacant Houses with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. Bombay

59. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. has taken possession of over 120 houses from the Maharashtra Housing Board, Bombay;

(b) if so, since when these houses are in the possession of the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd;

(c) the amount of rent the company has been paying to the Maharashtra Housing Board and since when;

(d) the number of houses actually occupied by the employees of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd;

(e) the number of houses vacant; and

(f) the reasons for keeping these houses vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). In 1968, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) took on lease 130 tenements from the Maharashtra Housing Board, for providing residential accommodation to the workmen of the Santa Cruz Base of the Company. In 1981, 28 tenements were surrendered due to reduction in the staff. Of the remaining 102 tenements, 40 were purchased by HAL for the needs of their Liaison Office at Bombay 62 tenements continue to be held on lease.

(c) For the tenements on lease, HAL have paid rent at the rate of Rs. 85.75 per tenement per month upto December 1984, and Rs. 107.60 thereafter.

(d) to (f). At present 18 tenements are occupied by HAL staff while the rest are unoccupied. HAL's Santacruz base was closed on 31st December 1984. HAL were advised by Air Headquarters not to surrender the 62 tenements held on lease are required by the Indian Air Force.

Increase in Kerala State Quota of LPG Connections

60. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections sanctioned to the State of Kerala during the year 1984 and what was the demand;

(b) whether the State Government has requested the Centre to increase the State quota; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) During 1984-85, Oil Companies have released about 53,000 new gas connections in the State of Kerala and about 34,000 applicants are in the waiting list.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise,

Self Sufficiency in Oil

61. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government expect to achieve self sufficiency in oil by 1990 ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to re-adjust the projections based on self sufficiency target by 1990 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Self sufficiency in the production of crude oil has been achieved to the extent of about 70% at present Efforts are directed to attainment of complete self sufficiency in oil at the earliest. However, since the exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature it is not possible to indicate with any certitude when self sufficiency can be attained.

Delay in Delivery of Telegrams

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

(a) whether despite modernisation and advent of computers and administrative streamlining, the telegrams are taking longer than ever before to deliver (see Times of India 22-6-1985) and if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed thereon;

(b) the number of telegrams sent during 1985 which were delivered in one day, in two days and beyond three days or more and reasons for delays;

(c) whether Government propose as a first step towards user/consumer protection to refund the telegram charges to all those where telegrams took more than one day to be delivered to the addressee; and

(d) whether Government will set up watch dog Committees with public and consumer organisations representatives for every Post Office in the country with suitable Apex bodies for each District, State and at the national level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Modernisation by introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph System, based on micro-processor technology, has brought significant improvement in reduction of delays to telegrams. Out of 582 Departmental Telegraph Offices in the country, only 225 Departmental and Central Telegraph Offices are connected so far on the modernised S. F. T. network. Referring to the Times of India news report dated 22-6-1985, it is stated that Ranigunj is not yet connected to the modernised S. F. T. network.

(b) No such statistics are maintained by the Department in this regard.

(c) Provision already exists to grant refund of telegram charges wherever telegrams are abnormally delayed subject to the condition that the likelihood of delay in transmission and delivery has not been intimated to the sender at the time of booking of telegram.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. However these are already functioning at the State and National levels Postal Advisory Committee of representative character.

Investments in Chemical Plants by Non-Resident Indians

63. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that some non-resident Indians have shown interest in large-scale investments in chemical plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said interest;

(c) Government's thinking in the matter; and

(d) the details of the particular areas where NRI are interested in investing their money ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). While no large Scale investment proposal in Chemical plants has been received, details of major chemical plants under implementation by non-resident Indians are given in the attached statement.

Non-resident Indians/persons of Indian Origin who are returning to India for permanent settlement are allowed certain concessions like import of capital goods and import of raw materials, components consumables and spares under O. G. L. in terms of the provisions of the Import Policy April, 1984-March 1988.

STATEMENT

The Projects of Non-resident Indians Under Implementation

NRI No.	Name of the Applicant	Item of Manufacture	Total Investment in Land, Building and Machinery	Remarks
1. NRI-278—1L	M/s Gujarat Chlor Alkali Inds. Ltd.	Caustic Soda Chlorine	Rs. 1546.00 lakhs	LI No. 227/83
2. E.O. 228 (83) Comp NRI	Dr. B. Ramamurthy New York	Synthetic Dyes	Rs. 200.00 ,,	LI : 75 (84)-E.D. 228 (83) Comp/ NRI dt. 31.1.1984-
3. NRI-54 (84)	Indo-U.S.- Investment Inc. New York	Methanol	Rs. 1135.00 ,,	LI : 372 (84) dt. 27.9.84

**Petrol Pumps Allotted to Ex-servicemen/
Handicapped/SC & ST People.**

64. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

SHRI LALA RAM KEN :

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons allotted gas
agencies and petrol pumps in Pali District
during the last three years, date-wise and
location-wise and the norms followed in
their allotment;

(b) the number of gas agencies and
petrol pumps out of them allotted to ex-
servicemen/handicapped/SC & ST people;
and

(c) whether Government have conducted
investigations to know how many of the
agencies and petrol pumps allotted are
owned benami ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM : (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and
(b). During the last three years the Oil
Industry has allotted LPG Distributorships/
retail outlet dealerships to the following
persons:

L. P. G. Distributorships

<i>Location</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Name of the person to whom allotted</i>	<i>Date of Award</i>
M. Pali	Open	Smt. Bina Kak	21.1.82
Retail Outlet dealerships :			
Jait Ram	UEG	Shri Anup Singh	2.7.82
Begawas	ST	Shri Gorkha Ram	25.2.83
Kantaliya	PH	Shri Jagdish Singh Purohit	30.9.83
Takthi Garh	UG/UEG	Shri Jog Singh Balot	22.2.84
Bar	Open	Shri Bhikamchand Kothari	3.12.84
Chandval	PH/DDP/WW	Shri Harlal Choudhry	15.6.82

The norms which are taken into con-
sideration for making a selection from
amongst the eligible candidates are (i)
business ability/salesmanship (ii) capacity
to arrange finance and capability to provide
facilities (iii) preparedness for working
full time as a dealer etc.

(c) No, Sir, Appropriate enquiries are
made into any complaints about the func-
tioning of dealerships.

**Purchase of Stationery in Ministry of
Communications**

65. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Personnel
& Administrative Reforms Office Memo-
randum No. 14/14/80-Welfare dated
14-7-1981 made it incumbent on all Central
Departments, their attached and subordinate
offices and other Organisations financed
and/or controlled by the Government located
at Delhi/New Delhi to purchase all items
of stationery, electrical, sanitary and other
goods from the Central Government Em-
ployees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd.,
New Delhi.

b) the names of all offices falling under
his Ministry covered by the above said
Order;

(c) whether all offices under his Ministry
including tele-communications are following

the above instruction and buying these items from the Society; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to ensure compliance of the Order in letter and spirit ?

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

(b) 1. Department of Telecommunications, New Delhi.

2. Department of Posts, New Delhi.

3. Overseas Communications, Service, New Delhi.

4. Monitoring Organisation, New Delhi.

5. Indian Telephone Industries Limited (Regional Office), New Delhi.

6. Hindustan Teleprinters Limited (Regional Office), New Delhi.

7. Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi.

8. General Manager Telephones, New Delhi.

9. General Manager (Projects), New Delhi.

10. General Manager Statellite, New Delhi.

11. Superintending Engineer (Civil Circle), New Delhi.

12. Superintending Engineer (Electrical Circle), New Delhi.

13. Superintending Engineer, (Arbitration, New Delhi.

14. Postmaster General, New Delhi.

15. General Manager, A. L. T. T. C. New Delhi.

(c) and (d). Most of the Organisations mentioned in part (b) above, are following the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. However, these instructions are being

reiterated to all concerned for strict compliance.

Memorandum by Officers of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Haldia

66. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Officers of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia, had submitted a memorandum in May, 1985 to the Government; and

(b) : if so, the salient points raised in the memorandum ?

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

(b) The memorandum discusses certain equipment problems in the Haldia plant. It asks for sanction of further funds for commissioning of the Haldia.

New drug policy

67. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Drug Policy is under the consideration of Government;

(b) whether any council has been appointed for this purpose by his Ministry;

(c) whether the delay in formulating the new policy has adversely affected the industry; and

(d) the approximate time by which the policy will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council which was appointed on 19th April, 1983 have since submitted its report on the Drug Policy to the Government. Government would take a decision on the changes/modification needed in the Drug Policy keeping in view all the relevant factors and various view points.

[*Traslation*]

**Opening of sub post office at Dhyadhi,
District almora (U.P.)**

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

(a) whether a sub post office is likely to be sanctioned for Dhyadhi, district Almora (UP) in the current year; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It has been reported by the Postmaster-General, U.P. Circle that there is no village with the name Dhyadhi in Almora District (U.P.). However there is a branch post office at Dhyari in Almora District which is not justified to be upgraded as a Departmental sub post office as it has a work load of less than 2 hours as against 5 hours prescribed by the Department.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up a big Industry in Garhchiroli
District of Maharashtra**

69. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Garhchiroli is the only 'non-industry' district in Maharashtra and whether Union Government have received any request from Government of Maharashtra to set up a big industry in this district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether raw material is available there in abundance for a rayon industry:

(d) whether Government are seriously considering setting up a big industry there in the public sector; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) In Maharashtra only Garhchiroli District has been identified as a No Industry District. No request for setting up any big industry in this district has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basis character. The location of such projects has, therefore, to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central Projects.

[*English*]

**Framing of Rules under Dowry Prohibition
(Amendment) Act, 1984**

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

(a) whether requisite Rules under Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984 have been framed;

(b) if not, when these are going to be formulated and circulated;

(c) whether any instructions have been issued to the State/Union territory Governments regarding the implementation of this Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): (a) to (d). The draft rules under the Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1984 had been framed and circulated to certain State Governments for their comments. In the light of the comments received from them, the rules are being finalised so as to make them simple enough to be implemented properly by the State and Union territory Governments.

*[Translation]***Self Sufficiency in Refining of Crude Oil**

71. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the present crude oil refining capacity in the country ;

(b) the quantum of crude oil sent abroad every Year; and

(c) the time by which the country is likely to become self-sufficient in the matter of refining of the crude oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). As against current demand of about 41.50 MTPA of products, the refining capacity in the country today is 45.55 MTPA. In view of this refining capacity, there may not be any export of crude oil at current levels of production.

*[English]***Exploration for Oil Gas in Rajasthan**

72. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the MINISTER of PETROLEUM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3532 on 16th August, 1983 regarding exploration for Oil/Gas in Rajasthan by Oil India Limited, and state :

(a) the details and names of the areas in Rajasthan in which seismic Survey and exploration work has been done by the said organisation so far ;

(b) whether drilling work has not so far been started; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Presently, Oil India Limited is conducting seismic survey in the Tanot-Kishangarh areas of Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan.

(b) & (c). Oil India Limited expects to start drilling in 1986.

*[Translation]***Taluka Kerosene Depots in Madhya Pradesh**

74. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil companies are setting up Taluka Kerosene Depots (TKDs) at those places also which are not farflunged and hilly areas and big depots already exist nearby;

(b) whether TKD exist near Nishatpura Depot in Bhopal and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the installed capacity of a TKD; and

(d) whether TKDs in Madhya Pradesh remain dry in respect of Kerosene and the number of TKDs which remain dry?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Installed capacity of a TKD depends on its thruput and proximity from the supply point, and varies from 15 Kls to 210 Kls.

(d) The TKD at Niwari in Tikamgarh District remained dry for three days on 9th, 16th and 26th June, 1985, due to tank wagon problems.

*[English]***Scheme to Examine Consumer Complaints**

75. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Postal and Tele-communication Service is going to start a single window scheme to examine consumer complaints and to take necessary addition thereon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

window Scheme to examine consumer complaints has been introduced on the telecom side. On the postal side such complaints are received at the window of all Post Offices for the convenience of the public.

(b) On the telecom side instructions have been issued by Department of Telecom to open public Grievance cells w. e. f. 1.5.85 with "Single Window" concept where a member of public could approach an office of this department at Nodal points at one single point only where he may be given a token or slip giving serial number and date on which to get reply for his grievance. He should receive suitable advice or desired information on the due date indicated to him. Implementation is in progress. Grievance cell shall accept all types of complaint from members of public regarding area under its control and take suitable action in coordination with concerned sections. On the Postal side the position is that the Department of Posts has a well-organised Complaints Organisation which has been functioning for several years. The following offices have full-fledged Complaints Branches which deal with complaints regarding the functioning of Postal services.

(a) Directorate of Posts,

(b) Offices of Postmasters-General,

(c) Offices of Regional Directors Postal Services,

(d) Offices of Divisional Superintendent of Posts Offices/R.M.S.

(e) All Gazetted Post Offices.

Complaints can also be handed over in any other Post Office from where they are sent to the Complaints Branch of their controlling Administrative Office for further processing and immediate redressal.

Unauthorised exploitation of Forest by Paper Mill at Kurnool

76. SHRI M SUBBA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the paper mill in

Kurnool is endangering the Nallamala forest where Tiger Project is also located; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to stop such unauthorised exploitation of the forest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No information about unauthorised exploitation of Nallamala forests by the paper mill in Kurnool has come to the notice of the Central Government.

The forests under the control of the Government are managed under the provisions of Working Plan approved by the State Government. These plans specify the area of annual felling, the quantity of forest produce to be cut and the routes for extraction of such produce.

Implementation of these provisions are monitored regularly. The State Government has set up special check-posts and mobile squads to check unauthorised exploitation of forests.

Unusual Deployment and Movement of Pakistani Troops Across Border

77. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any unusual deployment and movement of Pakistani troops across the border came to Government's notice during the past six months;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) . Government are aware that the Pakistani Armed Forces carried out certain exercises along the Indian border during the last winter and this summer.

(c) Government keep a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our security with a view to taking appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

[*Translation*]

Installation of new Equipment in the Telephone Exchange at Dewas (M. P.)

78. SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new equipment was to be installed in the Telephone Exchange at Dewas (M P.) last year but the same has been sent somewhere else;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to install the new equipment there ?

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

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) There is a proposal to expand the existing exchange by 400 lines during the 7th Plan.

[*English*]

Setting up of gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur, U. P.

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

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal to set up a Rs. 750 crore gas-based fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur, U.P., in private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). It has been decided that a gas-based fertilizer project would be located at Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The matter regarding selection of the party that would implement the project is in the final stages of processing.

Financial Assistance to Paper Industry

80. SHRI K. RAMCHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a newsitem that appeared in the 'NEWS TIME' on 1.6.85, captioned "Paper Industry in critical stage".

(b) whether some units have already closed down and others are expected to follow if the present trend continues; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government including the provision of financial assistance, to bring back the paper industry on rails ?

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

(b) and (c). Three large paper mills and about 36 small paper mills are reported to be lying closed at present on account of various reasons, such as industrial disputes, financial problems, etc. Government have initiated dialogue with the financial institutions/State Governments to work out the specific measures required to improve the performance of the paper mills. Various fiscal reliefs are being extended to assist the industry and infrastructural support is also being improved to enable the industry to achieve higher capacity utilisation.

Strengthening of coast Guard

81. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the deficiencies of the coast guard;

(b) whether there is a great need to strengthen the coast guard in the country;

(c) if so, steps taken to rectify the deficiency of the coast guard and to enhance its operational capability; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the expansion plants of the Coast Guard and the requirement of personnel to implement these plans, increasing numbers of personnel are being inducted into the Coast Guard as direct recruits through planned regular recruitment conducted on an all India basis and given the required training. Wherever necessary recourse is also had to taking suitable trained personnel on deputation/reemployment basis from the Indian Navy, till such time as the Coast Guard is able to recruit and train personnel to meet all its manpower requirements.

Joint venture with Algeria in the field of Fertilizers

82. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to start any joint venture with Algeria in the field of fertilizer production;

(b) if so, the name of the public sector fertilizer company with which Algeria proposes to enter into joint venture; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Algeria and India in launching the joint venture programme ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (c). Algeria has expressed its desire to establish joint enterprises with India for manufacture of fertilizers. Both sides agreed to examine the feasibility of such a proposal.

Issue of Licence to IPICOL to Establish a unit to produce bulk drugs in Orissa

83. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has received an application from the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) to establish a Unit to produce bulk drugs in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to issue DGTD registration and licence to IPICOL for the above purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). During 1984, two applications for Registration with DGTD for the manufacture of number of bulk drugs were received from Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL). Application for the manufacture of bulk drug viz. Chloromphenicol was rejected as the stage of manufacture was proposed from a penultimate intermediate. The other application for the manufacture of bulk drugs viz. Metronidazole, Chlorpheniramine Maleate, Phenyl Butazone, Oxyphenylbutazone etc. was rejected for want of material details.

Modernisation of telecommunications in the Public Sector.

84. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to involve the private sector in modernising the telecommunications in the country is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so the details of the proposal and by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised;

(c) whether the feasibility of modernising the telecommunications in public sector was also considered by Government; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). It is proposed to modernise and improve the telecommunication services in the country by using all the available resources and participation of both the private and the public sector. While the Public Sector will continue to play major role in the production of telecommunication equipment for modernisation and expansion, keeping in view the large variety and quantities of equipment that will be required, it has been decided to liberalise the policy with regard to manufacture and permit production of various types of terminal equipment, etc. used at the subscribers' premises in the Private Sector.

Shortage of Private Accommodation for Army Air Force Officers at Ambala Cantonment.

85. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of accommodation for Army/Air Force Officers in the ranks of Major/Wing Commander at Ambala Cantonment;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether these officers have to wait as long as two years or longer for allotment of family accommodation and by the time their turn comes, they are posted out;

(d) whether there is also an acute shortage of private accommodation at Ambala Cantonment; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide family accommodation to the Defence Officers at the above station?

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

(b) The shortage of accommodation is due to paucity of funds and higher priority being accorded to operational projects in the works programme.

(c) No, Sir. Majors and Lt. Cols are required to wait for an average of 14 months and one year respectively. Squadron Leaders and Wing Commanders have to wait for an average of 12 months and 3 months respectively.

(d) Suitable/appropriate private accommodation is not available in the Cantonment. It is, however, available in Ambala city.

(e) To make good deficiencies in married accommodation, the following steps have been taken by Army/Air Force HQs :-

(i) Proposal for construction of 20 flats for Majors is being processed for sanction. With this 100 per cent accommodation will be available to officers of the rank of Majors.

(ii) Board of officers have approved to make good deficiencies of married

accommodation of Air Force Officers and estimates are under preparation.

(iii) Another Board of officers has been established for making good other deficiencies which is in progress.

(iv) In addition, 16 temporary houses have become available by re-appropriating single officers' accommodation. This is to help officers keep their families temporarily for a period of 3 months, in which time one can find a house in the Cantonment/Civil area.

Constitution of Postal and Telecommunication Advisory Committees.

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

(a) whether it has been ensured that the various Circle level/State Postal and Telecommunication Advisory Committees have been constituted and are functioning as per norms ;

(b) if so, the names of the Circles/States where such Committees have not been constituted and the reasons therefor as also the dates with effect from which they are not in existence and the likely dates by which these would be constituted ;

(c) the number of meetings held by the Committees which were in existence during 1984 and the first quarter of 1985 ; and

(d) the norms for holding their meetings (periodicity etc.) and whether it would be ensured that the Committees which are defaulters in this respect observe these norms in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There are 24 Postal Advisory Committees in all. Out of these the Committee for Himachal Pradesh has already been constituted. Orders for the reconstitution of another 19 Postal Advisory Committees have been issued recently. Out of the remaining 4 Committees yet to be reconstituted, the nominations of the State Governments are still awaited in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. The term of these

Committees expired on 31.12.1983. The nominations in respect of Delhi and Rajasthan have been received and the Committees are expected to be reconstituted shortly.

(c) Only one meeting of Postal Advisory Committee for Himachal Pradesh was held during 1984.

(d) As per the Constitution of the Postal Advisory Committees, ordinarily the Committees will meet once in six months. The observance of this norm will be ensured.

Telecom.

(a) One Telephone Advisory Committee for each telephone District and one Telecommunication Advisory Committee for each State/Union Territory is constituted. There are 60 Telephones/Telecommunication Advisory Committees for whole of the country. 41 Advisory Committees have been constituted and are Functioning.

(b) The names and the dates of expiry of their last term of the Advisory Committees still to be reconstituted are given in the statement attached.

Recommendations under various categories are required to be obtained from the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for M.P.s, State Legislative Assemblies for MLAs and others from the concerned General Managers of Telecommunications Circles/Telephone Districts. This takes some time. The reconstitution of these Committees is under active consideration of the Governments and are expected to be constituted shortly.

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

(d) The meetings of the Committee are to be held once in a quarter. Instructions already exist to ensure strict observation of the norms prescribed for the meetings of these Committees.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the names and dates of expiry of the Advisory Committees still to be reconstituted.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Advisory Committee</i>	<i>Date of Expiry</i>
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Telephone Districts:

1.	Allahabad	New case
2.	Gauhati	31.5.83
3.	Lucknow	31.4.83
4.	Patna	31.7.84
5.	Rajkot	30.4.84
6.	Surat	30.4.84
7.	Trivendrum	30.6.84

States/Union Territories:

8.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.10.84
9.	Bihar	31.5.84
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31.5.84
11.	Karnataka	30.6.84
12.	Kerala	30.6.84
13.	Mizoram	31.5.83
14.	Nagaland	31.5.84
15.	Orissa	31.5.84
16.	Punjab	30.6.83
17.	Sikkim	31.5.84
18.	Tamil Nadu	31.5.84
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30.4.83

Construction of Earth Stations in North Western Telecom Circle

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

(a) whether a number of earth stations are under construction in North Western Telecommunication Circle for improvement in telecommunications;

(b) if so, the names of such places and the likely dates by which these would be commissioned; and

(c) whether any more such places have also been selected for this purpose and the names thereof?

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

(b) Kulu 85-86
Kalpa & Keylong 86-87

(c) No Sir.

Growth of Engineering Industry

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

(a) whether the growth record of the Indian Engineering Industry was not encouraging during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the main factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the bottleneck and increase the output of different sectors in the engineering industry?

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

PANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Indian Engineering Industry has recorded substantial growth in many sectors while the growth in a few sectors has lagged during the Sixth Plan period. An illustrative statement is enclosed.

(b) The growth in production of some engineering industries was affected, amongst other factors, due to shortage of power, shortage of raw materials and temporary imbalances in supply and demand.

(c) Government have taken several measures to stimulate industrial production. These include, inter alia, provisions for automatic growth, de-licensing of some industries, providing flexibility to the manufacturers to adjust their product-mix through schemes of broad-banding in some industries, and improving the infrastructural support. The performance of engineering industry is being monitored regularly and policy correctives as necessary are being initiated, from time to time.

STATEMENT

Growth in Production of Selected Industries During Sixth Plan

Sl. No.	Industry	A/c. Unit	Actual Production		Average growth per annum in % during Vith Plan period
			1979-80	1984-85 (Provisional)	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
<i>1. Basic Metal Industries (34/b)</i>					
1.	Steel Castings	Th. Tonnes	73.1	85.4	(+) 3.2
2.	Steel Forgings	—do—	121.5	152.9	(+) 4.7
3.	Transmission Towers	—do—	95.3	115.3	(+) 3.9
4.	Structurals	—do—	105.2	129.9	(+) 4.3
5.	Seamless steel tubes	—do—	27.0	46.0	(+) 11.2
6.	Black & Galvanised pipes & tubes	—do—	615.6	828.1	(+) 6.1
7.	C.I. Spun pipes	—do—	177.4	178.0	(+) 0.1
8.	Aluminium Filso	—do—	3.9	9.2	(+) 18.7

II. Manufacture of Metal Products Except Mechanical & Transport Equipment (35)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Bolts, Nuts and Rivets	Th. Tonnes	26.4	16.7	(—) 8.7
10.	Wire ropes	—do—	30.4	32.0	(+) 1.1
11.	Forged Hand Tools	Rs. crores	27.5	29.5	(+) 1.4

III. Manufacture of Machinery Except Electrical (36)

12.	Boilers	Rs. crores	259.5	537.6	(+) 15.7
13.	Diesel, Engines (Statory)	—do—	144.6	170.9	(+) 3.4
14.	Sugar Machinery	Rs. crores	31.6	43.7	(+) 6.7
15.	Mining Machinery	—do—	30.3	47.9	(+) 9.6
16.	Metallurgical Machinery (incl. steel plant equipment)	—do—	42.2	63.0	(+) 8.4
17.	Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Machinery	—do—	79.8	155.0	(+) 14.2
18.	Paper & Pump Machinery	—do—	32.1	20.2	(—) 8.9
19.	Cement Machinery	Rs. crores	25.3	53.8	(+) 16.3
20.	Printing Machinery	—do—	7.3	14.7	(+) 15.0
21.	Rubber Machinery	—do—	8.0	13.9	(+) 11.7
22.	Earth Moving equipment	Nos.	1285	1627	(+) 4.8
23.	Cranes	Th. Tonnes	16.7	20.7	(+) 4.4
24.	Lifts	Nos.	854	1422	(+) 10.7
25.	Power Driven Pumps	Th. Tonnes	346.8	482.8	(+) 6.8
26.	Air/Gas compressors	Th. Nos.	13.3	30.8	(+) 18.3
27.	Machine Tools	Rs. crores	165.2	302.8	(+) 12.9
28.	Agricultural Tractors	Th. Nos.	62.4	85.0	(+) 6.4
29.	Road Rollers	Nos.	823	309	(—) 17.8

IV. Manufacture of Electrical Appliances (37)

30.	Power Transformers	Mill. KVA	18.6	25.5	(+) 6.5
31.	Electric Motors	Mill. HPA	3.7	4.9	(+) 5.8
32.	Electric Fans <i>Wires & Cables</i>	Mill. Nos.	3.9	4.8	(+) 4.2
33.	ACSR/AAC <i>Other Electricals</i>	Th. Tonnes	69.1	53.2 ^s	(—) 5.1
34.	Storage Batteries	Th. Nos.	1645	1997	(+) 4.0
35.	Motor Starters & Con- tactors	—do—	1132.9	1418.0	(+) 4.6

V. Transport Equipment (38)

1	2	3	4	5	6
36. Railway Wagons		Th. Nos.	12.1	13.0	(+) 1.4
37. Commercial Vehicles		—do—	57.4	96.8	(+) 11.0
38. Cars		—do—	33.1	74.2	(+) 17.5
39. Jeeps		—do—	14.1	25.2	(+) 12.3
40. Motor Cycles		—do—	90.3	181.9	(+) 15.0
41. Scooters		—do—	155.4	322.2	(+) 15.7
42. Mopeds/Scooters		—do—	71.8	413.9	(+) 42.0
43. Three Wheelers		—do—	17.5	43.5	(+) 20.0
44. Bicycles		—do—	3736.3	5892.5	(+) 9.5

VI. Misc. Manufacturing Industries (39)

45. Clocks		Th. Nos.	312.9	229.0	(—) 6.1
46. Wrist Watches		Mill. Nos.	4.6	5.5	(+) 3.6

Production and Utilisation of Natural Gas

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to pay greater attention to the production and utilisation of natural gas;

(b) if so, the target set in Seventh Plan for the production of natural gas;

(c) the programme proposed to be implemented for the utilisation of natural gas in the above Plan period; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised. The target for production of natural gas and details of the programmes for its utilisation would be firmed up only thereafter. However, it is proposed to utilise the gas for meeting the feedstock requirements of fertilizer & petrochemical plants—for extraction of LPG and for power generation.

Export of Crude Oil

90. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of crude oil exported during the last three years year-wise and the amount earned;

(b) the names of the countries to which it was exported;

(c) the agency through which the export is being made;

(d) whether there is a great demand of our products in foreign countries; and

(e) if so, the likely export of crude oil during the year 1985-86 both in terms and quantity and value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The quantity of crude oil exported and the foreign exchange earned during the last three years is given below:

Year	Qty.-'000 Tonnes	Value Rs./crores
1982-83	4552	1063.37
1983-84	5522	1231.10
1984-85	6478	1565.16

(b) It is difficult to specify the countries to which these go as the transactions are with international oil traders.

(c) IOC is the canalising agency for export of crude oil.

(d) Does not arise as our products are mainly for domestic consumption.

(e) It is estimated that the export of crude oil during 1985-86 may be about 0.5 M.T. valued at about Rs. 140 crores.

Legal Aid Camps organised in States

91. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether legal aid camps were organised in different states during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the aims and objects of organising these camps and how far these camps are successful;

(c) the number and places where such camps were organised in Orissa during the said period; and

(d) the number of persons benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According

to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, constituted by the Government Legal Aid Camps were organised in different States during years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) The main aims and objectives of organising Legal Aid Camps are :-

- (i) to create legal awareness among the people about their rights and benefits conferred upon them by social welfare laws and Governmental Schemes and measures;
- (ii) to provide legal advice and assistance to the period at the Legal Aid Camps and also ensure assistance to them in revenue and other matters; and
- (iii) to bring about settlement of disputes which have not gone to the courts because of poverty of the people involved.

The Lok Adalats are being held at Legal Aid Camps and even independently of such Camps in some States, such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, U.P. and Orissa.

(c) & (d). During 1983-84, 102 Camps were held and 3708 applications for legal aid were received. During 1984-85, 115 Camps were held and 2135 applications were received. The details are given in statement I & II attached.

STATEMENT I

THE PLACES WHERE THE LEGAL AID CAMPS WERE HELD BY DIFFERENT LEGAL AID COMMITTEES IN THE STATE OF ORISSA DURING THE YEAR 1983-84.

Sr. No.	Name of Committee	No. of Legal Aid Camps held (As given by the Board)	Places/dates (As given in the Progress Report received from the Board)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee, Athgarh.	1	i) Tigire/5.2.84. ii) Gopapur/2.3.84
2.	Bargarh Sdl, Legal Aid Committee.	4	i) Patherala/10.3.84 ii) Tulandi/11.3.84 iii) Bhukte/25.3.84

1	2	3	4
3.	Bhadrak Sdl. Legal Aid Committee.	1	—
4.	Bhanjanagar Sdl. Legal Aid Committee.	2	i) Buguda/27.11.83 ii) Aska/26.2.84 iii) Tarasing/11.3.84
5.	District Legal Aid Committee Bolangir.	2	i) Bolangir/26.12.83 ii) Chudapali/25.3.84
6.	Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee Bolangir	1	i) Gurundia/25.3.84
7.	Champua Sub-divisional Legal Aid Committee.	5	i) Raula/4.5.83 ii) Champua/26.11.83 iii) Nischintpur/5.2.84 iv) Tukudiha/26.2.84 v) Champakpur/25.3.84
8.	Sub-divisional Legal Aid Board/Committee Chatrapur	2	i) Polsara/(Purshotampur/15.2.84. ii) Rambha/26.2.84
9.	District Legal Aid Committee Cuttack.	1	i) Banki/28.1.84.
10.	Sub-divisional Legal Aid Committee Deogarh.	3	i) Tinkbir/8.1.84 ii) Konser/19.2.84 iii) Laimera/4.3.84
11.	Sub-divisional Legal Aid Committee Dharamgarh.	2	i) — —
12.	Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee Dhankanal.	6	i) Athamalik/12.4.83 ii) Talcher/7.5.83 iii) Sadangi/24.5.83 iv) Chandipada/9.12.83 v) Sadasivpur/17.12.83. vi) Bhubum/29.1.84
13.	Distt. Legal Aid Committee Ganjam.	4	i) Parlakhemudi/11.4.83 ii) Kodala/17.12.83 iii) Parlakhemundi/11.2.84 iv) Digpahandi/11.2.84
14.	Sub-divisional Legal Aid Committee Gunupur.	3	i) Padampur/30.11.84 ii) Gudari/26.2.84 iii) Bissam/19.3.84
15.	Sub-divisional Legal Aid Committee Jagatsingpur	1	i) Somnathat/25.2.84.
16.	Sub-divisional Legal L.A. Committee Jaipur.	1	i) Binjharpur/13.1.84
17.	Sub-dvl. Legal Aid Committee Jharsuguda.	3	i) Talapatia/21.8.83 ii) Lakhanpur/19.2.84

1	2	3	4
18.	Distt. Legal Aid Committee Kalahandi.	4	i) Dharamgarh/16.1.84 ii) Madanpur/Bampur/12.2.84
19.	Khurda Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee	2	i) Pubusaishi/20.11.83 ii) Bolgarh/18.12.83 iii) Kulupadaghat/25.3.84
20.	Karaput Distt. Legal Aid Committee.	1	i) Nandapur/9.12.83 ii) Kumuloput/17.3.84
21.	Koraput SDN. Legal Aid Committee	1	i) Padampur/30.11.83 ii) Nandpara/7.12.83 iii) Lakshmipur/19.3.84
22.	Kuchinda SDL. LEGAL AID Committee	5	i) Jamankira/19.2.84 ii) Kuntara/26.2.84 iii) Ardabhal/9.3.84 iv) Benkey/11.3.84 v) Jaisar/14.3.84
23.	Malkangiri Distt. Legal Aid Committee	2	i) Balimela/(Orkal)/11.12.83 ii) Kalimela/2.2.84 iii) Mithili/10.2.84 iv) Mithili/4.3.84
24.	Mayurbhanj Sub-divisional Legal Aid Committee.	1	i) Udala/3.2.84 ii) Keranjia/26.2.84
25.	Nawada Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	1	i) Sunapali/26.2.84 ii) Beltukri/19.2.84 iii) Bhela/5.2.84
26.	Distt. Legal Aid Committee Nayagarh.	2	i) Nuagan/10.12.83 ii) Rampur/7.1.84
27.	Nilgiri Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	1	i) Behrampur/7.1.84 ii) Mitrapur/4.2.84
28.	Nowarangpur Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	7	i) Balimela/11.12.83 ii) Deopali/4.12.83 iii) Kosanguda/27.1.84 iv) Kotinga/13.2.84 v) Padahangi/25.2.84
29.	Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee Panposh.	3	i) Birmitrapur/21.1.84
30.	Patnagarh Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee	5	i) Harishankar/10.12.83 ii) Patnagarh/26.12.83 iii) Belpada/14.1.84 iv) Mandal/14.1.84 v) Ghasiam/26.2.84
31.	Sub Divisional Legal Aid Committee Parlakhemundi.	3	i) Seranga/25.9.83 ii) Gumma/19.3.83 iii) Labanyagoda/6.11.83 iv) Gairang/4.2.84

1	2	3	4
32.	Distt. Legal Aid Committee Committee Phulbani.	4	— —
33.	Puri Distt. Legal Aid Committee.	1	i) Banpur/16.12.83 ii) Konark/11-12.2.84
34.	Rairakhol Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	2	i) Rairakohhol/28.1.84
35.	Raiyagoda Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	4	i) Kolnara/29.1.84 ii) Charmal/25.2.84 iii) K.S. Singpur/26.2.84 iv) Devagiri/1.3.84 v) Rayagoda/18.3.84 vi) Gumma/20.3.84
36.	Sambalpur Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	3	i) Nrusinghanaph/14.1.84 ii) Naktiduel/30.1.84 iii) Bheden/11.2.84
37.	Sonepur Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	3	i) Dhungaripali/19.2.84 ii) Binka/11.3.84 iii) Kulunda/30.3.84
38.	Sundergarh Distt. Legal Aid Committee.	2	i) Hemagiri/25.2.84 ii) Lephripara/25.2.84
39.	Titlagarh Sub-Divisional Legal Aid Committee.	3	i) Khandkelgoan/27.11.83 ii) Kholan/27.12.83 iii) Kursuda/26.2.84
40.	State Legal Aid & Advice Board.	2	i) Bhawanipatna/13.4.83 ii) Deogarh/3.12.83 iii) Kalahandi/13.4.83

STATEMENT II

DETAILS OF CAMPS HELD IN
ORISSA DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

Sub-Divisional Committees	Place of Camp	1	2
1.	2.	4. Athgarh	1. Mahakaldestea 2. Mahakaldestea 3. Kandarsi
1. Anandpur	1. Vidyadharpur 2. Rewal 3. Bankhidi 4. Tartars 5. Hataseskhal 6. Therubali	5. Bhanjnagar	1. Gangapur 2. Kulad 3. Badabarasing 4. Nuagam
2. Angul	1. Banarpal 2. Jagannathpur 3. Jarapada	6. Boudh	1. Palassqura 2. Ghantapada
3. Athamallik	1. Kisornagar	7. Bonai	1. Rajumunda 2. Gurunadi 3. Tandra 4. Dujing 5. Khuntagamkairs
		8. Champua	1. Guali

1	2	1	2
9. Chatrapur	1. Kabisuryanagar 2. Poltampur	25. Rayagada	1. Sulipadar 2. Jamidipeta 3. Tikri 4. Kasiptr 5. Hataseskhal 6. Therubali
10. Daugarh	1. Kalla 2. Remal 3. Danteripahal	26. Sonipur	1. Tarva 2. Menda 3. Kalapathar 4. Bankigirdi 5. Lachhipur
11. Gunupur	1. Jalabar 2. Patasing 3. Jagannathpur 4. Ramanguda 5. Hanumantpur	27. Tillagarh	1. Luthabandha 2. Sindhakala 3. Dhamudenga
12. Hiodol	1. Hatura	28. Talchar	1. Kankili 2. Harijanpada 3. Samal
13. Jagatsingpur	1. Nuagan 2. Raghunathpur	<i>District Legal Aid Committees</i>	
14. Kamakshyanagar	1. Raisinga 2. Tumusings	1. Bolangir	1. Kurulu
15. Karanjia	1. Angarpada 2. Sukuruli	2. Cuttack	1. Narasingpur 2. Kujang 3. Barampa 4. Jagpur
16. Kandrpada	1. Derabis 2. Rajkanika 3. Aul	3. Ganjam	1. Palur 2. K.T.N. pur 3. Goudagotha 4. Belgunta
17. Kuchinda	1. Kuturachuan 2. K. Tumunkira 3. Bamra	4. Kalahandi	1. Narla 2. Utkala 3. Kalampur
18. Khurda	1. Kunudi	5. Koraput	1. Balimeda 2. Malkangiri 3. Baipariguda 4. Kotpad 5. Naugan 6. Kaligam
19. Koraput	1. —	6. Maikangiri	1. Chitrakand
20. Nawapada	1. Sarabanga 2. Lakhama	7. Nayagarh	1. Chhamundia 2. Bahadajhola
21. Nawarangpur	1. Kaosagumuda 2. Bijapur 3. Raigarh 4. Towwhat 5. Sialaluti	8. Phulbani	1. Tileswar 2. Dhaya
22. Pal-Lahara	1. Chasagurujang		
23. Padampur	1. Mandasil 2. Panimora		
24. Parlakhamundi	1. Narayanpur 2. Kainpur 3. Ranipata 4. Gumma		

1	2
9. Puri Public	1. Nimapara 2. Pipli 3. Puri
Public Meetings	{ Brahmanagari Satpada 4. Sakhigopal
10. Sundergarh	1. Rajgangpur 2. Gangapur 3. Dadaralunda 4. Subdega
11. Keonjhar	1. Patna 2. Harichandanpur 3. Telkoi

[*Translation*]

Opening of new cooking gas Agency/Petrol Pump/Diesel Pump in Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

92. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a new cooking gas agency/petrol pump/diesel pump in the Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which applications for the same would be invited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). On the basis of periodical surveys for identifying locations for setting up economically viable distributorships for LPG, petrol/diesel, the Oil Industry draws up an annual Marketing Plan. While there is no proposal in the 1985-86 Marketing Plan for opening of a petrol/diesel outlet in Barabanki District, there is one for an LPG distributorship at Rudauli. The advertisement for inviting applications for this distributorship is expected to issue in August/September, 1985.

Production of telephone equipment by Indian Telephone Industries

93. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the various types of telephone lines in respect of which equipment has been produced by the Indian Telephone Industries during 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) whether the production is below the target; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Strowger and Crossbar Switching equipment are the two types of main exchange equipments manufactured by Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I) for connecting telephone lines during 1983-84 and 1984-85.

(b) and (c). The production of strowger equipment in 1983-84 and 1984-85 has been near the targets. Production of Crossbar equipment in Bangalore unit of Indian Telephone Industries in 1983-84 and 1984-85 has been very near the targets. However, there has been a shortfall in production in the Crossbar Division of Rae Bareilly unit of I.T.I. during the above two years. This has been due to receipt of components and material for the project from the collaborator in a damaged condition, for which replacement supplies could not be obtained. In addition there were delay in in-house manufacturing programmes and failure on the part of indigenous suppliers.

Introduction of counter postal service in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh

94. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(b) whether Government are considering appointment of extra-departmental distribution agents and making provision of counter postal service in villages during the annual plan of 1985-86;

(b) if so, the number of villages in the Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh where Counter Postal Service has been introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Targets for 1985-86 for different postal Circles for appointment of E.D.D.As. and Counter Service Facility have not yet been finalised due to operation of the economy orders banning creation of new posts.

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

[English]

Demand to free delicensed drugs from price control

95. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by the Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association to Government to free the one hundred delicensed drugs from price control; and

(b) if so, the details regarding these drugs, alongwith the arguments placed and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). Government had delicensed for non-FERA and non-MRTP Companies bulk drugs/intermediates in March, 1985 and 82 bulk drugs and related formulations in June, 1985. The Indian Drug Manufacturers Association had requested that a more pragmatic approach should be adopted for increasing the production of delicensed bulk drugs by freeing them from the rigours of price control. The Association was of the view that price decorerol would result in free competition in the market and would

thereby keep the prices under check and also ensure availability. Government would take a decision on the changes/modification needed in the Drug Policy keeping in view all the relevant factors and various view points.

Target for telephone connections in the country

96. SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for telephone connections in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise achievement made during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether it is a fact that the target fixed could not be achieved, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any target has been fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The information is given in the statement attached.

(c) Targets to the tune of 71% have been achieved.

(d) The allocation of funds has not been finalised so far for the 7th Plan period. The targets will be fixed when the final allocation in the plan is known. However, annual target of 2 lakh lines to be provided during 1985-86 has been fixed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Telecom. Circle; serving State, including Telephone Districts.	6th Five Year Plan period	
		Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh. (Including Hyderabad, Vijaywada Telephone Districts)	87,700	70,449
2.	Bihar. (Including Patna Telephone District).	28,510	12,134

1	2	3	4
3.	<i>Gujarat.</i> (Including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot and Surat Telephone Districts. Also serving Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Salvasa.)	86,070	72,709
4.	<i>Jammu & Kashmir.</i> ...	13,310	4,764
5.	<i>Karnataka.</i> (Including Bangalore Telephone District). ...	61,650	62,853
6.	<i>Kerala.</i> (Including Calicut, Ernakulam, Trivandrum Telephone Districts. Also serving Mahe & Lakshadweep).	44,110	44,253
7.	<i>Madhya Pradesh.</i> (Including Indore Telephone District).	48,710	25,774
8.	<i>Maharashtra.</i> (Including Bombay, Nagpur and Pune Telephone Districts. Also serving Goa.)	317,010	2,16,060
9.	<i>North East.</i> (Covering Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and including Gauhati Telephone Districts.)	28,770	9,445
10.	<i>North West.</i> (Covering Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh. Including Amritsar, Chandigarh Jullundur and Ludhiana Telephone Districts).	67,740	56,915
11.	<i>Orissa.</i> ...	23,680	10,635
12.	<i>Rajasthan.</i> (Including Jaipur Telephone District). ...	52,880	31,384
13.	<i>Tamil Nadu.</i> (Including Coimbatore, Madras & Madurai Telephone Districts). Also serving Pondicherry.	80,650	79,848
14.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i> (Including Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi Telephone Districts). ...	65,740	46,982

1	2	3	4
15.	<i>West Bengal.</i> (Including Calcutta Telephone Districts), ...	90,210	38,702
16.	<i>Delhi.</i> (Delhi Telephone District). Delhi Union Territory.	1,40,540	1,00,906
GRAND TOTAL :		12,37,280	8,83,813

Targets fixed in regard to Fertilizers during Sixth Five Year Plan

97. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production targets fixed by Government during Sixth Five Year Plan in regard to fertilizers; and

(b) how far we have succeeded in achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan had envisaged a production level of 42 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 14 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 by the end of the Plan i.e. 1984-85.

(b) The actual production of fertilizers during the year 1984-85 was 39.17 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 12.64 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

Setting up of telephone advisory committee for Patna

98. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Telephone Advisory Committee for the Patna telephone district and if so, when and the details of the functions of the Committee; and

(b) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in the constitution of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Telephone Advisory Committee for Patna Telephone District has been reconstituted on 19.7.85 for two years. The details of functions of the Committee are given in the Statement attached.

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

STATEMENT

Functions of Telephone Advisory Committee

1. Bringing the telephone using public and the Department of Telecommunications into closer relationship.
2. Giving the public confidence their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.
3. Advising the Department on the improvement of local and trunk services.
4. Giving publicity to the actions being taken by the Department for improving and developing the telephone service.
5. Assisting the Department in handling the present shortages in telephone equipment and lines by invoking co-operation and patience from public.
6. Assisting the Department in deciding out-of-turn connections as provided under the rules on a fair and equitable basis by joint assessment of the comparative merits of various applicants in the waiting list under the OYT and Non-OYT Special category.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in the Country

99. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI K. MOHAN DAS :

Will the Minister COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places/cities where electronic exchanges have started functioning during the last two years, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the names of those places where electronic exchanges are to start functioning in the year 1985-86, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any perspective plan to cover all the States within the Seventh Five Year Plan by these exchanges and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA (a) Electronic local telephone exchanges have started functioning at following places during the last two years (i.e. 1983-84 and 1984-85);

State	Places/Cities
1. Maharashtra	Bombay, Mehunbari, Pimpalgaon Chahardi, Khedgaon, Bahadarpur, Kurhe.
2. Tamil Nadu	Madras, Mallanginar, Kakkivadampath.
3. West Bengal	Calcutta.
4. Delhi (U.T.)	Delhi
5. Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
6. Gujarat	Ganhidham, Veraval.
7. Assam	Dibrugarh
8. Haryana	Sirsa
9. U.P.	Ujhhani, Almora
10. Kerala	Chumda Kuzhy, Paruppara

11. Rajasthan

Badhul, Rampur, Bidiyal Lalam, Lamba Narsingh, Bichoon, Bhandrej, Kharchawa, Mojmebad, Sainthal, Khacharia, Karansar, Bariyal Kalan, Karwa, Lunwa.

(b) Electronic local telephone exchanges are likely to start functioning at following places during 1985-86.

State	Places/Cities
1. Maharashtra	Bombay
2. Tamilnadu	Madras, Karur
3. West Bengal	Calcutta
4. Delhi (UT)	Delhi
5. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
6. Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Porbander, Mehsana
7. Assam	Tinasukhia, Jorhat
8. Haryana	Gurgaon
9. Punjab	Pathankot, , Khanna
10. Rajasthan	Sriganganagar, Beawar, Palimarwar, Alwar
11. U.P.	Kanpur
12. Manipur	Imphal
13. Bihar	Gaya
14. J & K	Srinagar
15. Karnataka	Gulbarga
16. Kerala	Chingenacherri

In addition, some small 9 line electronic exchanges are likely to be commissioned in 1985-86 in some of the states.

(c) No, Sir

Performance Guarantees for Thal-Vaishet Plant by Danish firm, Haldor Topse

100. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haldor Topse, a Danish multinational fertilizer consultancy firm, refused to give performance guarantees for Thal-Vaishet Plant in case the public sector organisation-(PDIL's (Projects and Development India Limited) catalysts were used in the plant;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the PDIL as an independent competitor in the field of catalysts has captured the Indian market; and

(c) whether the refusal of Haldor Tops indicates any particular motive of the multinational company ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (c). In terms of the agreement between M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) and M/s Haldor Topsoe for consultancy and related services for the Ammonia Plant of the Thal-Vaishet Fertilizer Project, the performance guarantees are subject to the Ammonia Plant being loaded with the catalysts of consultants' make or those approved by the consultants. M/s Haldor Topsoe did not approve use of the catalysts manufactured by M/s PDIL. However, after negotiations, Haldor Topsoe agreed to give Performance guarantees to the second stream of ammonia plant in which most of the catalyst were from PDIL subject to satisfactory performance of the PDIL catalyst.

(b) The market share of PDIL's catalysts has increased over the years.

Vacancies of Judges and disposal of pending cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

101. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) the steps being taken to fill up the vacant posts of Judges in Supreme Court and several High Courts to help disposal of pending cases as early as possible;

(b) how many posts of Judges are lying vacant for over a year, Statewise and the steps proposed to fill them;

(c) the other steps proposed for speedy disposal of large number of long pending cases before Supreme Court and High Courts; and

(d) whether the strength of High Court Judges has also been raised ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) and (b). The matter regarding filling up the vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the constitutional authorities concerned.

A statement I showing the number of posts of Judges of High Courts lying vacant for over a year is enclosed.

(c) Steps taken to reduce pendency are given in the attached statement-II. The Government continues to address itself to the problem of pendency.

(d) The Judge strength of High Courts has been raised from time to time. Further increase is also engaging the attention of the Government.

STATEMENT

Sr. No.	High Court.	No. of posts of Judges vacant for over a year.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Bombay	5
3.	Gujarat	2
4.	Kerala	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Madras	6
7.	Punjab & Haryana	5

STATEMENT II

Steps taken from time to time to reduce Pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in Supreme Court and 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.
3. Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.
4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 424 on 1st July, 1985.
5. The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.
6. Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :
 - i) Priority is given to certain matters;
 - ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;
 - iii) Writ Petitions with identical quotations are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;
 - iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;
- v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite sometime the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.
7. Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases ;
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.
 - (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
 - (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
 - (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.
8. 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 years old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.
9. 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 Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.
10. 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 time and in particular to secure :

- i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of case 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 simply 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.

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

Shortage of Diesel in Nagpur, Maharashtra

102. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is shortage of diesel in District Nagpur, Maharashtra and the consumers are facing much inconvenience in getting diesel;

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with the oil companies;

(c) if so, the reasons for this short supply; and

(d) the steps Government have taken/proposed to take to meet the shortage of diesel in Nagpur Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM: (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) (a) Some sporadic shortage of diesel in Nagpur District of Maharashtra had been reported during June, 1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The shortage occurred because of delay in replenishment of stocks in depots as a result of disruptions in rail movements ex-Bombay due to heavy rains and derailment.

(d) Oil companies were advised to meet the requirements by moving product to the extent possible by road from Bombay and Koyali. As a result of this measure as also of improvement in rail loadings, the position has improved. The Oil Companies are drawing up plans to top-up the depots at Nagpur and other up-country locations during the lean period.

Raising capacity of Cement plants under C.C.I.

103. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Cement Corporation of India to raise the capacity of its existing plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the cement requirement in the country will be met ?

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

(b) Details of the existing plants of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. with existing installed capacity, increase approved by introduction of pre-calculator, expansion applied for and the present position of the expansion proposals are given below :

S.No.	Location of the existing plant	Existing installed capacity	Increase approved by introduction of pre-calculator	Expansion proposed	Present Position
(In lakh tonnes per annum)					
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nayagaon Plant (M.P.)	4.00	1st stage 1.00	10.00	Expansion approved by Govt.
2.	Yerraguntla Plant (A.P.)	4.00	1.00	10.00	-do-
3.	Akaltara Plant (M.P.)	4.00	1st stage 1.00		
4.	Mandhar Plant (M.P.)	3.80	—	2.20	Expansion yet to be approved by Govt.
5.	Kurkunta Plant (Karnataka)	2.00	—	6.70	-do-
6.	Bokajan Plant (Assam)	2.00	—	2.00	-do-
7.	Rajban Plant (HP)	2.00	—	2.00	-do-
8.	Adilabad Plant (A.P.)	4.00	—	2.50	-do-

(c) The production from the proposed expansions of the existing plants of the Corporation will, to that extent meet the demand for cement.

Supply of battery of SA-27 Missiles by China to Pakistan

104. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether China has supplied a battery of SA-27 missiles to Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, whether such sort of batteries were supplied to Pakistan earlier; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Indian Government to this deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Government have seen some media reports to this effect but have not confirmed infor-

mation about the supply of such missiles by China to Pakistan either recently or in the past.

(c) Government keep a close watch on all developments having a bearing on our security with a view to taking appropriate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Shortage of Anti-TB drugs

105. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of Rifampicin, a vital anti-T.B. drug and as a result the prices of this drug have shot up by 50 to 60 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government have taken up the matter with the companies manufacturing anti-T.B. drugs; and

(c) when the shortage of the anti-T.B. drugs in the country will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PANIL): (a) to (c). This Ministry monitors the market availability of essential and life saving medicines based on the reports received from the State Drug Controllers, Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and public complaints.

No shortage of Rifampicin formulations has been reported.

Import of Rifampicin bulk drug is permitted under Open General Licence under the Import & Export Policy for 1985-88 and the manufacturers of Rifampicin formulations continue to import this bulk drug after following the procedure laid down under the aforesaid policy.

Delicensing of some essential and mass consumption bulk drugs

106. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have delicensed some essential and mass consumption bulk drugs;

(b) if so, the name and the number of such essential drugs;

(c) the reasons why those drugs have been delicensed; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). With a view to simplify licensing procedures for non-FERA non-MRTP companies and to improve the environment for growth, investment and production of essential/mass consumption bulk drugs and formulations, 12 bulk drugs/drug intermediates were delicensed in March, 1985 and bulk drugs and related formulations in June, 1985. Details are given in the statement attached,

STATEMENT

BULK DRUGS/DRUG INTERMEDIATES DELICENSED IN MARCH, 1985

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bulk Drug/drug intermediates</i>
1.	Rifampicin
2.	Dapsone
3.	Glofazimine
4.	Primaquin
5.	EMME (Ethoxy Methylene Malonic Ester)
6.	Novaldiamine
7.	Insulin
8.	Anti-Cancer Drugs
9.	Vitamin B6
10.	Norgestral
11.	Piperazine
12.	New bulk drugs developed through indigenous research

BULK DRUGS/DRUG INTERMEDIATES DELICENSED IN JUNE 1985

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bulk Drug/drug intermediates</i>
1.	Aspirin
2.	Digoxin
3.	Hydrochlorothiazide
4.	Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide
5.	Thiacetazone
6.	Tolbutamide
7.	Pas Acid)
8.	Pas Sodium)
9.	Calcium B. Pas)
10.	Calcium Pas)
11.	Chloramphenicol
12.	Chloroquine
13.	Amodiaquine
14.	Diethyl Carbamazine Citrate
15.	Frusamide

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|--|
| 16. | Glyceryl Trinitrate | 53. | Cetrimide |
| 17. | Phthalyl Sulphathiazole | 54. | Parachloro Metaxyleneol |
| 18. | Prednisolone | 55. | Promethazine |
| 19. | Ether Anaesthetic | 56. | Dexamethasone |
| 20. | Halothane | 57. | Ethinyl Oestradiol |
| 21. | Thiopental | 58. | Norethisterone |
| 22. | Lidocaine | 59. | Glybenclamide |
| 23. | Procaine | 60. | Chlorpropamide |
| 24. | Nitrous Oxide | 61. | Neostigmine |
| 25. | Ibuprofen | 62. | Suxamethonium (Succinyl
Choline Chloride) |
| 26. | Chlorpheniramine | 63. | Ergometrine/Methyl ergometrine |
| 27. | Epinphrine | 64. | Oxytocin |
| 28. | Mebendazole | 65. | Amitriptyline |
| 29. | Bephenius Hydroxy Naphthcate | 66. | Imipramine |
| 30. | Metronidazole | 67. | Triluoperazine |
| 31. | Ampicillin | 68. | Aminophylline/Theophylline |
| 32. | Sulphamethoxazole | 69. | Salbutamol |
| 33. | Trimethoprim | 70. | Ephedrine |
| 34. | Erythromycin | 71. | Vitamin A |
| 35. | Ethambutol | 72. | Vitamin D |
| 36. | Pyrazinamide | 73. | Vitamin C |
| 37. | Crieocofulvin | 74. | Pantothanates |
| 38. | Hydroxy Cobalamine/Cyanoco-
balamine | 75. | Ferrous Salts |
| 39. | Dextran | 76. | Chlorpromazines |
| 40. | Isoserbide Dinitrate | 77. | Hydroxyelline Theophylline |
| 41. | Propranolol | 78. | Doxycycline |
| 42. | Verapamil | 79. | Diazepam |
| 43. | Hydrallazine | 80. | Cephalexin |
| 44. | Methyl Dopa | 81. | Cephradine |
| 45. | Neomycin | 82. | Cephaloridine |
| 46. | Bacitracin | | |
| 47. | Betamethasone | | |
| 48. | Benzyl Benzoate | | |
| 49. | Sulphacetamide | | |
| 50. | Pilocarpine | | |
| 51. | Homatropine | | |
| 52. | Chlorhexidine | | |
- Financial outlays and Physical targets
in oil sector in seventh plan**
107. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Petroleum sector is being accorded lower priority in the Seventh Plan than it was given in the Sixth Plan;

(b) the financial outlays and physical targets in the oil sector in Seventh Plan;

(c) the amount estimated by his Ministry for implementing its ambitious programme proposed to be implemented in Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details of the programmes proposed to be implemented in the above Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan is still to be approved by Government and the National Development Council.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply as at (a) above.

(c) For the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Petroleum projected an outlay of about Rs. 34078 crores.

(d) The details of the schemes are not yet finalised in view of (a) above.

Indigenisation of Ancillary Sector

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

(a) whether there is a need for the rapid indigenisation of the ancillary sector;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove the stagnation and for the indigenisation of the ancillary sector; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Government to insist on indigenisation of imported components and materials required in various engineering assembly oriented projects where there is scope for ancillarisation. In such projects,

gradual induction of indigenous components and materials for use in the end products is effected through a phased production programme approved for individual industries. As a result, of this procedure, phasing out of imported content, in various products and their replacement by indigenous ones is carried out under a time-bound programme. The time frame under which such indigenisation has to be completed, however, depends upon the technology involved in manufacture of specific products. This would, therefore, vary from product to product, and details are worked out accordingly.

Holding of elections in Punjab and Assam

109. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to hold Lok Sabha and Assembly elections in Punjab and Lok Sabha elections in Assam; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE: (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): (a) and (b). The Election Commission has informed that the question of holding of elections in Assam can be considered by it only after completion of the process of intensive revision of electoral rolls in the State which is presently in progress.

As regards Punjab, it may be stated that the Government have taken a number of steps to normalise the situation in that State. The Election Commission has written to the State Government drawing attention to the present constitutional position under which elections have to be held and new Ministry sworn in before 5th October, 1985 and acquiring whether the law and order situation in the State is conducive to the holding of peaceful and orderly elections to both to Assembly and the Lok Sabha. The Commission has also taken up the matter with the Central Government enquiring about the measures being contemplated and having a bearing on the holding of elections. This matter is under examination.

Losses in HMT Factory in U.P.

110. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that since its installation, the HMT factory in Uttar Pradesh, is running into loss;

(b) if so, the details of the losses since inception;

(c) the main reasons for these losses; and

(d) the remedial steps contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The HMT Watch factory at Ranibagh is a new plant where production commenced as scheduled only around March, 1985. It is scheduled to reach break-even level by 1987-88.

Election Commission's Recommendations re- Imposing of Penalty for Booth Capturing

111. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendations have been made by the Election Commission for imposing penalty on the candidate/party who attempts or has captured the booth by force at the time of polling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached detailing the proposals made by the Election Commission to prevent booth capturing.

(c) The proposals made by the Commission are under consideration.

STATEMENT**STEPS TO PREVENT BOOTH CAPTURING**

- (i) If it is established after an enquiry by the Commission that booths have been captured even in a few polling stations, the Commission should have the power to declare the election in the entire constituency as void and to order fresh poll in the entire constituency.
- (ii) Candidates found responsible directly or indirectly for booth capturing should be disqualified from contesting election for the next six years. Commission should have powers to disqualify such persons without reference to any Court so that expeditious action can be taken and the guilty candidates disqualified even before the elections are completed.
- (iii) Booth capturing should be made a cognizable offence and drastic penalty must be meted out to the candidates and their agents who indulge in or abet in the Commission of such an offence.
- (iv) In case any complaint as regards booth capturing is received, such allegations should be immediately enquired into by the Commission through such agency as it considers appropriate and if the complaint is found established, the polling in the entire constituency should be declared void and fresh poll ordered. The candidates and their agents guilty of the offence should be punished severely. Pending inquiry, the counting and the declaration of the result should be withheld.
- (v) If it is found that the Returning Officer, Presiding Officer or such other officers connected with the conduct of poll have abetted in the crime, the Commission should have powers to initiate prosecution against such delinquent officers.

- (vi) Candidates with a proven record of crimes involving force and violence like decoity etc. should be disqualified from contesting elections and the law may be suitably amended. However, such amendments also will require prior consultation with political parties so that those provisions may not be misused.

Setting up of an Aromatic Complex at Cochin

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

- (a) whether there was a proposal to set up an aromatic complex at Cochin;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no final decision has so far been taken about the size of the complex to be set up;
- (c) if so, when is it likely to be taken;
- (d) whether the present proposal is to extract only benzene;
- (e) whether extraction of other materials like toluene and xylenes will also be undertaken at this complex; and
- (f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (f). Approval has been accorded to M/s. Cochin Refineries Limited for installation of an Aromatics Plant with facilities for production of 87,200 tonnes per annum of benzene at Cochin. At present, there is no proposal to manufacture toluene and/or xylenes at Cochin.

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Kerala

113. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to set up an ordnance factory in Kerala; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b).

There is no proposal at present to establish an ordnance factory in Kerala.

Establishment of Extension Wing of National Institute of Design in Kerala

114. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Kerala have requested his Ministry to establish an extension wing of the National Institute of Design in Kerala; and
- (b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

BHEL Unit in Kerala

115. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has any unit in Kerala;
- (b) if not, whether there is any proposal to set up Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. units to manufacture transformers, switch gears etc. in Kerala; and
- (c) if so the details thereof?

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

- (c). Does not arise.

Shortage of life Saving Drugs for Kidney Patients

116. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of life saving drug

for kidney patients and the high prices at which the drug is available in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). This Ministry monitors the market availability of essential and life saving drugs, based on the reports received from the State Drug Controllers, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and Public Complaints. Though some reports of localised shortage of Imuran tablets, the drug of choice of Kidney patients, produced by M/s. Wellcome Foundation, U.K. have been received, the authorised stockists of Imuran tablets have reported sufficient stocks with them. They are being advised to rush stocks to the reported areas of shortages.

Efforts are being made to get these tablets imported through the agency of Super Bazar, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

Waiting Lists for new Telephone Connections in Major Cities

117. SHRI MOHD, MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the waiting lists for telephone connection in major cities of the country since 1982;

(b) whether Government propose to provide telephone connections to all the persons on the waiting lists during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, how and the outlines of the action programme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The number of persons in the waiting list for telephone connections in major cities of the country since April, 1982 is given in the attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The waiting list as on 1.4.85 in these cities is proposed to be cleared progressively during the 7th Plan, subject to availability of adequate resources.

(c) Action is being taken to expand the existing telephone exchanges wherever feasible and to open new exchanges in order to clear the existing waiting lists. Action is also being taken to augment the production capacity of the switching equipments. Everything, however, will depend on the extent of funds made available to the Department in the 7th Plan.

(d) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sr. No	City	Waiting list on			
		1.4.82	1.4.83	1.4.84	1.4.85
1.	Bombay	1,52,904	1,57,019	1,63,841	1,66,153
2.	Calcutta	26,992	27,058	29,615	25,550
3.	Delhi	89,762	1,08,065	1,11,873	1,31,862
4.	Madras	21,000	27,451	33,570	33,242
5.	Ahmedabad	20,546	24,376	28,076	27,473
6.	Bangalore	10,046	12,803	18,786	20,759
7.	Hyderabad	15,488	21,579	28,575	31,661
8.	Kanpur	5,118	4,194	5,013	7,343

9. Pune	10,326	12,264	16,656	18,968
10. Chandigarh	7,018	4,838	6,374	8,973
11. Jaipur	8,956	6,071	7,811	8,283
12. Lucknow	2,219	2,581	1,598	1,579
13. Patna	2,060	1,922	2,824	3,211
14. Trivandrum	2,784	3,258	4,646	3,931

Induction of Mirage-2000 Fighters Planes in I A F.

118. SHRI R M. BHOYE:
PROF. K.K. TEWARY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first instalment of the latest model of Mirage 2000 received from France recently has been added to the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details regarding their capacity and use indicating the expenditure likely to be incurred thereof;

(c) when the rest of the contracted number will be delivered; and

(d) whether fighter aircrafts from other sources, say Mig-29s, are also in the pipeline?

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

(b) and (c). The Mirage 2000 is a contemporary multi-role aircraft capable of use in both air-defence and strike roles. It would not be in public interest to further information in disclose this regard.

(d) The question of obtaining high technology aircraft from other sources is under examination.

[English]

Encouragement to Small Scale Garment Producers

119. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given encouragement for producing more garments to the small scale units registered with the Industrial Department in the State;

(b) if so, the number of such small scale units producing ready-made garments in the State of Orissa; and

(c) the total estimated employment in the industrial field in the State of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Govt. have given all possible encouragement for producing more garments by the small Scale units. For this purpose, the item "readymade garments" has been reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector.

(b) and (c). As reported by the Government of Orissa in September, 84, there were 12 readymade garment factories employing 291 persons. Figures about total employment in the industrial field in Orissa are not available.

Capacity Utilisation of Garden Reach Shipyard Workshop for Manufacture of rigs and Platforms for oil Drilling

120. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the garden Reach Shipyard Workshop has necessary capacity and expertise for the manufacture of rigs and platforms for oil drillings;

(b) if so, whether the said capacity is being properly utilized by the ONGC; and

(c) if so, the details of the said utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE : (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Incorporation of Code of Conduct for Political parties in the Representation of the People Act

121. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has proposed to Government to incorporate in the Representation of the People Act some of the provisions of the model code of conduct for political parties and candidates;

(b) the items on which the Commission wants legislation;

(c) when the said communication was received by Government from the Commission;

(d) Government's thinking on these matters; and

(e) the details of legislation proposals initiated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached indicating the proposals made by the Election Commission.

(c) Similar proposal were included by the Election Commission in the package of proposals sent in September, 1982. The Commission has reiterated these proposal in its letter dated 1-5-1985.

(d) and (e). The proposals are under consideration. After initial processing within the Government it is proposed to consult political parties before final decisions are taken.

STATEMENT

(i) (a) Ministers shall not combine their official visit with the electioneering work and shall not also make use of official machinery or personnel during electioneering work,

(b) Govt. vehicles, machinery and personnel shall not be used for furtherance of the interest of the party in power.

(ii) Public places such as maidans, etc. shall not be monopolised by ruling party for holding election meetings. Other parties and candidates shall be allowed the use of such places on the same terms and conditions on which they are used by the party in power.

(iii) Rest Houses, dak bungalows or other Government accommodation shall be allowed to be used by other parties or candidates in a fair manner;

(iv) Issue of advertisements at the cost of the public exchequer in news papers and other media during the election period regarding their achievement with a view to furthering the prospects of the party in power shall be scrupulously avoided;

(v) Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary fund from the time elections are announced by the Commission; and

(vi) From the time the elections are announced by the Commission, Ministers and other authorities shall not make any promise to the electorate of construction of roads, provision of drinking water facilities, etc. which may have the effect of influencing the voters in favour of the party in power.

Delicensing of Drugs

122. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across the reports appearing in the Indian Express dated the 26th June, 1985 relating to delicensing of drugs;

(b) whether Government have complete data on the production potential of the small scale units in the drug industry; and

(c) if not, on what basis Government deny that their recent decision of delicensing will not hit small scale units?

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

(b) As there are thousands of small scale drug manufacturing units and as they are not required to obtain industrial approvals under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, it is difficult to have complete data on their production potential.

(c) As the scheme of delicensing is intended to simplify licensing procedure for non-FERA and non-MRTP companies in respect of articles not reserved for small scale sector, it does not affect the small scale sector.

Production of Bulk Drugs by small scale units

123. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the bulk drugs manufactured by the small scale units;

(b) their capacity and production year-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether these capacities are taken into account while issuing letter of intent; and

(d) if so, in which cases during the last three years the capacities were taken into consideration; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b). My Ministry monitors the production of 87 bulk drugs in the organised sector. Efforts are being made to extend the coverage to small scale units. As there are thousands of small scale drug units and they are exempted from obtaining industrial approvals under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, it is difficult to have a precise idea of the capacities in the small scale sector. Depen-

ding on merits, items are reserved for small scale sector from time to time.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Telecommunication and Postal Facilities in Tribal and Backward Districts of Orissa

124. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by his Ministry to Orissa State during Sixth Plan for the development of telecommunication and Postal Services and the achievements made by the General Manager, Telephones and Post Master General Circle thereof;

(b) the schemes and programmes prepared by the General Manager Telephones and Post Master General Circle and submitted to his Ministry for Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the steps taken by his Ministry to increase the Telecommunication and postal facilities to tribal and backward districts of Orissa during Sixth Plan out of the Sixth Plan allocations and schemes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) *Telecom* The Orissa Circle was provided Rs. 20.41 crores during the 6th plan period to execute the capital works. The Telecom Circle opened 4 DTOs, 380 LDPTs and 101 new MAX III exchanges, automatised 5 manual exchanges, achieved increase in local switching capacity by 12,625 line and provided 10,656 direct exchange line during the 6th plan period.

(b) The Orissa Telecom Circle has proposed to instal 31,600 lines of local switching equipment and 250 lines of telex equipment during the 7th plan period. 4000 lines of Digital TAX equipment at Cuttack has also been planned. It is also proposed to provide 2250 Long Distance Public Telephones and 2287 telegraph offices in this plan. The Circles has made proposal for 75 Kms of ducting for protecting the external plant.

These targets from part of this Ministry 7th plan proposals envisaging an outlay of Rs. 13000 crores. The proposals are under discussions. Preliminary indications are that resources to this extent may not be available and plan may have to be scaled down significantly.

(c) During the 6th Five Year Plan the following telecommunications facilities were provided in the Tribal and Backward areas of the State (i) 296 long distance Public Telephones 54, new MAX III exchange and 1 DTO were opened (ii) 3 manual exchanges were converted into automatic exchanges, (iii) Local switching capacity of exchanges increased by 6765 lines, to provide 5656 direct exchange lines.

Postal

(a) Rs. 62 lakhs were provided for expansion of Postal Services in Orissa State for the Sixth Plan. The achievements of the plan schemes during the Sixth Plan were as under:

(i) Post Offices opened	—	377
(ii) EDDAs appointed for improvement of village delivery	—	570
(iii) Letter Boxes Planted	—	797
(iv) Counter Service provided to villages	—	486

(b) Seventh Five Year Plan for the Postal Department is yet to be finalized. Targets for Postal development are set after approval by Planning Commission of the Annual Plans from year to year. During 1985-86, it is proposed to open 92 Post Offices including 52 in tribal and backward areas subject to lifting of economy orders banning creation of new posts.

(c) Expansions made in the Postal Sector out of the allocation and schemes of the Sixth Plan in tribal and backward areas of Orissa are as under:

(i) Post Offices opened	—258
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(ii) EDDAs appointed for improvement of village delivery	—354
(iii) Letter Boxes Planted	—396
(iv) Counter service provided to villages	—197

Long Distance Public Telephone and Public call Offices in Koraput District of Orissa

125. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places to be provided with LDPT and PCO during the year 1985-86 in Koraput district of Orissa by the Telecommunication Circle;

(b) the progress made to connect Rayagada with Gunupur sub-divisional Headquarters by direct lines;

(c) the reasons for not providing LDPT AND PCO at the places of importance such as Block Headquarters, irrigation projects, etc. and the remedial measures taken therefor; and

(d) the schemes approved for different developmental aspects of that district which are in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Fifteen places are planned to be provided with Long Distance Public Telephones in Koraput district. The names of places are given below:-

1. Hatibada	2. Padwa
3. Ramnaguda	4. Bandhugaon
5. Jagannathpur	6. Katiki
7. Umeri	8. Kumuliput
9. Almanda	10. Guneipada
11. Ghonar	12. Durgi
13. Sasahandi	14. Churahandi
15. Santoshpur.	

(b) The estimate to connect Gunupur to Koraput via Rayagada has been sanctioned. The work is to be commenced during the current financial year depending upon the availability of line stores.

(c) Out of 40 Block Headquarters 6 are yet to be provided with telecom facilities, radio systems have been planned for these. Important irrigation projects such as Indravati and Upper Kolab have been provided with telecom facilities. Telecom facility to such other projects are being provided progressively.

(d) Schemes for different developmental aspects of Koraput district are given below:-

- I. Schemes for replacement of present manual exchanges by Automatic telephone Exchanges at Jeypore(K), Koraput and Rayagada (K) with provision of National Subscriber Dialling have been approved.
- II. MARR Systems with bases at (1) Koraput, (2) Malkangiri and (3) Novrangpur and Telex at Damanjodi are proposed.
- III. Microwave system between Jeypore-Koraput-Vishakhapatnam is under installation.

Investigation by MRTP Commission in Unfair Trade Practices

126. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem "Probe into unfair lottery game" appearing in the Hindustan Times on 21st June, 1985;

(b) whether the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTP) has started investigations in connection with a wide range of unfair trade practices like organising lottery, contests and games of chance by many of the companies in the country; and

(c) if so, the full details of the companies against whom MRTP Commission started investigations ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement containing the requisite details is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No.LT —1136/85].

Price of manual Typewriters

127. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industries presently manufacturing manual typewriters in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that the manufacturers of these typewriters have increased the prices of their products substantially;

(c) whether Government have any price control on these industries; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what further steps Government propose to take against the manufacturers of typewriters to bring down the prices of their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The following companies are engaged in the manufacture of manual typewriters:

1. M/s. Remington Rand of India Limited, Calcutta
2. M/s. Rayala Corporation Pvt. Ltd., Madras
3. M/s. Facit Asia Limited, Madras
4. M/s. Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
5. M/s. Business Machines India Ltd., Secunderabad

(b) to (d). There is no control on the prices of the typewriters manufactured

in the country. However, production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country. Government have not received any complaints regarding abnormal increase in the price of manual type-writers in the recent past.

Delicensing of bulk drugs and Intermediates and their Formulations

128. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI DHARAM SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

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

(a) whether the Indian Small Scale Manufacturers Association has urged the Government to stay the implementation of its decision to delicense 94 bulk drugs, intermediates and their formulations;

(b) whether Government have considered their representation and taken any decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) My Ministry has seen Press Reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). The scheme of delicensing, has so far extended to bulk drugs and formulations, is intended to simplify licensing procedures for non-FERA and non-MRTP companies in respect of articles not reserved for small scale sector and is designed to give a fillip to growth, investment and production of essential mass consumption bulk drugs and formulations.

Vacancies of judges in Madras High Court

129. SHRI P. R. KUMARMANGALAM
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in filling up the vacancies in the High Court of Judicature at Madras;

(b) whether any proposals have reached his Ministry in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken to speed up matters, especially in view of the mounting arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE: (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (c). Some proposals for filling in the vacancies in Madras High Court have been received. The matter is engaging the earnest attention of the Government of India in consultation with the Constitutional authorities concerned who have been frequently reminded.

Public sector units incurring losses due to lack of functional autonomy

130. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector units which fall under his Ministry are incurring losses due to lack of functional autonomy in these units; and

(b) whether the concept of functional autonomy is being strictly implemented by his Ministry in public/joint sector units which fall administratively under his Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHANMAD KHAN) : (a) Some of the Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry & Company Affairs are making losses due to various reasons such as unremunerative prices, outdated technology, power constraints, marketing constraints etc., but not due to lack of functional autonomy.

(b) This Ministry is implementing the concept of functional autonomy in the case of public sector undertakings under its administrative control.

[Translation]

Use of UHF/VHF Wireless Communication Equipment by Companies and Citizens in Tamil Nadu

131. SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether citizens and companies will be permitted to use UHF/VHF wireless communication equipment for inter-communication facility; and if so, the rules and restrictions in this regard, inclusive of procedure; and

(b) the number of companies/citizens permitted to have such a facility in Tamil Nadu; with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir; permission is granted to applicants in the form of a licence issued under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rules made thereunder; subject to technical suitability/compatibility of the proposal. They have to apply for grant of such licences in the prescribed proforma, to the Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Ministry of Communications.

(b) Ninety-Six licences are currently in operation for such facilities in Tamil Nadu. These licences have been permitted for communication between headquarters and factories of companies for control of production/fire/security etc, ship-to-shore communication for ship movements/loading/unloading, hospital for paging systems, milk dairies for distribution, transport companies for traffic control, etc.

[English]

Setting up of new refineries in 7th Plan

132. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some new refineries and expand existing refineries during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total capacity of each refinery;

(c) whether these refineries would meet the requirements of refined products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take to meet the requirements of refined products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a), to (e). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

1. Expansion of Gujarat Refinery of IOC	:	From 7.3 MTPA to 9.5 MTPA
2. Expansion of Bongaigaon Refinery	:	From 1.0 MTPA to 3.0 MTPA
3. Expansion of Mathura Refinery	:	From 6.0 MTPA to 7.5 MTPA

The proposals to set up two new grass root refineries of 6 MTPA each are also under the consideration of the Government.

The deficit in products would be met through imports.

[Translation]

Opening of automatic telephone Exchange at MAU in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Minister of Communications laid the foundation stone of an Automatic Exchange in Mau in Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh during 1983-84;

(b) if so, the progress made in this work so far; and

(c) the time by which this exchange will be ready?

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

(b) Building for exchange is under
construction.

(c) The exchange is expected to be
commissioned during 86-87 subject to com-
pletion of Building and receipt of all stores.

[English]

Establishment of oil terminal at Paradip

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

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum
Corporation has undertaken a programme
for the establishment of oil terminals in the
country;

(b) if so, the names of the places
identified for the location of oil terminals;

(c) whether Paradip in Orissa was
selected as one of the sites for the location
of an oil terminal; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far for
the establishment of oil terminal at Paradip?

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

(b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation
had identified and undertaken construction
of new major oil terminals during Sixth
Plan period at Vashi (New Bombay) and
Loni (Pune).

(c) and (d). The proposal for an oil
terminal at Paradip has been under consi-
deration but did not form part of the
approved projects during the Sixth Five
Year Plan.

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
has been asked to prepare a feasibility report
of the project.

[Translation]

**Action by gas Dealers in case of gas
Leakage**

135. SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD: Will
the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corpora-
tion gives advertisements from time to time
in newspapers that in case of gas leakage
the dealer may be informed immediatley;

(b) whether dealers are bound to
take immediate action in such a contingency;
and

(c) if so, the action taken by Govern-
ment against those dealers who do not pay
immediate attention in this regard?

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

(c) Punitive action is taken against a
distributor who does not take immediate
action.

[English]

**Strike by employees of Railway Mail
Service and Mail Motor Service**

136. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Railway
Mail Service and Mail Motor Service went
on a day's strike on 6 June this year all
over the country to press for their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands
and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that some 80
employees belonging to Reserve Trained
Pool were suspended in West Bengal for
taking part in the aforesaid strike;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the postal employees all over the State had been on a strike on this issue; if so, the details and the steps taken to settle the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A section of the RMS and MMS employees went on strike on 6.6.85.

(b) The following demands were put forth by the All India RMS and MMS Employees Union Class-III and the Bharatiya RMS and MMS Employees Union Class-III:

1. Restoration of all sorting sections/ sorting mail offices/sets and dropping of proposed abolition of night sets in Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Removal of ban on recruitment.
- (3) Immediate absorption of RTPs/ Casual Labourers/EDAs/Part-time Workers and approved mailmen for Class-III posts.
- (4) Cancellation of DG's orders withdrawing checkers from HROs/SROs, abolition of SROs and Mail Offices and restoration of status quo ante.
- (5) No increase in workload other than those prescribed in Bewoor-Tarapada, Marathe Time Tasts and Madan Kishore Formula will be imposed.
- (6) No introduction of bulk entry system of accountable articles.
- (7) No mechanisation, no computerisation and no introduction of sorting machines in RMS.
- (8) Providing Mail Peons/Mail Guards with MMS Drivers.
- (9) Standard for sanction of staff for P&T Mail Motor Service.
- (10) No curtailment of MMS schedules and restoration of schedules already abolished.
- (11) Vacation of all forms of victimisation.

The demands were discussed with the Unions. Conciliation proceedings under

the Industrial Disputes Act were also held by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), New Delhi. However, the Government did not find the demands acceptable.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Reserve Trained Pool candidates are not regular employees and rules relating to suspension under the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965 do not apply to them.

There were 85 Reserve Trained Pool Candidates who did not report for duty on the day of the strike. On screening applications received from them, Postmaster-General, Calcutta has since allowed 80 candidates out of them to join. Three candidates were on long absence since May, 1985. The representations received from the remaining two candidates are under consideration of the Postmaster-General, Calcutta.

(e) No, Sir. However, work of Calcutta G.P.O. was interrupted on 6.6.1985. A few postal employees in Calcutta City and the districts ceased work on 11.6.1985 also. The situation returned to normalcy thereafter.

Telephone systems in Metropolitan cities

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

(a) whether telephone systems in metropolitan cities will be handed over to public sector corporations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this question was gone into by a Government Committee earlier and the Committee had rejected it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Government has not taken any decision in the matter.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee on Telecommunications among other things also considered the issue of administering Telecom, organisation as a statutory corporation viz-a-viz. as a Government Department. They favoured its functioning as a Government Department at that stage.

Supply of US M90s Surface-to-Surface Missiles By U S A. and SA-27 surface-to-surface missiles by China to Pakistan

138. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has received US M90s surface-to-surface missiles from the USA and SA-27 surface-to-surface missiles from China.

(b) the comparability of the US and Chinese missiles ; and

(c) whether Pakistan got the missiles from China as aid or on commercial basis ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Government have seen the recent media reports about supply of M-90 air-to-air missiles by the USA and SA-27 air-to-air missiles by China to Pakistan but have no confirmed information in this regard.

Decline in Export of crude and oil products

139. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether, despite being a net oil importing country, India has been exporting crude and oil products ;

(b) the countries to which exports are made ;

(c) whether these exports have declined sharply ; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) It is difficult to specify the countries to which these go as the transactions are with International Oil Traders.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) This is on account of their requirement for the country's consumption.

Setting of 'Adalat' Courts

140. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'adalat' courts have been set up in different parts of the country ;

(b) the composition of these courts and their number so far ; and

(c) whether they have satisfactorily reduced the huge backlog of cases in different courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAI) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, constituted by the Government, 'Adalat' courts have been set up in different parts of the country.

(b) These 'Adalats' consist of members of the Bar, retired Judges, administrators, women lawyers and women social workers etc. As these are not regular courts, it is not possible to precisely give their numbers.

(c) The 'Lok Adalats' are not regular courts. They are in the nature of voluntary settlement agencies for the purpose of bringing about settlement of disputes, which may be pending in the courts or otherwise.

Soviet Union's help for exploration of oil in Cambay region of Gujrat and Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu

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

(a) whether Soviet Union have offered to help in exploration of oil in the Cambay region in Gujarat and the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the details of the said offer ;

(c) whether Government have accepted the said offer :

(d) if not, the reasons for not accepting the offer ; and

(e) the alternative programme of Government for these two areas in details.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (e). In accordance with the agreement signed on May 22, 1985 between India and the Soviet Union on main directions of economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation, the Soviet Union will carry out intensive integ-

rated exploration for oil and gas in mutually agreed areas in Cambay and Cauvery basins by using their own equipment and experts.

Actual delineation of the areas and the work programme to be undertaken are to be decided by mutual discussions for which a Soviet team would come in August/September 1985.

Introduction of computers in ONGC

142. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GAD-AKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission have decided to a phased introduction of computers in its various fields of operation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) For scientific applications, one large computer system is to be installed at KDMIPE, Dehra Dun and five 32 bit main-frame computers are planned to be installed for regional headquarters, one each at Bombay, Baroda, Madras, Calcutta and Nazira.

A number of mini (16 bit) & micro (8 bit) computers for business (technical and commercial) applications are also proposed to be installed during the seventh five year plan period.

Shortage of Caprolactum and DMT

143. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GAD-AKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether nylon and polyester industries are facing acute shortage of caprolactum and DMT ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to meet the shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). At present the indigenous production of caprolactam and DMT is not adequate to meet the requirements of nylon and

polyester industries respectively. The deficit is being met through imports.

Losses in I.D.P.L. and H.A.L.

144. SHRI ANAND PATHAK :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. are running in losses ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a party is being supplied Penicillin G 1st crystals below the cost of production ;

(c) if so, the price and quantity supplied to this party by them during the last one year ; and

(d) the net contribution on account of this towards mounting losses of the public sector units ?

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

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

Development in Postal and Telecommunication net work in Andhra Pradesh

145. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals for much needed improvements in proper development of postal and telecommunication net work in Andhra Pradesh have been included in the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposals ?

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

(b) Plan proposals for 7th Five Year Plan for the postal department include opening of 12,000 post offices in the country including Andhra Pradesh. Planning Commission's approval of the plan proposals is yet to be finalised. The proposals are subject to modification based on the outlay

approved by the Planning Commission. Targets however will be fixed after approval is received from the Planning Commission of the annual plans from year to year.

In regard to Telecommunications the Ministry had submitted draft proposals for the 7th Plan envisages an outlay of about Rs. 13,000 crores. The proposal are under discussion with the Planning Commission who have indicated that the resources to this extent may not be available and the draft proposals will have to be scaled down substantially.

The draft plan had proposed to provide telephone and telex connections all over India including Andhra Pradesh practically on demand. This would have involved nearly doubling the telephone exchange capacity and substantial increase in the telex capacity. It also proposed provision of long distance public telephones within 5 Kms of practically every habitation, involving an addition of 2,159 long distance public telephones to the existing 3735.

In view of the limited resources the proposals will be finalised once the total allocation has been agreed to.

Issue of Commemorative stamps

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

(a) whether any proposals has been received from Orissa for issue of commemorative stamps ; and

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

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

(b) The proposals are being considered in the context of issue of a series of stamps depicting landmarks in India's struggle for freedom.

Setting up of paper plants in Mehboobnagar District. A.P.

147. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether raw material required for manufacturing the paper is abundantly available in Kachempet Taluk, Mehboobnagar District (Andhra Pradesh) and sent to other parts of the country for manufacturing paper ;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the availability of raw material i.e. the bamboo and grass, Government are considering to set up some factories in Andhra Pradesh for the manufacturing of paper ;

(c) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh have also approached Union Government in this regard ; and

(d) the details of assistance that Government are providing to the State Government for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Exact information about availability of adequate forest raw material on a sustained basis to support a large paper mill in Kachempet Taluk, Mehboobnagar in the State of Andhra Pradesh is not available.

(b) There are at present 15 units in the State of Andhra Pradesh with an installed capacity of 3.29 lakh tonnes per annum, engaged in manufacture of paper and paperboard. The Central Government has no proposal to establish any additional unit in the State of Andhra Pradesh for manufacture of paper or paperboard.

(c) and (d). No proposal has been received for grant of industrial licence for setting up of paper mills in the State Sector based on forest raw materials. The Central Government have recently de-licensed setting up of capacity for manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, waste and bagasse.

Details of Newsprint plant set up in Tamil Nadu

148. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether bagasse based newsprint factory has been set up in Tamil Nadu ;

(h) if so, the cost at which the factory was set up, its annual production and when it is expected to start production ;

(c) what will be the quality of the paper produced ;

(d) the extent to which foreign exchange will be saved as a result of production of paper at the factory ; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up such a factory in Andhra Pradesh also, if so, details thereof and if not reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd. with an annual capacity of 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 ton-

nes of writing and printing paper has been set up at a cost of Rs. 230 crores. Production of newsprint has already commenced in the unit.

(c) The quality of newsprint produced by the factory is expected to be on par with that of other units in the country.

(d) At full production of newsprint from the unit, foreign exchange to the extent of about Rs. 30 crores is expected to be saved.

(e) The Central Government have no proposal at present under consideration to set up such an unit in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Letters of Intent as indicated below have however been granted for setting up capacity for manufacture of newsprint in the state of Andhra Pradesh ; which are under various stages of implementation :

Name	Location	Annual installed capacity	Process
1. Shri B. Hanumantha Rao	Vijaygwada Distt. Krishna	40,000	De-inking
2. Shri Cleetus Vincent	Teh. and District Srikakulam	30,000	-do-
3. M/s. Deccan Cements	Tehsil Masulipatnam Distt. Krishna	40,000	-do-
4. Shri Sarvarayalu	-do-	80,000	-do-

Expansion and Modernisation of Telex Net Work

149. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced high priority for the expansion and modernisation of the telex net work in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of electronic telex exchanges to be set up in the country together with location thereof during Seventh Plan ;

(c) the extent to which these exchanges will be in a position to meet the requirements ;

(d) whether some such exchanges will be set up in Andhra Pradesh, if so, locations thereof together with their capacity ; and

(e) the expected expenditure to be incurred in the scheme ?

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

(b) 4 Electronic Telex Exchanges have already been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. During the 7th plan, 10 more electronic telex exchanges are proposed to be set up at :

Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Jaipur, Erna-

kulam, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Chandigarh, Pune Lucknow and Baroda.

A number of small electronic telex exchanges are also proposed to be set up at other locations depending on demands justifying financial viability.

(c) The exchange capacities proposed would meet the requirements of the stations fully.

(d) Yes Sir.

Hyderabad	2000 lines
Niazabad	20 lines
Jeedimatla	20 lines
Chilkaluripet	20 lines
Nizamabad	20 lines

In addition small electronic telex exchanges for about 14 stations are proposed in Andhra Pradesh. These will depend on availability of firm demands and financial viability.

(e) A rough estimate of expenditure on the electronic telex installations in Andhra Pradesh would be about Rs. 445 lakhs.

Increase in rate of Royalty on Oil

150. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision to raise royalty on oil as requested by Government of Gujarat has since been taken ;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and by when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard ;

(d) when the rate of royalty was fixed last ;

(e) since then how much prices of petrol and petroleum products have increased ; and

(f) the rate of royalty being paid to the State of Assam and other oil producing States ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Discussions between Chief Minister of Gujarat and the Minister of Petroleum are yet to take place.

(d) The rate of royalty on crude oil was last fixed with effect from 1.4.1981.

(e) The price increase of different petroleum products ranges from 15% to 45%.

(f) The rate of royalty being paid to the State of Assam and other oil producing States is Rs. 61/- per metric tonne.

Crisis due to Inadequate Growth in Fertilizer Consumption

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

(a) whether the fertilizer industry in the country is facing great crisis due to the inadequate growth in fertilizer consumption ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any study has been made to know the causes and the steps taken to improve the situation ;

(c) the quantity of fertilizers imported during the year 1984-85 and the amount involved ; and

(d) the Government policy in regard to the production and import of fertilizers during the year 1985-86 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quantity and value of imports of fertilizers during the year 1984-85 are furnished below :

Quantity (In lakh tonnes)				Approximate C & F Value of imports (Rs. in crores)
N	P	K	Total Quantity	
20.30	7.45	8.71	36.46	1435.0

(d) It is Government's policy to maximise indigenous production through optimum output from existing plants and establishment of additional fertilizer capacities keeping in view the available resources and other

parameters. To the extent, however, the indigenous production of fertilizers still falls short of their requirement, the gap would be met from imports, as in the past.

Bulk Drugs for which technical know-how Developed in India

152. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian companies who have developed indigenous technical know-how for the manufacture of Doxycycline, Erythromycin Ampicillin, Ibuprofen, Metoprolol, Propranolol, Ethinylestradiol, Salbutamol, Lorazepam, Methacarbamol, Metranidazole, Nirazepam, Methyl Dopa, Sulphamethoxazole and Anti-Cancer drugs such as Vincristine and Vinblastine;

(b) whether above mentioned drugs are being produced by Indian and Public Sector Units from the basic stages ; and

(c) the names of other bulk drugs for which technical know-how was developed by Indian companies during last three years and whether commercial production has commenced ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). To the extent information is available names of Indian companies who claimed to have developed indigenous technical know-how and reported to have manufactured bulk drugs as referred to in the question are given in the attached statement. Most of these bulk drugs are being produced by Indian companies from basic stage.

(c) A large number of bulk drugs including Pyrazinamide, Trimethoprim, Mebendazole, Tinidazole, Isopropylphenazole, Hydroxy ethyl Theophylline, Ethambutol are being manufactured by Indian companies without any foreign collaboration.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Drug	Name of the company claimed to have developed the technology
1.	Doxycycline	Ranbaxy
2.	Erythromycin	Not available

3.	Ampicillin	Several companies from intermediate stage
4.	Ibuprofen	Cipla
5.	Metoprolol	Not available
6.	Propranolol	Cipla and Sarabhai
7.	Ethinylestradiol	Not available
8.	Salbutamol	Cipla and Fair deal
9.	Lorazepam	Cipla
10.	Methacarbamol	Not available
11.	Metronidazole	Unique Chemicals, Uniloids and several others
12.	Nitrazepam	Not available
13.	Methyl Dopa	I.D.P.L.
14.	Sulphamethoxazole	IDPL, Standard Organics and several others
15.	Vincristine and Vinblastine	Cipla

Reduction in Oil Exports during 1985-86

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

(a) Whether Government have decided to reduce oil exports during 1985-86 to a great extent ;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same ;

(c) to what extent will effect the oil consumption in the country ; and

(d) the efforts being made to compensate for the oil which was to be imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. This is due to higher processing of indigenous crude planned during the year in the newly commissioned projects.

(c) There will be no such effect.

(d) Does not arise.

Strengthening of Non-Voice Telecommunication System

154. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to further strengthen the non-voice telecommunication system i.e. telex., teleprinters and telegrams ;

(b) if so, whether due to the importance of non-voice telecommunication system, Government propose to have any changes therein to fulfil the demand for telecommunication facilities ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). In the Seventh Plan proposals for provision has been made for expansion of Telex network, modernisation of telegraph services and introduction of public data communication services. Other non-voice services such as telefax, teletex, videotex etc., are also proposed to be introduced.

**Production of Electronic Telephones
Instruments by Indian Telephone
Industries**

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

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries Limited have developed electronic telephone instruments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether its commercial production has started and these instruments are available to the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Indigenous development work for the Electronic Telephones was taken up by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited and the prototype developed had been under evaluation by the Telecommunication Research Centre. Meanwhile it has been decided by the Government to obtain foreign technology for manufacture of Electronic Telephones. In view of this, the indigenous development has been shelved.

Assistance to States develop Backward Areas

156. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government provide assistance to various States to develop backward areas and industrial growth centres as indentified by them ;

(b) if so, the details of assistance given to various States during Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) whether the same scheme is still continuing for Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The Union Government provides assistance to States/ Union Territories for development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in No Industry Districts.

(b) This scheme was introduced only with effect from 1.4.83 and State Governments are finalising the project reports.

(c) The Scheme of Central Assistance for development of infrastructure in identified growth centres in No Industry Districts has been presently extended upto 31st March, 1986.

[Translation]

**Extension of Telephone Facilities in
Himachal Pradesh**

157. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) The names of places in Himachal Pradesh where telephones facilities have been extended during 1985-86 and the details in this regard ; and

(b) the names of places in Himachal Pradesh in respect of which demand for telephone facilities was received from the State Government and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No telephone facility has been extended in Himachal Pradesh during 1985-86 so far.

(b) The demand for telephone facility at the following 18 stations has been received from Himachal Pradesh Government and the same has already been sanctioned. The telephone facility will be provided during the current financial year depending upon the availability of line stores :—

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mahri | 10. Pathliar |
| 2. Jaloth | 11. Molag |
| 3. Thathal | 12. Deothi |
| 4. Lathani | 13. Kango ka Ghera |
| 5. Lagroo | 14. Seoh |
| 6. Bathri | 15. Nihari (Santhala) |
| 7. Langna | 16. Kocri |
| 8. Majhin | 17. Polian-Parohitan |
| 8. Drubal | 18. Kiarwan |

Petrol Pumps and Gas Agencies to be opened in Himachal Pradesh

158. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1985-86 and the details in this regard ; and

(b) the number of places for which advertisements have been issued many times but no decision regarding allotment has been taken and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) While no petrol retail outlet is proposed to be opened in Himachal Pradesh under the 1985-86 Marketing Plan of the Oil Industry, two LPG distributorships at Kangra and Dera Gopipur in Kangra District are proposed in that Plan under, respectively, UG and ST categories.

(b) The LPG distributorship at Una and the retail outlet dealership at Benikhet had to be advertised more than once since no suitable candidates were available.

Setting up of Chemical and Fertilizer Plant in Himachal Pradesh

159. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Chemical and Fertilizer Plant in Himachal Pradesh also and if so, by what time and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ; and

(b) whether any proposal to set up such a plant has been received from the State Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There is no proposal at present with the Government to set up any Chemical and Fertilizer Plant in Public Sector in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

[English]

Microwave Project for Mirzapur District

161. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a microwave project was sanctioned for the industrial belt of Mirzapur District at Pipari Renukoot ; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is going to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Microwave Scheme has been sanctioned to connect Pipari (Renukoot) in Industrial Belt of District Mirzapur to Varanasi.

(b) The scheme is likely to be commissioned by the end of 7th Plan, subject to availability of equipment and civil infrastructure.

Opening of branch Post Offices in Gaya District of Bihar

162. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per guidelines the villages having population of 1500 should have a branch post office ;

(b) if so, how many branch post offices have been opened in the villages of Gaya district in Bihar during the last two years and how many villages have been left out ; and

(c) the time by which the branch post offices will be opened in the rest of the villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No such guidelines as stated have been prescribed by the Department.

(b) Eight post offices have been opened in Gaya district in the last two years. Post offices are opened in rural areas subject to their fulfilling the norms laid down by the Department and availability of financial resources. These are at present 1805 villages without post offices. Not all of them may be justified to have a post office according to the departmental norms.

(c) Postal expansion is done in a phased manner from year to year subject to availability of funds and keeping in view the overall postal development in the entire country.

Restrictions on Big Industrial House to enter Areas Reserved for Small Scale Industry

163. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to ban the big industrial houses to enter into the field of business which are meant for small scale industry ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). According to existing Licensing Policy, an item reserved for small scale can be

produced only by a small scale industrial unit. Entry of a large or medium scale undertaking in the areas reserved for small scale can be considered only on the basis of export obligation of a minimum of 75% of its production. There is no proposal to change this policy.

Setting up of Gas based Fertilizer Plants in Uttar Pradesh

164. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various industrial groups have been allocated the four gas based fertilizer plants proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) so, the name of the industrial groups who have been given letters of intent ;

(c) who are the foreign collaborators for each of the above fertilizer plants ; and

(d) the progress of each of these fertilizer plants and whether the work is in progress according to the schedule prepared earlier and if not, what is the new schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Details regarding location, ownership and foreign collaborators in respect of the gas based fertilizer plants proposed to be set up in U.P. are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The zero dates of the four gas-based plants proposed to be set up in U.P. are as follows :—

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------|
| (1) Aonla | : | 1-10-85 |
| (2) Jagdishpur | : | 1-3-85 |
| (3) Babrala | : | 1-10-85 |
| (4) Shahjahanpur | : | 1-4-86 |

The implementation of the projects at Aonla and Jagdishpur has started as per commencement dates given above and the progress is according to schedule. The zero dates in respect of Aonla and Jagdishpur fertilizer projects were, however, shifted from 1-4-84 or 1-10-84 and 1-10-84 to 1-3-85 respectively due to delay in finalisation of contractual arrangements.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Ownership</i>	<i>Foreign collaboration</i>
1.	Aonla, Distt. Bareilly, U.P.	M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd.	<p><i>For Ammonia Technology :</i> M/s. Haldor Topsoe of Denmark.</p> <p><i>For Urea Technology :</i> M/s. Snamprogetti of Itlay.</p> <p>M/s. Snamprogetti are the overall engineering contractors.</p>
2.	Jagdishpur, Distt. Sultanpur, U.P.	M/s Indo-Golf Fertilizers & Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	<p><i>For Ammonia Technology :</i> M/s. Haldor Topsoe of Denmark.</p> <p><i>For Urea Technology :</i> M/s. Snamprogetti of Itlay.</p> <p>M/s. Snamprogetti are the overall engineering contractors.</p>
3.	Babrala, District Badaun, U.P.	M/s. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Not yet decided by the Company.
4.	Shahjahanpur	Not yet decided	Not yet decided.

Revenue from Telephones in the District Headquarters of Uttar Pradesh Circle

165 SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that revenue from telephones has increased in the past three years in the Telephone Districts of Uttar Pradesh Circle ;

(b) if the revenue has decreased, the reasons therefor and the remedial action taken in this regard ; and

(c) the telephone district-wise comparative figures for last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The total telephone revenue from telephone districts of Uttar Pradesh Circle has been increasing during, the last 3 years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The telephone district-wise comparative figures for the last one year are as under :—

Telephone District

(Amount in Lakhs of Rupees)

Year—1984-85

1. Allahabad	199.84
2. Agro	364.17
3. Lucknow	688.90
4. Kanpur	736.20
5. Varanasi	262.61

Consultancy Services for Planning Telecommunication networks in Developing Countries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has offered consultancy services to undertake feasibility studies and to plan telecommunication networks in developing countries bilaterally or in cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the progress of our country in this regard and the details regarding the countries which have come forward to seek India's cooperation in the regard ?

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

(b) Indian experts from Department of Telecommunications have for years, been rendering assistance to developing countries in planning telecom networks in cooperation with ITU or on the basis of bilateral agreements between Government of India and the other Government concerned. Telecommunication consultants India Ltd., a public sector undertaking under Department of Telecom, has been offering consultancy services in planning & execution of telecom projects to several developing countries.

Manufacture of Gas Turbines by BHEL

167. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) the number of public sector undertakings manufacturing gas turbines ;

(b) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is manufacturing gas turbines ;

(c) whether Government will take steps to manufacture more gas turbines by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited to overcome the power crisis in the country ; and

(d) the names of the States where these gas turbines are going to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). At present there is no unit in the public sector engaged in the manufacture of gas turbines.

(c) and (d). Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. has a Letter of intent for manufacture of gas turbines. The Company is currently engaged in preparatory action. Manufacture of gas turbines would start after technology transfer arrangements are finalised. BHEL has received enquiries for gas turbine driven generator sets from Electricity Boards of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra etc.

Sale of Post Cards, Covers and Stamps by General Stores and Petty Shops

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

(a) whether the general stores and petty shops are permitted to sell post cards, covers and stamps ;

(b) whether it has come to the notice that they are charging double the rates ;

(c) whether Government have allowed them to sell postage stamps, covers, cards etc. by charging officially fixed rates ; and

(d) whether Government consider giving wholesale commission to the shopvenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, if they take a license for the purpose from the postal department.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 1.5% commission on sale of postage stamps and stationery to the agents appointed for this purpose is given by the Department.

Introduction of Computers in Supreme Court and High Courts

169. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any project report has been submitted by Justice G.M. Lodha of Rajasthan High Court regarding introduction of computer technology in the functioning of Supreme Court and establishing an electronic centre to help in speedy disposal of cases ; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce computers in Supreme Court and High Courts to expedite the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is receiving the attention of the Government of India.

Reports of Working Group of NDPDC

170. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD ;
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR ;
SHRI ANIL BASU :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the reports of the working group of National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council do not contain any study but contain various view points ;

(b) whether the said reports contain study of the effect of existing policy on price line and profitability ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the report of NDPDC does not contain any recommendations ;

(d) whether the report is being processed by the Government ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The Working Groups constituted by the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council took into consideration various aspects relating to production, pricing, profitability etc.

(c) Recommendations with various alternatives wherever necessary are contained in the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council Report.

(d) and (e). Government would take a decision on the changes/modification needed in the Drug Policy keeping in view all the relevant factors and various view points.

Ordnance Factory at Medak

171. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment made so far on the Ordnance Factory at Medak ; and

(b) the approximate year in which the Ordnance Factory at Medak is likely to go into production ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RA.O) , (a) and (b).

Based on the preliminary estimates, the approximate cost of setting up the Ordnance Factory, Medak will be of the order of Rs. 421 crores.

Various activities like civil works etc. are progressing satisfactorily and according to the production schedules drawn in consultation with the collaborators.

It will not be in public interest to disclose further details in this regard

Units Manufacturing LPG Cylinders in Andhra Pradesh

172. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units manufacturing LPG cylinders in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the total installed capacity of these units ;

(c) the demands of the O.N.G.C. in the year 1984-85 and the various units in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) whether the manufacture of the gas cylinders exceeds the demand and whether these units are facing closure on account of lack of demand for the manufacture of gas cylinders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Fourteen units.

(b) 37.00 lakhs LPG cylinders/per annum.

(c) The requirement of the marketing Oil Companies (not ONGC) for cylinders during 1984-85 was 50 lakhs cylinders and order placed on various units in Andhra Pradesh was 23.36 lakhs.

(d) The manufacturing capacity of LPG cylinders in the country exceeds the requirements of the Oil Industry. Those units which have obtained clearance from the Oil Industry Technical Committee are being given orders for cylinders by the Oil Industry.

Pending Applications for New Telephone Connections in Hyderabad and Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

173. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections which are pending (i) in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and (ii) in the District Headquarters of Andhra Pradesh as on 31 March, 1985 ; and

(b) the average rate at which the telephone connections are made available per month in the twin cities and also in the Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of applicants pending in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in the District Headquarters of Andhra Pradesh as on 31st March, 1985 is 31661 and 9885 respectively.

(b) The average rate of giving telephone connections per month during 1984-85 in the twin cities and in the Districts was about 360 and 60 lines respectively.

Exchange of fire Between Indian Army and Pakistan Army at Stachen Glacier

174. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any exchange of fire between Indian army and Pakistan army in Siachen Glacier, if so the number of casualties on either side ;

(b) whether the Pakistan's Foreign Minister gave a statement to the press on about 8.6.1985 claiming Siachen Glacier for Pakistan ; and

(c) whether the said area is under the effective control and occupation of Indian army and if not, the steps taken to gain control over the said area ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) There have been cases of exchange of fire between Pakistani and Indian troops in the Siachen Glacier area. Casualties have occurred on both sides. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(b) Government have seen media reports on the Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement in the Pakistan National Assembly on 8th June, 1985, claiming Siachen Glacier area

to be part of the "Northern Area of Pakistan".

(c) The Siachen Glacier area is an integral part of India and we are in effective control of the same.

Petrol-Hydrogen Cars

175. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the new petrol-hydrogen cars which have been under test in West Germany and other Western nations in order to meet the needs of the 21st century and to reduce pollution and if so, details thereof (Telegraph, 25 May, 1985);

(b) whether any such fuels are under test in India and if so, details of the advances made ;

(c) whether it is correct that India is not using alcohol in petrol cars despite the new designs developed in the country earlier ; and

(d) whether Government propose to review its R and D effort in this direction and have clear objectives and time bound projects in order to be ready for the 21st century as other countries are doing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Work on use of hydrogen in cars and other vehicles has been going on for the past several year's in Western countries. Hydrogen is considered by many as the future fuel.

(b) Laboratories studies on the subject have been undertaken at some universities and Indian Institute of Technology.

(c) Yes, Sir. Commercial use of alcohol in petrol cars is not being made nor special alcohol run engines are being produced in the country.

(d) Although the technology to blend power alcohol with petrol for use as automotive fuel has been established, commercial use of alcohol in India as automotive fuel has not been found feasible as surplus alcohol is not available for this purpose on a steady basis. Besides, use of alcohol as

fuel is not considered to be optimum utilisation of this industrial raw material, which can be preferentially used for making high value-added chemicals in the country.

Supply of penicillin to the producers of 6 APA at lower rates

176. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have issued instruction to indigenous manufacturers of Penicillin to supply Penicillin to the producers of 6 APA at lower rate than that fixed by Government ;

(b) the names of the companies, price and quantity of Penicillin which has been supplied month-wise during the last one year ;

(c) whether some of these parties who have received Penicillin at subsidised rates resold the material to other indigenous manufacturers of Penicillin ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) HAL & IDPL in August, 1984 offered to supply Potassium Penicillin G First Crystals to the producers of 6-APA at the rate of Rs. 500/- per BU.

(b) to (d). Information to the extent available is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Production and consumption of soda ash

177. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of soda ash factories functioning in the country and their annual production ;

(b) the annual consumption of soda ash in the country ;

(c) whether soda ash is being imported to meet the demand ;

(d) if so, the quantity imported during the last three years ; year-wise ;

(e) whether Government propose to establish more units to produce soda ash to meet the increasing demand of soda ash in the country ; and

(f) if so, the steps taken in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) There are, at present, six soda ash plants operating in the country. The location and production during 1984-85 of these plants was :

Name of the Unit	Location	Production (1984-85) (Tonnes)
1. Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Mithapur Gujarat	467132
2. Saurashtra Chemicals	Porbandar, Gujarat	6390
3. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Works	Dhrangadhra, Gujarat	62044
4. Hari Fertilisers Ltd.	Sahupuri, Varanasi, U.P.	10029
5. Tuticorin Alkali Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Tuticorin, Madras	59976
6. Punjab National Fertilizers & Chemicals Limited.	Nagaland, Punjab	9115*

*Commenced commercial production from 26.1.85.

(b) The estimated consumption of Soda Ash during 1983-84 was Rs. 7.90 lakh tonnes. With the growth rate of 7%, it was estimated that the consumption of Soda Ash during

1984-85 would be of the order of Rs. 8.50 lakh tonnes. However, on account of various factors, the consumption of Soda Ash has increased beyond this estimate in 1984-85,

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, the actual imports statistics relating to Soda Ash during the last three years are not readily available. These statistics are compiled and published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta. There is usually a time lag in compilation and publication of the data. Once the statistics are compiled, they are published in the Monthly Statistics for Foreign Trade of India, Volume II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. An additional capacity of 6.26 lakh tonnes has been approved to meet the future demand of Soda Ash.

H.F.C. Haldia Complex

178. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the soda ash plant at the HFC, Haldia complex which has a capacity to produce 60,000 metric tonnes of soda ash annually, was completed long back ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure of the plant to go into production ?

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

(b) The plant could not go into production as a few raw materials are to be obtained from other plants of HFC which are not yet commissioned.

Foreign and Indian firms having Dealings with Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia

179. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : With the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of foreign and Indian firms have dealings with Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia and if so, their names ;

(b) whether there is any other unit of HFC having such dealings with a large number of foreign firms ; and

(c) if so, the names of such units ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are a number of Indian and foreign firms who have dealings with HFC Haldia. The details of firms are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation has 3 other Units—Durgapur, Barauni and Namru. These Units have a small number of products both intermediate and end-products, As a result they had to deal with fewer foreign firms.

STATEMENT

BASIC AND DETAILED ENGINEERING

Plant/Section	Basic Engineering	Detailed Engineering
(i) AMMONIA		
(a) Gasification	Shell (Holland)	PDIL
(b) Pictisol	Lurgi	PDIL
(c) Shift Conversion	PDIL	PDIL
(d) Synthesis	Technimont	PDIL
(e) Storage & recovery	Technimont	PDIL
(ii) Urea	Technimont	PDIL
(iii) Sulphuric Acid	PDIL	PDIL
(iv) Phosphoric Acid	Nissan	PDIL
(v) Nitric Acid	PDIL	PDIL
(vi) Ammonia Sulphate	PDIL	PDIL
(vii) N.P.K.	Stamicarbon, Netherlands	Ensa-Heutrey

(viii) Soda Ash	Polimex-Chekop	Polimex-Chekop
(ix) Methanol		
(a) Synthesis	Haldor Topsoe	PDIL
(b) Re-finishing Storage & filling	PDIL	PDIL

MAJOR EXECUTORS

(A) Civil

- (i) M/s. H.C.C. Ltd.
- (ii) M/s. N.B.C.C. Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Gammon (I) Ltd.
- (iv) M/s. E.C.C. Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Bridge & Roof (I) Ltd.
- (vi) M/s. Simplex Ltd.
- (viii) M/s. Cannan Dunkerly & Co. Ltd.

(B) Mechanical

- (i) M/s. B.H.E.L.
- (ii) M/s. Head Wrightaon (I) Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Devy Ashmore
- (iv) M/s. Bridge & Roof (I) Ltd.
- (v) M/s. Stewarts & Lloyds.

(C) Electrical

- (i) M/s. Crompton Greaves
- (ii) M/s. Bombay Suburban Electric Co.
- (iji) M/s. Techno Elect Engg. Co.

(D) Instrumentation

- (i) M/s. Electro Zavod (I) Ltd.
- (ii) M/s. Bestobell (I) Ltd.
- (iii) M/s. Taylor Instruments (I) Ltd.

SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT

Plant	Equipment	Number Installed	Function	Manufacturer/Supplier
Amonia	Synthesis Compressor	1	Compressing ammonia synthesis gas	Nuovopignone/BHEL
	Refrigeration Compressor	1	Liquefication of ammonia	Nuovopignone/BHEL
	Nitrogen Compressor	1	Compressing nitrogen	Nuovopignone/BHEL
	Air Compressor	1	Compressing atmospheric air	DEMAG
	Oxygen Compressor	3	Compressing Oxygen	LINDE/ATLAS-COPCO/CLE
	Boiler Feed Water Pumps	2	Supplying water to high pressure waste heat boilers	POMPES GUINARD
	High Pressure Feed Stock Pumps	5	Supplying feed stock for gasification	REEINSTAHLAG
	Water Saturator	1	Supplying steam for shift reaction	LARSEN & TOUBRO
Methanol	Synthesis Compressor	1	Compressing fresh and make up gas for methanol synthesis	B.P.C.L
	Hydrogenator/H ₂ S Absorber	1	Removing sulphur compounds from the synthesis gas	T.S.L.

	Extraction column	1	Refining of methanol	T.S.L.
	Methanol column	1	-do-	BIRD & Co.
	Tails column	1	-do-	BIRD & Co.
	Reactors	4	Synthesis of methanol	B.H.P.V.
Urea	Carbamate Pumps	3	Feeding of recycled ammonium carbamate to reactor at high pressure	WORTH-INGTON
	Ammonia Pumps	2	Feeding liquid ammonia to the reactor at high pressure	WORTH-INGTON
	Carbon Di-oxide Compressor	1	Compressing and feeding CO ₂ at high pressure to reactor	DEMAG
Soda Ash	Lime Kiln	1	Burning calcium carbonate in presence of coke	A.C.C.
	Distiller	2	Ammonia regeneration	B.H.P.V.
	Carbonating Tower	3	Carbonation of ammonia-ated brine	POLYMEX
	Ammonia Absorber	1	Ammoniation of brine	HOOGHLY DOCK
	Carbon Dioxide Compressor	1	Compressing CO ₂ gas	RATAEU
	Galciner	1	Decomposing Sodium Bicarbonate to carbonate by heating	POLYMEX
	Monohydrator	1	Making dense soda drying	PALYMEX HOOGHLY
	Drier Cooler	1	Cooling of final (each) product	Dock
Ammonium Sulphate	Prayon Filter	1	Slurry filtration	C.L.E.
	Rotary Drum Filter	2	Slurry filtration	EMICO K.C.P.
	Carbonation Tower	1	Making ammonium carbonate Solution	
	Reactor Assembly	5	Reaction between ammonium carbonate and gypsum	
N.P.K.	Ball Mill	2	Grinding rock phosphate	BHARAT R.P.G.
	Prayon Filter	1	Slurry filtration	ENSA-HEUTREY
	Coating Drum	1	Coating of final product	-do-
	Dissolving Reactor	2	Carrying out the reaction	-do-
	Precipitator	2	Carrying out the reactions	-do-
	Neutraliser	1	-do-	-do-
Sulphuric Acid	Main Air Blower	2	Supplying air to sulphur furnace	SOLYVENT VENTEC
	Sulphur Pump Turbine	2	Driving the sulphur pumps	KESTNER

	Boiler-Economiser	1	Generating steam from heat of reaction	ENSA
Nitric Acid	Air Compressor	1	Supplying air for ammonia oxidation	DELAVAL-STORK
	Absorption Towers	6	Absorption of NO_2 as well as oxidation of NO .	A.P.V.
	Ammonia Burner Cum Reactor	2	Oxidation of ammonia	BHEL
	Boiler	2	Generating steam from heat of reaction	POLYMEX
Phosphoric Acid	Prayon filter	1	Slurry filtration	SPEIOHIM
	Reaction fume scrubber	1	Scrubbing of corrosive gas by water	AIR INDUSTRIES
	Ground Rock Phosphate Weigh Feeder	1	For mixing of ground rock phosphate improper proportion	BURIMAT
	98% Sulphuric Acid dilution cum cooling unit	1	For dilution as well as cooling of acid	VICARB

Safety measures in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldal

180. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the allegations of engineers working in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Haldia that while designing the project within the range of Rs. 86 crore, the original designers had to cut down on many safety aspects, even in critical areas ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

Agreement with CFP for Exploration in on-shore areas

181. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into any agreement with CFP, the French Oil Company, for exploration in the on-shore areas ;

(b) if so, the places where the on-shore exploration would be carried ;

(c) the approximate time when the exploratory work would start ; and

(d) the salient features of the agreement ?

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

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

Recruitment of Coast Guards

182. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a greater need to expand the Coastguards ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to recruit more number of Coast guards for posting them in East Coast of India; and

(c) the specific steps taken to appoint or recruit sufficient number of coast guards in the country ?

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

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the expan-

sion plans of the Coast Guard and the requirement of personnel to implement these plans, increasing numbers of personnel are being inducted into the Coast Guards as direct recruits through planned regular recruitment conducted on an India basis and given the required training. Wherever necessary, recourse is also had to taking suitable trained personnel on deputation/re-employment basis from the Indian Navy, till such time as the Coast Guard is able to recruit and train personnel to meet all its manpower requirements.

Density of Telephones in the Country

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

(a) the density of telephones (number of telephones per thousand persons) in the country as well as in each constituent State/Union territory at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan (31 March, 1985);

(b) how does it compare with the telephone density in the leading Third World countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the leading Western and Socialist countries as also Japan;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to improve the situation in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken and the likely density of telephones in the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The density of telephones (No. of telephones per thousand persons) in the country as on 31st March, 85 is 5.01.

The information of density of telephones in each constituent in each States/Union territories as on 31st March, 85 is being collected from the field units. However, the statement of density as on 30th September, 1984 is given in statement-I attached.

(b) A comparative statement of telephone density amongst various countries is given in statement-II attached.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) The Seventh Plan proposal for Telecommunications which have been sub-

mitted to the Planning Commission envisages of 70 lakh main telephones lines (Direct Exchange lines) by the year 1990. Subject to the approval of this programme the likely density by the year 1990 would be around 8.5 Direct Exchange lines and around 11 stations per thousand population. However, the plan is still under consideration of the Planning commission and the actual provisions would depend upon the availability of resources.

STATEMENT-I

II State/U.T. Telephones per 1000 population

STATES

1. Andhra Pradesh	3.99
2. Assam	1.43
3. Bihar	1.02
4. Gujarat	7.68
5. Haryana	3.84
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.85
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3.99
8. Karnataka	5.30
9. Kerala	5.94
10. Madhya Pradesh	1.87
11. Maharashtra	11.91
12. Manipur	1.83
13. Meghalaya	4.63
14. Nagaland	4.50
15. Orissa	1.51
16. Punjab	6.19
17. Rajasthan	3.07
18. Sikkim	5.36
19. Tamil Nadu	6.24
20. Tripura	1.82
21. Uttar Pradesh	1.71
22. West Bengal	5.50

III UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman & Nicobar	5.77
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.50
3. Chandigarh	42.66
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.90
5. Delhi	49.01
6. Goa Daman Diu	10.27
7. Mizoram	2.16
8. Pondichery	7.59
9. Lakshadweep	10.95

Note : Telephones as on 30.9.84

STATEMENT-II

DENSITY OF TELEPHONES (TELEPHONES PER 1000 PERSONS) OF INDIA AS COMPARED TO THE LEADING 3RD WORLD, WESTERN AND SOCIALIST COUNTRIES-1982.

S. No.	Countries	Telephones per 1000 population
I.	India	4.3
II. Leading Third World Countries		
A. Asia		
1.	Sri Lanka	7.1
2.	Israel	346.7
3.	Malaysia	61.10
4.	Philippines	15.4
5.	Singapore	342.4
6.	Thailand	10.3
7.	Hong Kong	372.2
B. Africa		
1.	Algeria	31.1
2.	Ethiopia	3.1
3.	Kenya	12.5
C. Latin America		
1.	Costa Rica	117.6
2.	Mexico	81.3
3.	Argentina	111.9
III. leading Western Countries		
1.	U.S.A.	760.3
2.	Canada	630.9
3.	U.K.	516.6
4.	Netherlands	559.7
5.	Germany (Federal Republic)	509.3
6.	France	541.4
7.	Austria	440.4
8.	Sweden	856.4
9.	Denmark	702.7
10.	Finland	546.2
IV. Leading Socialist Countries		
1.	Hungary	125.0
2.	Poland	100.2
3.	Japan	519.7

Source : Year book of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics (11th Edition).

[Translation]

Increase in the Pension rate of Pensioners of the Burmese Government

184. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ex-servicemen pensioners of the Burmese Government in the country at present;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase the pension rates of these pensioners; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). Pensionary liability of the ex-servicemen Pensioners of the Burmese Government is of that Government, although they are being paid their pension in India through various treasuries and Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad. As such, any question relating to increase in their pension has to be considered by that Government. However, with a view to helping these individuals, being the citizens of India, the Ministry of External Affairs, at the instance of Ministry of Defence, requested the Government of Burma in November, 1978 to grant some relief to these pensioners to offset the rising cost of living. According to the data collected at that time, the number of these pensioners was approximately 2000.

As no response was received from the Burmese Government, despite reminders, another side memoire was given to that Government in February 1985.

Setting up of a Bench of Allahabad High Court in Western U.P.

185. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a bench of Allahabad High Court in U.P. for the convenience of the people living in western districts of U.P.

(b) if so, whether the interests of the hilly areas of U.P., will also be kept in view while selecting a place for the purpose; and

(c) whether this bench is likely to start functioning during the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) to (c). The Jaswant Singh Commission which was appointed to examine and report on the question of setting up of a Bench of the Allahabad High Court in the western district of Uttar Pradesh, has submitted its report to the Government on 30th April, 1985. The Report of the Commission is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Establishment of Business in India by Abbott, Warner Hindustan, etc.

186. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to State :

(a) the date of establishment of business in India by Abbott, Warner Hindustan, Glaxo, E-Merck, Boots, Hoechst, Burroughs Wellcome, Parke Davis, Roussel, Pfizer, Searle, Sandoz, Duphar Interfran, SK&F and German Remedies; and

(b) their original investment?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEE-RENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The relevant details, to the extent available, are indicated in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Company	Year of incorporation in India	Original Equity (Rs. Lakh)
1.	Abbott	1946	N. A.
2.	Warner Hindustan	1962	70.00
3.	Glaxo	1924	1.50
4.	E-Merck	1967	20.00
5.	Boots	1929	10.00
6.	Hoechst	1956	20.00
7.	Burroughs Wellcome	1912	5.00
8.	Parke Davis	1907	87.50
9.	Roussel	1956	1.96
10.	Pfizer	1952	2.00
11.	Searle	1967	6.00
12.	Sandoz	N.A.	10.00

13.	Duphar Interfran	1951	8.00
14.	S.K. & F.	1950	Branch
15.	German Remedies	1949	N.A.
N.A.=Not Available			

Availability of Indigenous Leather Chemical

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

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to a news-item "Importers trample leather enzyme maker" published in the Business Standard dated 9th June, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government have checked up with the contention that an Indian-made leather chemical is readily absorbed by tanneries in Bangladesh Pakistan and Nepal while the leather units in India freely import the chemical at a higher cost; and

(c) if so, the results and remedial actions taken to stop such harmful imports ?

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

(b) and (c). Formulated leather bates of enzyme for alkaline medium is manufactured by one unit in the small scale sector. This material is being supplied to leather industry. Government is not aware of any significant export of this item. Imports are taking place only in respect of those formulated products which are superior in quality or are required for acidic medium. Import Policy for leather industry also takes into consideration the importance of the industry to national economy.

Import of Technology

188. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a high powered Committee recently have suggested that in order to update technology, the industry will be permitted to import

technology without having to obtain Government's permission for it;

(b) whether the import of technology is sought to be covered under OGL;

(c) if so, the other details of the scheme; and

(d) when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d) An Inter-Departmental Working Group has been set up to examine the liberalisation of terms and simplification of procedures for import of technology. It will also suggest sector/industries where further simplification in the form of import of technology, under OGL, will expedite the process of Industrial development.

Report of the Working Group has not yet been submitted.

[*Translation*]

Defective functioning of Ajmer Telephone Exchanges

189. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum regarding difficulties being faced by subscribers due to defective functioning of Ajmer Telephone Exchange ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send a team of technical expert engineers to check the functioning of the Ajmer Telephone Exchange (Rajasthan) ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this team will be sent there and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No memorandum has been received. Only individual complaints regarding difficulties faced by Ajmer telephone subscribers are received.

(b) No, Sir; the system is working generally satisfactory. However there was

cable breakdown which has already been restored.

(c) Not applicable in view of the reply at (b) above.

Conversion of manual telephone exchanges into direct dialling system in Rajasthan

190. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for converting the telephone exchanges in Rajasthan where there is no direct dialling system into Direct Dialling System during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the places where this scheme is to be implemented during current year ; and

(c) If not, the time by which Government purpose to implement this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Automatisation of manual exchanges in Rajasthan is proposed to be achieved in a phased programme.

(b) Three exchanges viz. Sikar, Chittorgarh and Sriganganagar are likely to be automatised during current financial year.

(c) There are 140 Manual exchanges in Rajasthan About one third of these are proposed to be automatised during 7th Plan subject to availability of resources.

[*English*]

S.T.D. Facility at Ulhas Nagar and Ambar Nath (Maharashtra)

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

(a) whether an automatic telephone exchange has been commissioned at Ulhasnagar (Maharashtra) recently, and if so, the cost of the project ;

(b) whether there is no STD facility from Ulhas Nagar and Ambar Nath, if so, when it is likely to be made available ; and

(c) the present capacity of the exchange and whether the target is sixty thousand calls per hour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir at the cost of Rs. 6.78 crores.

(b) STD facility is already available to Bombay from Ambarnath and is likely to be provided to Ulhas Nagar during the current year.

(c) Present capacity of the exchange is 7,000 lines and the maximum call handling capacity of the exchange is 56,000 calls per hour.

Setting up of superphosphate fertilizer plants in the country

192. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some Superphosphate fertilizer plants in the country ;

(b) if so, the number of such plants proposed to be set up ;

(c) the cost of such plants ; and

(d) when those Superphosphate plants are expected to start commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Government have received a number of applications under the I (D & R) Act, 1951 for setting up Superphosphate Plants in the country combined with Sulphuric Acid which are under consideration.

The Letters of Intent are issued taking into consideration the demand of SSP in the country. The cost of each plant of capacity 66000 TPA SSP & 33000 TPA Sulphuric Acid is estimated at around Rs. 7 crores at

present and can be completed for commercial production within a period of 2 to 2½ years from the date of issue of Letter of Intent.

Production of Watches

193. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of watches produced in the country annually ;

(b) the number of watches produced in 1984-85 ;

(c) whether Government have provided some incentives to watch industry during 1985-86 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The annual production of Wrist Watches (Mechanical/ Quartz Analogue) during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 is as under :—

Year	Production (in lakh nos.)
1981	56.29
1982	64.03
1983	59.46
1984	60.26

(b) 62.91 lakhs Watches were produced during the year 1984-85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With effect from 28.2.85 the import duty on parts and components of Wrist Watches as well as on horological machinery and certain raw materials has been reduced. A statement showing comparative rates of duty before and after 28.2.1985 is attached.

**STATEMENT
DUTY STRUCTURE OF WATCH INDUSTRY**

Item	Old Rate of Duty			New Rate of Duty			Reduction
	Basic	Auxiliary	CVD Total	Basic	Auxiliary	CVD Total	
A. RAW MATERIALS							
1. S.S. Flats	150%	40%	Rs. 330/- per M.T.	190%	15%	Nil	175%

1: S.S Strips	220%	20%	Rs 650/- per. M.T.	240%	15%	Nil	Nil	15%	225%
3. Horological Brass, Super Alloy Strips, Synthetic Ruby	50%	25%	Rs. 5,600/	75%	15%	Nil	Nil	15%	60%
B. MACHINERY	40%	25%	Nil	65%	10%	30%	Nil	40%	25%
C. WATCH (Concessional Rate of Duty) COMPONENTS	50%	25%	10%	92.5%	10%	30%	Nil	40%	52.5%
D. APPEARANCE (Concessional Rate of Duty) PARTS	50%	25%	10%	92.5%	30%	30%	Nil	60%	32.5%

[Translation]

**Sub-Standard Drugs Manufactured
in Government Factories**

194. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sub-standard drugs manufactured in Government factories are being supplied ;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into the complaints made in this regard ;

(c) if so, the facts which came to light during the enquiry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to a press report captioned 'Sarkari Karkhane Se Ghatiya Dava Ki Supply' (Supply of sub-standard medicines from Government Factory) which was published in the 'Navbharat Times' dated the 10th March, 1985. Information in this regard has already been furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2223 answered on the 9th April, 1985.

[English]

**Setting up of complaint cells by department
of Posts in Madhya Pradesh**

195. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Posts has set up complaint cells in different States ;

(b) whether any such cells have been set up by the Department of Posts in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(c) if so, the name of the places in the State of Madhya Pradesh where such complaint cells have been set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Complaints Cells, to deal with public complaints expeditiously, already exist in the offices of Postmasters General, Regional Directors Postal Services, Senior Superintendent/ Superintendent of Post Offices/R M.S. and Gazetted Postmasters in the Country. Complaints can also be handed over/ addressed to any other Post Office.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Complaint Cells are working in the following offices in Madhya Pradesh :

- (i) Office of the Postmaster-General, M.P. Circle, Bhopal,
- (ii) Offices of Regional Directors of Postal Services at Raipur and Indore,
- (iii) Offices of St. Supdt./Supdt. of Post Offices at Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Vidisha, Chhattarpur, Indore, Indore Mofussil, Gwalior, Khandwa, Ujjain; Chhindwara, Guna, Morena, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Sehore, Raipur, Durg, Jabalpur, Balghat, Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Raigarh, Rewa, Shahdol,

(iv) Offices of Supdt. R.M.S. at Bhopal, Indore, Raipur and Jabalpur.

(v) Offices of Postmasters (Gazetted) at Indore, Raipur, Bhopal and Jabalpur.

Import of components and equipment for manufacture of Helicopters and Aircraft by HAL

196. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is still importing components and equipment for the manufacture of helicopters and aircrafts ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to reduce imports and make the components and equipments indigenously ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) are producing a variety of aircrafts and helicopters. Both due to technical and financial considerations, it is not feasible to produce within the country all the components and equipment required for the manufacture of these aircrafts and helicopters. However, in order to reduce country's dependence on imported components and equipments and save foreign exchange, HAL have a regular annual indigenisation programme for manufacture of as many components and equipment as possible.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh

197. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branch post offices to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the current Five Year Plan ;

(b) the number of branch post offices Government propose to open in Etah district in Uttar Pradesh and the number of branch post offices proposed to be converted into sub post offices ; and

(c) if there is no such proposal, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Targets for opening of new branch post offices are approved from year to year by the Planning Commission while approving the annual plan. On receipt of the total annual target it is further distributed among various postal Circles based on their requirements and availability of funds. The Postmasters-General further divide them into various postal Divisions taking into account the need and state of postal developments.

(b) and (c). Upgradation of branch post offices into departmental sub office and opening of sub offices is not a plan scheme and is done whenever justified according to the departmental norms.

[*English*]

Closure of Units Producing Ampicillin and Erythromycin

198. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production units of ampicillin and erythromycin, the vital antibiotics, are on the verge of closure ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save these two vital drug units from closure ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

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

Fixing of minimum fee for advocates under legal aid scheme

199. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legal aid centres are functioning only in name in most places ;

(b) whether Government propose to raise the limit of earning of those requiring

aid in view of wide spread and heavy inflation ;

(c) whether Government propose to fix minimal fee to advocates undertaking this job ; and

(d) the number of persons benefited from these services in the country during 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes, the Legal Aid Centres in some places are doing very good work. In some other places, the working of the Legal Aid Programme is not as effective as it ought to be due to various constraints.

(b) The income ceiling which was prescribed initially in the Model Scheme evolved by the Committee was Rs. 5000/- per annum for any citizen, excluding Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and children. This was raised to Rs. 6000/- with effect from 1st October, 1983 to be adopted by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards. The Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee has recently enhanced the income ceiling to Rs. 9000/- per annum in view of the inflation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) According to the information available with the Committee, 65,944 persons benefited from these services in the country during 1984.

Amendments to Hindu Succession Act

200. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward an amendment to the Hindu Succession Act in order to give equal shares to the daughters at par with sons ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter requires an indepth study before any amendment is proposed.

[Translation]

Amendment of Divorce Laws

201. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the divorce laws ;

(b) if so the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the main features of the amendment proposed

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

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

[English]

Linking of District Headquarters with State Capitals by STD

202. SHRI B. K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether all the District Headquarters are to be linked by STD facility with the State Capitals ;

(b) if so by what time all the District Headquarters would be so linked ;

(c) whether it is a fact that at certain District Headquarters STD facility sanctioned are not being put up for want of land availability ;

(d) if so the number and names of such places ; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that such exchanges with STD facilities are established ?

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

(b) Out of 432 District Headquarters 171 District Headquarters have been connected to their respective State Capitals as on 31-3-1985. For remaining District Headquarters efforts are being made to link them with their respective State Capitals during the 7th Plan period subject to availability of resources.

(c) to (e). The required information is being collected from the field units and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as the same is collected.

Agreements in the Field of Defence Research

203. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have entered into an agreement with the Government of Italy in the field of defence research ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether similar agreements are being considered by Government with other advanced countries also ; and

(d) if so, the names of those countries ?

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

(b) The main aim of the agreement is to foster technological co-operation between two countries in the field of research and development of Defence systems to meet the specific requirement of either or both countries.

(c) Yes, Sir Such agreement are considered depending on availability of expertise in the area of interest.

(d) U. K. USSR, France, Poland.

Setting up of Cement Plants in Orissa

204. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Orissa where cement plants are proposed to be set up ;

(b) The steps taken to set up cement plants in those districts ;

(c) how many of those cement plants are going to be set up by private sector ; and

(d) the names of the places in Orissa

where cement plants are proposed to be set up by public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Apart from two large cement plants which are already in production in Sambhalpur and Sundergarh Districts of Orissa, approvals by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent/Registration with DGTD have also been granted for setting up of 8 cement units (including 2 substantial expansion proposals and one grinding unit) in the Districts of Sundergarh, Sambhalpur, Bolangir and Koraput of Orissa State, out of which 4 are in Public Sector and 2 each in Private and Joint Sector. These schemes are under various stages of implementation.

(d) 1, Bargarh, District. Sambhalpur substantial expansion,

2. Rourkela, District Sundergarh.

3. District. Koraput.

Prohibition on Combining Official tours by Ministers during Elections

205. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has proposed to Government to prohibit by law the practice of combining official tours with electioneering and use of Government machinery and personnel by any Minister during elections ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the details of legislative measures proposed to be undertaken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Election Commission had made such a proposal in the earlier set of electoral reforms sent in September, 1982. It has reiterated this proposal again in its letter dated the 1st May, 1985. The recommendations made by the Election commission are under examination.

**Allegations of Corruption and Mis-
Management in Bharat Leather
Corporation**

206. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Leather Corporation Workers' Union has brought to the notice of the Industry Ministry serious cases of corruption and mismanagement in the BLC and as a result thereof the Corporation has been losing money year after year ; and

(b) if so the details in this regard and steps so far taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Bharat Leather Corporation Workers' Union has made various allegations of corruption and mismanagement against the Management of the Company. Main allegations are :

- (i) that the Managing Director has given gifts far beyond the limit of his entitlement ;
- (ii) that he has given as a gift a sofa set worth Rs. 11,440/- to the Company's Financial Controller.
- (iii) that the Management has been disregarding the audit observations of Comptroller & Auditor General and local auditors re: non-observance of tender procedure.
- (iv) That the Corporation's office at NOIDA taken on Rs. 10,000/- per month rent has been lying unoccupied for the last 4½ years.
- (v) The premises for its emporium in Madras hired in November, 1981 at the rent of Rs. 20,000/- p.m. with a security deposit of 1.5 lakhs was not taken over till January, 1983.

All the allegations made by the Union against the Corporation are under investigation.

Self-Employment Scheme

207. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youths has been discontinued ;

(b) if so the reasons thereof ;

(c) If not the details of allocation of funds and targets given to various States under this scheme during current financial year ; and

(d) whether Government are considering to reconstitute the task force system for selection of suitable candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The question of continuance of Self-employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth during 1985-86 is under the active consideration of the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

**Scales of Ration Given to Defence
Officers and Jawans**

208. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two types of ration are distributed in the defence forces, one meant for the officers and the other for the Jawans ;

(b) whether everyday Jawans get 90 gms of meat whereas officers get 300 gms and whether Jawans are paid Rs 3.50 for spices in a month while officers are given 600 gms. spices every month which costs Rs. 90 ; and

(c) if so, the criteria laid down in this regard and the justification for such variations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI (P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Different scales of ration are laid down for the officers and the Jawans though the quality of items being supplied to both is same.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The quantity of meat per head per day authorised to Jawans and Officers is 110 gm., and 260 gm., respectively. The condiments allowance being paid to a Jawan in lieu of spices is Rs. 3.90 per month whereas the officer is getting spices in kind, the cost being approximately Rs. 9 per month. The different scales of ration authorised to Officers and Jawans are based on their food habits and the nutrition needed to perform their duties.

efficiently. Actually the Caloric value of ration being given to Jawans is slightly more than that of Officers. These scales have been laid down in consultation with the highest medical authority in the Armed Forces.

Introduction of Uniform Civil Code

209. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government are contemplating any steps to introduce uniform Civil Code in view of the recent Supreme Court judgment on the question of maintenance to a Muslim Women in which the necessity of such a measure was emphasized ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : No Sir. The framing of uniform civil code involves changes in the personal laws applicable to minority communities. It is the policy of the Government not to undertake any amendments in the personal laws relating to minority communities unless the initiative therefor comes from themselves

[*Translation*]

Setting up of UHF and Electronic Telephone Exchange at Pithoragarh (Uttar Pradesh)

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

(a) whether any site has been finally selected for the setting up of UHF and Electronic Telephone Exchange at Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if not, where does the matter stand ;

(c) if answer to part (a) be in affirmative, whether there is need for construction of a link road for the proposed site at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs ;

(d) whether administrative and financial sanction would be given for the construction of the link road so that the above exchange could be set up at the proposed site ; and

(e) the time by which it would be done ?

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

(b) Does not apply.

(c) Yes, Sir. Cost of Rs. 4 lakhs has been intimated by the State P.W.D. to the District Authorities for the construction of the above road.

(d) Administrative and financial sanction of the above link road is to be given by the District Authorities.

(e) District Administration is being pursued to issue sanction early.

[*English*]

Achievements of Defence Research Laboratories

211. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last five years over Rs. 400 crores have been spent on 40 laboratories under the control of the Defence Research and Development Organisation under his Ministry ;

(b) whether the results achieved at these laboratories are commensurate with the resources spent on them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that several projects have been languishing since seventies ;

(d) if so the causes thereof ; and

(e) whether Government have since enquired into this matter and if so, with what results ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of new major weapon systems have been developed and accepted for introduction into three services.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question do not arise.

Charges for Connecting Device for D.B.C

212. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cooking gas dealers used to charge a sum of Rs. 75/- for the connecting device in case of D.B.C. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that after the introduction of pin type cylinders, that connecting device has become useless ;

(c) if so, whether the consumers can get the amount of Rs. 75/- or a little less from the dealer after depositing the said device ;

(d) if so, the details in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The price of the tee connector generally varied between Rs. 80/- to Rs. 110/-

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) : Since the tee connector is the consumer's property, the price once paid is not refunded at the time of converting the equipment from 'F' type to 'SC' valve type of cylinder.

Missing Radar Scientist From Electronics and Radar Development Establishment

213. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the missing radar scientist from Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (ELRDE) was deeply involved in the Low-flying Radar Project (LFDR) ;

(b) whether he had a thorough knowledge about the klystron transmitter—the vital fourth sub-system of the proposed LFDR, the contract for which was given to the SML Co. of California, USA ;

(c) whether he has found a job in SML of California ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao who is missing from Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (LRDE), was working on the

transmission sub-system of the Low Level Early Warning Radar (LOWARD) for the Army. He was not working on the LFDR Project.

(b) Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao has some knowledge of the transmitter sub-system using Klystron. He is one of a group of about twenty scientists.

(c) and (d). It is not known whether Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao has gone abroad and accepted any assignment with SML of California.

(e) Disciplinary action for imposition of major penalty on Shri Y. Ratnakar Rao is being progressed. A complaint has also been lodged with the Police authorities in Bangalore vide FIR No. 290/85 dated 18 Jun 85 for obtaining a passport by surreptitious means concealing the fact of his employment in the Ministry of Defence. The case is under investigation.

Supply of Arms/by U.S.A. and Other Countries to India

214. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he accompanied the Prime Minister on his recent visit to Russia, U.S.A. and various other countries.

(b) if so, whether he impressed upon his counterparts in those countries the defence requirements of India.

(c) if so, whether any agreements in regard to the supply of arms to India were discussed and any final decision reached.

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether U.S.A. has agreed to assist India in supplying sophisticated arms ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (e).

I visited France and the U.S.A. as part of the Prime Minister's delegation. I availed of the opportunity to call upon my counterparts in both countries. These calls were not intended to seek specific defence supplies or equipment and no agreements were entered into with either country. Only general discussions were held,

12.00 hrs.

RE: ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON
PROCLAIMING EMERGENCY

[English]

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): What about the Adjournment Motion, Sir? The question of Adjournment Motion will always get priority...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you want to do like this? I am not hearing anything. I have not allowed anything. I have not allowed anybody.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make something clear to you. Please do not shout. Let me say something. Please sit down. It ill behoves of you to get up and shout like this when we are here to sort things out among ourselves and when I have assured you of it time and again. When we met yesterday, you gave me a list; and all other Members were also there. We are agreed on one principle that, one by one, we will discuss each subject which you have given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What is your response to the Adjournment Motion?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed any Adjournment Motion. There is no basis for Adjournment Motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you let me complete? Mr. Banatwalla, please take your seat.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Why don't you allow us to make our submissions?

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you. I am not barring you. Mr. Banatwalla, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him at all. Do not get agitated. What I am saying is for you and not for anybody else. I say that each subject will be discussed, including the Gujarat problem which you are mentioning.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a question put by you, Prof. Madhu Danadavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is defferent. The question of Adjournment Motion...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question at all. Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am raising a point of order about procedure ..

MR. SPEAKER: If you want my cooperation, I will give you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it your ruling that, when you allow a question, that cannot be the subject-matter of Adjournment Motion? There is no rule like that.

MR. SPEAKER: In fact, I would not have allowed that. Because you insisted, I allowed. There is no factual basis. I cannot go on like this. He said something. You said something. Then it was contradicted. I cannot go no like this.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am referring to what you have said. You have said that you are not allowing an Adjournment Motion on Emergency because you have allowed a question ..

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please do not violate the rules of procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: No question at all. There is no basis for it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Kindly hear us for a minute.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now you will allow us to make some statement. You are over-riding everything.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of over-riding.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You said to Mr. Banatwalla that you will hear us.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. You have not listened to me properly. I told you that whatever subject you have given me I have allowed. Every subject I have allowed...

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We are talking about this particular subject.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is in response to an adjournment notice.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of adjournment motion. I have not allowed it...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is here. If you want any clarification, he will give you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yesterday we told you that we will settle the matter with the Prime Minister in the House. You kindly don't come in the way. That is what we request you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): I have one objection...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am talking only about the adjournment motion...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The adjournment motion is out of question. The Prime Minister can reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make one thing clear. We told you in the meeting that we will settle the matter with the Prime Minister in the House. You please don't come in the way.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the adjournment motion and the Prime Minister can reply.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down...What is this? You cannot do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is not proclaiming his innocence. I believe.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have no remedy for that.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Firstly I am not aware of precisely what they have asked...*(Interruptions)*

Let me finish...

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We want the adjournment motion. The thing is to be settled in the House. Before the Prime Minister speaks, you will enlighten him

[*Indrajit Gupta*]

about what we have asked. He says that he never knew what we have asked.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This copy of the adjournment motion should have gone to him. That is the procedure...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use of all this. The entire issue can be sorted out calmly.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He should know what we have asked before he replies.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: May I tell you with your permission, Sir...(*Interruptions*) May I continue with your permission, Dandavateji? I am not making any statement. I am giving another point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You should understand what we want. I will read it out.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: May I say one word before you read that out? When I started speaking, you interrupted. Let me finish speaking. Then you can read that out...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon Members, please sit down.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Why don't you allow me to finish?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am trying to help him. Let him finish first. Let him say what he wants to say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Acharyaji, Guptaji, please sit down.....I have already explained the position.

THE PRIME MINISTER: Guptaji please listen; if you go on speaking like this, when will you listen?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have one objection. Mr. Dandavate is a very senior Member of the House. He knows the procedures of the House ..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am sorry for being senior.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It is not your fault. I would just like to point out that he would like to settle this matter with the Prime Minister in the House keeping the Speaker out of it. There is no way anything can be settled in this House by keeping the Speaker out.

(*Interruptions*)

If I might remind the hon. Members on the other side of the House, nothing can be carried out on the Floor of this House without going through the Speaker. There is no direct talk. So, I would like to remind Prof. Dandavate ji that whatever questions he has to ask he should put it to the Chair and I will answer.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, whatever we want to say to the Prime Minister we are saying to you. I will read it:

"The statement of the Prime Minister in the Press Conference on 7th July, 1985 creating an apprehension about the possibility of proclamation of Emergency in the country".

This is the subject matter.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will answer that.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Please, sit down. Take your seat. Be a sensible man.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Under what rule all this is going on?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister has the Floor now.

[*Translation*]

Now, what are doing? You are highly educated. Please sit down.

[*English*]

What are you doing?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised the point of settling issues in the House by shouting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: He just got up and said it. You were shouting so much that you did not hear what you were shouting.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What did I say?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If I might say, Sir, the issues are raised by shouting in this House only from that corner of the House. This side of the House seldom shouts. We don't need to shout. You just have to look at the past twelve minutes to see who was shouting. Whether this side was shouting or whether they were shouting. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE; Let me correct, Sir, we were not shouting. We were raising our voice. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If you people stop shouting then I can speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When we are not allowed to speak then we are compelled to shout.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: When you do not have the moral authority to speak then you are reduced to shouting.

If I might get to the point, Sir, there are many very intelligent Members sitting across the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not on your side. Only across the House.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: But unfortunately, Sir, they are only displaying their ignorance of what transpired at that Press conference.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please clarify.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I shall certainly do so, if you would allow me.

[*English*]

I was asked a very specific question. One, whether I thought the Emergency when it was proclaimed in 1975 it was correct? I said 'yes'. I think it is correct and I stand by that statement.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now please listen, what is this going on? you have your own views; he has his own views. What is wrong in this?

[*Translation*]

Why are you shouting? You have a right to speak and so has he. You say what you want to say.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you may speak, later on.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I am very sorry that they can't speak and they are reduced to shouting.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU (Madras North): The late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had apologised in 1980...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down listen I am saying.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. This man is not allowed to speak I, will name you if you do like that. Please sit down. I am going to disallow you. I am going to name you now if you do like this. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you shouting unnecessarily? I am not going to allow you if you do like that. Not allowed. Not allowed this way. No, you cannot argue like this. Not allowed Not a single word should go on record.

(*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER : If you have got the permission and the liberty to have your own views, the other side has also the liberty to have their own views. I am not forcing you to accept their views and I am not forcing them to accept your views. You are welcome to have your views and they are welcome to have their views. Please sit down. You are welcome to have your views. But you cannot force anybody. Please sit down and take your seat. You are at liberty to do whatever you like and say whatever you like, but you cannot force others. Please sit down now.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI ; Sir, they are now displaying the ignorance of the English language also. I was asked a question and I answered that question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : We did not go to public school.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : When you are ready, I will answer your question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Reddy, please sit down. Nothing goes on record. I am not allowing you.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The second part of the question I was asked was that

“if conditions similar to those in ’ 75 were to repeat themselves.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:...’75?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : That is what I am saying.

[*Translation*]

In which language should I speak? In Hindi I can say’ 75.. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Unfortunately, I cannot speak Marathi or Gujarati.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If you speak in Marathi, I will follow.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I was asked “if the conditions repeat themselves would I do the same thing?” My answer was that it was highly unlikely that any given set of conditions can repeat themselves. But

[*Translation*]

Either you speak or I speak.

[*English*]

They are so used to tutoring each other that they cannot even keep quiet for five minutes. I said that “if conditions do occur that require emergency to be proclaimed, I will not hesitate to proclaim an Emergency.”

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Please Sit Down. What is all this? Why should you get up again and again?

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, the hon. Members who amended the Constitution by the 44th Amendment seem to have forgotten what the 44th Amendment was about. (*Interruptions*) I am going to read it out to you. I have got the book open. If you go

through the the Article 235, it says very clearly under what circumstances Emergency can be proclaimed. It says—

“352. (1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or armed rebellion, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect, etc. etc.”

I want to ask the hon. Members which Prime Minister of this country will not declare an emergency under these circumstances.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Reddy, you seem to be growing out of your height. Sit down; he is still on his legs.

You must learn some basic lessons. Let him finish.

(Interruptions)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I am only seeking a clarification. He has rightly read Article 352 as modified by the Forty-Fourth constitutional amendment. Our only objection is that even if the situation in 1975 is repeated in 1985, today that situation according to this wording cannot allow the Government to proclaim an emergency . . .

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please keep sitting; you just go on listening. What are you doing?

[*English*]

One minute. He has read it; he has quoted it verbatim. Please listen to him.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Earlier he said: “I told the press questioner that if the situation in 1975 is reported, we will have no hesitation.....

MR. SPEAKER; No, no, he has not said that.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have not said that Prof. Dandavate, Ji.

PROE. MADHU DANDAVATE: According to the press reports, he said, he had no objection*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : There is no need to shout. You are losing your voice. Please calm down and talk.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you getting agitated unnecessarily?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I want only to remind the Prime Minister that what he has read just now does not permit the emergency to be proclaimed even if the 1975 situation is recreated. Let it be very clear. .

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Not only have the hon. Members not paid attention to my press conference, they have not been listening to what I have been saying now. I have just said barely two minutes ago that it is highly unlikely that one set of circumstances will ever repeat themselves in their totality. In my press conference I said the same thing. I said that one set of circumstances will not repeat themselves and after *(Interruptions)*

You want to say what I said or you want me to say what I said.....
(Interruptions).

Prof. Dandavate ji, I think, does not know how the English language translates. I said and I am repeating it; it is very very precise and it is very very clear. The question asked was: “If the conditions in 1975 repeat themselves, will you put emergency?” My answer was that conditions will not repeat themselves Point one over...
(Interruptions).

I am not yielding the floor to the hon. Member.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: All this could have been simplified by allowing an adjournment motion.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : But, then it would not have been so much fun.

I said conditions of 1975 are not likely to repeat themselves. Over. I finished one point. Next, I said that if conditions are such that an emergency is required, I will not hesitate to have an emergency. And the conditions are said here.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: And if I might add... I have not finished and I have not yielded(*Interruptions*)

Guptaji, I have not yielded, I want to finish what I am saying now. I would like to add to that Sir, that the biggest danger to any country is a vacillating Government, a Government that cannot take decisions. And that was the type of Government we had when you were sitting on this side. That is why you are afraid to talk about the emergency. There is nothing wrong with an emergency if it is applied. when it is required. The Constitution tells us when it is required.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Yes, it does.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : The argument that you are raising is not about the emergency. Let me try and get your argument also right. Your complaint is not with an emergency *per se*. It is with what happened one and a half years after the emergency was proclaimed and what was done by certain officials and certain people. That was the complaint.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: No no... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me ask you. If you object to... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we do not hold the pureaucrats responsible for emergency. We hold the former Prime Minister responsible for proclaiming the emergency.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, if I might add, they may hold who they like responsible, The people of India put her back,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: After emergency, they have put us in power.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: The ultimate people whom the Prime Minister is responsible to are the people of India. And the people of India will decide what they want, irrespective of what the hon. member might feel.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only want to tell you that in 1977 it was decided by the people.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: And in 1980, they realised their mistake!

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please. Let us decide this once for ever. Yes please.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to correct my last sentence.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you today? Please sit down why do you not control them?

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I would like to just correct the last sentence that I said. It was you that made the people of India realise their mistake in 1980.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In 1977.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Great cry, little. Wool Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I think the hon. member Shri Reddy is saying that the late Prime Minister said that the emergency would never be imposed. I am sorry, I am not the late Prime Minister. I am the present Prime Minister.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Definitely, she said...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is according to the Constitution, what he said.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I cannot hear what they are saying because you are shouting.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Jaipalji, you are speaking too much today God knows what is wrong with you! Everything has been clarified, please sit down.

[English]

It is clear. Nothing can be done without the Constitution and he has quoted the Constitution. That is what it is. It is simple, it is straight forward and nothing more than that. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He has made one point which covers all the points.

[English]

“Under these circumstances...”; so simple it is. It is all right.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I have said very clearly, and I would like to add to that: if any Prime Minister of this country who feels that an Emergency is necessary, under these circumstances, and does not apply the Emergency, he is not fit to be the Prime Minister of this country. (Interruptions) Then what are you asking about?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then there is nothing wrong.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He is referring to... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, Mr Acharia one thing must be clear, viz. that a Prime Minister, as Prime Minister cannot go out of the Constitution. So simple it is. Why

are you asking about anything else? (Interruptions) How can you expect him to break the Constitution? How can you expect a Prime Minister to go out of the Constitution? (Interruptions) No; it is unthinkable.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We agree with what he says. As far as Constitutional provisions are concerned, there is no difference. But the Prime Minister...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate Ji, one thing is clear: how can we expect the Prime Minister to go outside the Constitution and do something? (Interruptions) It is all right. He has said it. (Interruptions) I do not understand this. The question is closed. Why are you running after 1975?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me answer. If you keep shouting the same thing, how can anybody answer? (Interruptions) This was amended in 1978. The Emergency, as it was proclaimed in 1975, was as per the Constitution in 1975. It was passed in this very House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At that time...

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Of course; you cannot pass it in 1985, and proclaim it in 1975, obviously. When do you think it was passed? It was done as per the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: It was as per the Constitution.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the Constitution now. (Interruptions) I do not know what you are saying.

SHRI BHSUDEB ACHARIA rose.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Acharia, it is highly improbable to think about it. Do you think that he will refer back to the 1975 copy of the Constitution—or to this Constitution? (Interruptions) It is an absolutely senseless thing. I cannot understand it.

Yes, Mr. Prime Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: It is highly unthinkable highly impractical. This is the Constitution on which he has to act. Then what are you referring to? Sit down now.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, Mr. Acharia has not only not seen my press Conference, he has not only not read the report properly...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE *rose*.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Dandavateji, please give me a chance. You go on shouting and then you expect a reply: you are strange people.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am confirming what you said. Papers have...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Let me say something. The Press Conference is on record. It is on video tape; it is on audio tape. Anybody can hear it. We will not go by the out-of-context transcript that you might be quoting. I have clarified three times just now during the last 15 minutes that...(*Interruptions*) you are so much in love with your own voices...

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: No: with your voice.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I am telling you precisely what I said. I said: conditions are not likely to be in that same form ever again. But—because it has nothing to do with 1975, because I will think about 1985, 1986 and 1990—if I think conditions are such that an Emergency is required—here is the Constitution...(*Interruptions*) One second; I have not finished.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

—Dandavate Ji, please let me speak.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is no difference about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you telling him? He is telling you.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: This is why I am saying that you are ignorant.

This is precisely because you have not done your home work; you have not checked your facts Prof. Dandavate, let me finish it and then you can speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: At least don't allege ignorance because we have all the Press clippings; we have contacted the Press men who had attended your Press Conference.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: If the hon. members on the other side of the House are allergic to the word 'emergency' then why did you not remove it when you had amended this Constitution in 1978? Why did you leave it? There is a reason why you had left it; because it is necessary; that is why you have left it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Then why are you allergic to what you have left in the Constitution?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is there now? Nothing! Look here. You have to be pragmatic. Mr. Acharia, let me make it clear now. You must understand; you are very educated people. The Prime Minister has amply clarified that under this Constitution which is prevailing in 1985, any emergency can come under that; otherwise not. So simple it is.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) Now you permit others to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Mr. Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If I may say so, in spite of your unwillingness, the Prime Minister got a chance to clarify on the floor of this House something which has been reported extensively in the Press.

That is why we gave this notice because he is quoted in inverted commas in the Press and it is not contradicted. He said, if 1975 conditions are repeated, we will not hesitate... I was worried because...

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to worry now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Tomorrow it may be said that conditions in Punjab and Gujarat are heading towards armed rebellion: arms are being used there.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating the same thing now?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: There are no conditions and there is nothing.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: In case, Mr. Gupta, you have not read the newspaper this morning, the steps that we are taking are quite different.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What happened this morning?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: I will tell you a little later, maybe. We have two arms and we shook hands.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, I will listen to you; have a little patience. Prof. Tewary, I will come to you; don't worry; have patience.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The House is being used by the Opposition like this.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing wrong in it. It does happen. It is the role of the Opposition, not yours.

[English]

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Would you please ask him to clarify more precisely and specifically...?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing can be clarified more than what he has said.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: That is your opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: No more question on this subject. I am wholly satisfied with what he has said. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You are interpreting it.

MR. SPEAKER: I am fully satisfied.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why don't you leave it to him?

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing. This is the prevailing Constitution. Under that, everything is going to be done; nothing outside.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: From what he has said and what had appeared in the Press was wrong.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What further information should he give; should he write it on a stamp paper?

[English]

It is on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have given you an adjournment motion on communal violence in Gujarat and, in this connection I am inviting your attention to Article 355 of the Constitution.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him. He will speak, only then other things can

[*Mr. Speaker*]
be discussed. I have listened to you Banatwala Sahib.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I had given you notice of an adjournment motion on the continuous communal violence in Gujarat. Under Article 355 of the Constitution of India...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have listened to you, I have learnt, I have read what you have written to me.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : President's Rule is immediately wanted there.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwall I will allow you. You listen to me. Kindly listen to me. I have given my full consideration. I have given my attention to what you have given me and I am also very much agitated, as you are, about the situation in Gujarat. About what you have referred to me, I am myself agitated. The land of Gandhiji is having a bloodbath. I do not like it. I disapprove of it. This is a most degenerating thing in human nature which I want to curtail and for that I am going to have a meeting of the B.A.C. at 3.30 p.m. We shall fix a day for the discussion then.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): One minute please, having allowed him. I want to say that as Gujarat is burning now President's Rule must be imposed immediately. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Sait Sahib, I share your sentiments in so far as this thing is concerned. I respect your sentiments. I am equally pained. I have seen that. It has caused me intense mental agony to see how savage the people have become in a country where Mahatma Gandhi lived.

[*English*]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that Prof. Dandavate and his

friends will take the same degree of interest when there are threats to the integrity of the nation and the security of the country. With a great sense of horror and shock now we find that in America regular schools are run for terrorism. Only today we have got quite serious reports.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, I assure you, we will discuss it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I want this to be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already assured you that we will discuss it. Why are you after me? Why do you not sit down?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY: I want this...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you not allow me to speak? When I have already conceded your demand what more do you want now? I have already assured you.

AN HON MEMBER: Mr. Speaker Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to listen now. You come to me, I will listen to you. Now, Papers to be Laid.

Shri Bhagat.

12.43 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Terrorist and Disrupture Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Ordinance, 1985 (No. 4 of 1985) Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 5th June, 1985, under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution. (Placed in library. See No. LT—1132/85).

Annual Report and Review on the working of small Industry Extension Training Institute Hyderabad for 1983-84 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): I beg to lay on the table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Small Industry Extension Training Institute, Hyderabad, for the year 1983-84.

(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—1133/85].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Statement to be made by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. He is not there. Is Mr. Poojary here?

Shri Bansi Lal.

12.45 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: (i) COLLISION OF 138 UP AMRITSAR-BILASPUR CHHATISGARH EXPRESS WITH DOWN TUGHLAKABAD GOODS TRAIN AT RAJA-KI-MANDI STATION OF CENTRAL RAILWAY ON 13.6.1985; AND (ii) COLLISION OF A PRIVATE BUS WITH A GOODS TRAIN AT A MANNED LEVEL CROSSING GATE BETWEEN DR RADHAKRISHNAN NAGAR AND MORWANI STATIONS OF WESTERN RAILWAY ON 16.6.1985.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANSI LAL): Sir, I deeply regret to apprise the House of two unfortunate train

accidents on 13.6.1985 at Raja-Ki-Mandi near Agra and on 16.6.1985 at Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar near Ratlam.

On 13.6.1985, 138 Up Amritsar-Bilaspur Chhatisgarh Express bound for Bilaspur collided with a goods train bound for Tughlakabad at Raja-Ki-Mandi station. The accident occurred a few minutes after Chhatisgarh Express started from Raja-Ki-Mandi station where it had a scheduled stoppage. As a result of this collision, 40 passengers lost their lives, 15 sustained grievous, 18 simple and 9 trivial injuries. The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at Rs. 6,30,000/- approximately.

A Medical Relief Van was immediately rushed from Agra Cantt which arrived at site with 2 railway doctors and other paramedical staff. Simultaneously, assistance was sought from Sarojini Naidu Hospital, Dr. Sarkar's Nursing Home and the army authorities for medical aid. Civil, army and railway doctors rendered first aid and rushed the injured to local hospitals at Agra.

My colleague Shri Madhavarao Scindia alongwith Member Traffic, Railway Board, rushed to the site of accident for overseeing the relief arrangements. They called on the injured who were admitted in the local hospitals. Divisional Railway Manager, Central Railway, Jhansi alongwith other senior officers including the Medical Superintendent, rushed to the site from Jhansi immediately on being informed about the accident. General Manager, Chief Traffic Safety Superintendent and the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, also reached the site later from Bombay.

For relief operations, the Railway Accident Relief Train was sent from Agra Cantt. Civil authorities, with the help of the local residents also gave help in the rescue operations.

Ex-gratia-relief was arranged on the spot to the next of kin of those who died and to the injured persons.

An ad-hoc Claims Commissioner is being appointed to decide the claims for compensation in this case.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, functioning independently of

[*Sh. Bansi Lal*]

Railways under the Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism, has conducted a statutory enquiry into this accident. His Preliminary Report has since been received. According to his Provisional Finding, the probable cause of accident was manipulation of the point detection relay without physical verification at site. The Report is under examination. I will like to assure the House that staff responsible for the lapse would be severely taken up. Already 7 employees have been placed under suspension.

The other unfortunate accident took place at Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar at a manned level crossing on 16.6.1985, when a private bus collided with a goods train resulting in casualties. As a result of the collision, 15 bus passengers lost their lives, 28 sustained grievous injuries and 16 minor injuries.

Immediately on receipt of the information, Railway Medical Van doctors and paramedical staff were rushed to the site of the accident from Ratlam. Railway doctors and other senior officers also left for the site by road. Civil authorities also rushed to the site and arranged transportation of the injured to the local hospital without loss of time. General Manager, Western Railway, and the Chief Traffic Safety Superintendent rushed from Bombay.

12.48 hrs.

[*MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair*]

My colleague Shri Madhavrao Scindia, accompanied by Member, Mechanical, Railway Board, visited the site of accident and called on the injured persons in the hospital.

Ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured persons were arranged.

This accident has been enquired into by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle. According to his findings, the collision took place due to the private bus attempting to cross the Level crossing whose gates were kept open to road traffic in the face of an approaching goods train. The Assistant Station Master

of Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar station and Gateman of the Level Crossing have been held responsible for the collision. They have been placed under suspension and FIR has been lodged against them. Disciplinary action against them is being initiated.

I would like to assure the House that every possible effort is being made to minimise the number of train accidents. I have recently constituted 4 High Level Safety Teams to carry out intensive inspections on all Zonal Railways, particularly of those sections which have larger incidence of accidents. These teams shall directly report to the Railway Board and the action taken on their report would be monitored at the highest level.

12.51 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: CRASH OF AIR-INDIA JUMBO JET 'KANISHKA' ON 23RD JUNE, 1985

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): Sir, an Air India Boeing 747-237B aircraft 'Kanishka' operating a scheduled flight, AI-182, Montreal-London-Delhi-Bombay with 329 persons on board including 22 crew members crashed on 23rd June, 1985 in the Atlantic Ocean about 185 nautical miles south-west of Shannon (Ireland) at about 0713 hours GMT, corresponding to about 1243 hours IST. The aircraft was cruising at a height of about 31,000 feet at that time.

Search and Rescue operations were initiated immediately. No survivors were found. This was the worst disaster in the history of civil aviation in India. Our hearts go out in sympathy to the bereaved families.

On receipt of the information, action was immediately initiated in accordance with the contingency plan for dealing with accidents. Emergency Cells were constituted at the booking offices at Bombay and Delhi airports. Facilities for providing information to all concerned were made available. I sincerely regret the inconvenience caused to

the relatives of the deceased due to any failure on the part of staff attending to enquiries.

A high level team led by Secretary, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, proceeded to London and Cork early in the morning of 24th June, 1985 to gather information connected with the accident including recovery of wreckage particularly the Black Box, to supervise relief and rescue operations and make arrangements for identification and disposal of dead bodies

Air India provided free transportation to London/Cork and back to one relative per family. In certain cases, this facility had to be provided to more than one person. Free hotel accommodation, food and transport and also a cash allowance was provided to the next of kin who went to Cork in connection with the crash. A total of 305 persons travelled to Cork for purpose of identification.

In all, 131 bodies could be recovered from the sea. Autopsy on all the bodies was completed on the 28th June, 1985 and embalming carried out by 29th June, 1985. Facilities were provided by Air India and Indian Airlines for carriage of the dead bodies free of cost to the destinations indicated by the next of kin. 117 bodies have been identified so far, leaving 14 unidentified. The unidentified bodies have been preserved as per the advice of the Irish Coroner. These bodies will be available for visual identification till 30th July, 1985. Thereafter suitable action will be taken for their disposal

Foreign Governments, i.e. British, American, Canadian and of course other Irish had actively participated in the search and rescue operations. A French Cables ship Leon Thevenian hired by us having a submersible Robot fitted with the latest equipment for location and salvage brought out the Cockpit Voice Recorder and the Flight Data Recorder also known as the Black Box, from a depth of more than 6,000 feet. Recovery of these black boxes from such a great depth is an unprecedented feat in the history of salvage operations of this kind. Both Recorders have been brought to India for examination and analysis, which is underway. No conclusions can be drawn at this stage.

The Government of India have appointed a sitting Judge of Delhi High Court as a Court to investigate into the accident. He would be assisted by five assessors. The Court is expected to submit its report to the Government by 31st December, 1985. They have started their work.

The compensation, in accordance with the rules, will be paid expeditiously to the next of kin.

We have initiated a thorough review of security arrangements at our airports. I would like to assure the House that no effort will be spared to ensure the safety of the travelling public.

I must express my sincere gratitude to the Government and people of Ireland for the humanitarian and material help which they extended so spontaneously in the tragic hour of need. I am also grateful to the authorities of all the other countries which assisted us in relief and rescue operations.

12.55 hrs

STATEMENT RE: REPORT OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC FINANCE AND POLICY ON "ASPECTS OF BLACK ECONOMY IN INDIA."

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, As the House is aware, the Estimates Committee of the Seventh Lok Sabha had recommended in its Ninth Report that the Government should attempt an estimate of black money for formulating appropriate policies. Accordingly, the Government entrusted a study of the estimate of extent of unaccounted income in the country to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, in June, 1982. Its terms of reference were as under:-

- (a) to identify the important sectors of the economy in which black money is generated;
- (b) to examine the causes and conditions that give rise to and/or facilitate the generation of black money.

[*Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh*]

- (c) to study the methods employed to generate black money and the channels through which the concealed income is invested and spent in other ways;
- (d) the methods employed to convert black money into white money.
- (e) to attempt a broad estimate of the volume of black money generated; and
- (f) to undertake any regional or sectoral surveys that may be required in connection with the above.

The Institute submitted its report in March, 1985. The report was released to the Press in June, 1985, for encouraging a public debate on the subject so that the consequential suggestions could be considered for drawing up a "Long Term Fiscal policy". I am placing a copy (both in Hindi and in English versions) of summary of the Report on the Table of the House. Copies of the Report (In English version and 2 typed copies in Hindi version) have been placed in the Parliament Library.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Baisrhat): Sir, copies of this Report may be made available to those Members who are interested in it. It costs Rs. 100/- if we buy from outside.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will make it available to all the hon. Members.

12.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[*English*]

Armed Clashes on Assam-Nagaland Border between Assam Police and Nagaland Police

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:-

"The situation arising out of the recent armed clashes on Assam-Nagaland border between the Assam Police and the Nagaland Police resulting in heavy loss of life and property and the action taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, Unfortunately, between 4th and 6th June 1985 armed clashes took place in the Merapani area along Assam-Nagaland border between the Assam Police and the Nagaland Police.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, there has been long-standing territorial dispute between Assam and Nagaland in connection with the boundary between the two States as defined in the State of Nagaland Act 1962. Govt. of India had taken steps to assist the two State Governments to reach an amicable settlement of these disputes. In August 1971 an Adviser was appointed in the Home Ministry and through his good offices, four interim agreements were signed by these two State Governments in March 1972. The Adviser carried out detailed study of the various aspects of the problem and made certain recommendations to the State Governments. Unfortunately, no agreement could be reached between the two State Governments to resolve the dispute on a permanent basis. The Adviser demitted office in 1976. Thereafter, from time to time steps were taken by the Central Government to advise the two State Governments to enforce the interim agreements of 1972 in letter and spirit and to continue efforts to resolve the dispute through discussions.

Early this year in the month of February, there was a serious incident in which six labourers working for Forest Department of Assam were killed. Certain amount of tension had built up in the area in which the incident had taken place. On 28th March 1985 I held a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Assam and Nagaland at Shillong and stressed the need to resolve the border dispute amicably and to ensure that clashes on the border do not recur. Both the Chief Ministers had assured me that they would sort out the issues and ensure

that clashes do not recur. Unfortunately, despite their assurance, certain degree of tension was built up in the Merapani sector and there was a brief exchange of fire between the patrols of the two State Governments Police Force on 28th May, 1985. Immediately on receipt of the information about the incident, I sent wireless message to the two Chief Ministers which was repeated to the respective Governors expressing my grave concern at the incident and requesting them to take steps at once to prevent recurrence of such incident. The two sides were asked to end the situation of confrontation which seemed to be prevailing. It was decided to hold a meeting of the Commissioners and IGP's of the two States at Dimapur on 3rd and 4th June, 1985. A representative of the Home Ministry was asked to join the deliberations and he did so on 4th June. Unfortunately, it seems that as the meeting was in progress heavy firing broke out between a number of posts of Assam Police and Nagaland Police confronting each other in the Merapani area. Despite efforts of the Home Ministry's representative, ceasefire could not be effected on the ground. Immediately on receipt of the information, I urged the two Chief Ministers to immediately effect ceasefire, if possible, visit the border personally and take all steps to end confrontation forthwith.

Following a meeting between the senior Police and Civil officers of the two States on 6th afternoon, effective ceasefire was enforced from the evening of that date. Next day i.e. on 7th June, the two Chief Ministers met in the presence of the Governor of Nagaland. They agreed to maintain and fully enforce the ceasefire. They also agreed to the induction of a neutral force and to restore status quo ante by the police forces of both the States going back to the positions before the current series of incidents. Both the Chief Ministers also agreed to continue to hold talks for a long-term solution to the problem of disputed area and to ensure that a perfect understanding and amity is maintained between the two States. They also gave certain directions to their respective officials in regard to the posts that had been established in violation of the 1972 agreement.

As agreed between the two Chief Ministers, the Central Government arranged to move Assam Rifles into the affected area on 8th June. This force was subsequently replaced by BSF as proposed by the two Chief Ministers. Two senior officers of the Ministry were immediately despatched to make on the spot assessment of the situation and to suggest further measures for the maintenance of law and order and also to furnish a preliminary report into the incident. My colleague Smt. Ram Dulari Sinha also visited Merapani on 10th June, 1985. She also held discussions with the two Chief Ministers. The two Chief Ministers also held a meeting on the same date at Merapani and reviewed the steps taken by the two Administrations pursuant to their agreement at Imphal. I also held discussions with the two Chief Ministers. Meetings with the Chief Secretaries and DGP's of the two States were held by the Union Home Secretary on 17th and 19th June and a number of steps decided upon in these meetings to defuse the situation as also to arrange for speedy rehabilitation of those affected by the disturbances.

These meetings were followed by subsequent meetings between the Commissioners and DIG's of both the State Governments on 30th June in the presence of a representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs. On 10th July, Union Home Secretary reviewed the implementation of the various agreements in a meeting of the two Chief Secretaries and senior police officers held at Gauhati.

As a result of the various steps taken the situation at Merapani is fast returning to normal. Most of the people who had left the area because of the disturbances, have gone back to their respective places. For purposes of grant of relief and rehabilitation, the Central Government have given an advance of Rs. 50 lakhs to the State Government of Assam pending assessment by a Central Team of the quantum of the Central assistance required. A detailed proposal was recently received from the State Government and a Central Team has been sent to Assam.

In these clashes 28 policeman from Assam and 6 from Nagaland were killed

[*Sh. S.B. Chavan*]

A number of police personnel were injured. 13 civilians also lost their lives. About 32,000 people were displaced. In the view of the Central Government, these clashes between the Police Forces of the two States are most unfortunate and distressing. We are very much concerned that such armed clashes should have taken place at all. We are determined to see that there is no repetition of such unfortunate incidents. The Government have decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act 1952 to fully go into the facts pertaining to these clashes and to probe into the conduct of the officials of the two States and also to fix the responsibility.

We are also keen that these long-standing border dispute should be resolved through discussions and consultations. To that end we are currently holding consultations with the Chief Ministers of the two States with a view to working out a modality towards finding a permanent solution to the dispute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will continue this after Lunch.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Armed clashes on Assam—Nagaland Border between Assam Police and Nagaland Police—contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in a clash between the Nagaland Police and the Assam Police, a number of persons were killed. This is an unusual situation. Outwardly, it does not appear to be a border dispute between the States but a conflict between two countries. The way the firing was exchanged there, people were killed and bombs were hurled, it seems that

it is not a clash between States but a conflict between two nations, i.e., India and Pakistan or India and China.

The dispute is not fresh, but a long-standing one. The first clash took place in 1972 in which not only firing took place but mortars and engines were also used. A number of persons were killed at that time.

In the year 1979, some people of one of the States came shouting and attacked a village in which 180 persons were killed. After this on 5th and 6th June, 1985 probably four of our officers were killed by them. Instead of resolving the matter through talks, under their very nose firing took place on 5th and 6th June and about 35 persons were killed and 200 persons were injured.

After this, as the hon. Home Minister has stated, an agreement was reached on 7th June that this firing will be stopped but it is a matter of surprise that on the 8th June, the next day, after exactly 24 hours, 150 houses were set on fire and about 50,000 people had to flee abandoning their homes.

Probably the Chief Ministers of concerned States were called to Delhi and talks were held. It appeared as if the matter would be resolved and there would not be any further bloodshed, but on 9th July again, three houses were set on fire.

The most question is who is responsible for it? It is very strange, as we have read in the newspapers that the Police of one of the States entered 200 meters inside the territory of the other State and established a police-post and put up a wire fencing there. I would like to know who gave them the permission for setting up police post? Did they establish the police-post and put up the wire fencing on their own or did some leader, officer or Minister tell them to do so? Who asked them to set up a police post there.

The Government of the other State, in whose territory the police post was set up, instead of taking up the matter with the concerned State, ordered the demolition of the police post. All these things are happening in a way as if the people of China had entered our territory and

occupied our land and then we threw them out after inflicting a crushing defeat.

There were press reports to the effect that officers of one of the States posted at the border were arrested by the policemen of the other State. This is a strange situation. This situation does not exist on the border of India—Pakistan, India—China or India—Bangladesh but it is within the country itself that officers of one State posted at the border are arrested by the police of another State. The question is why this is happening and at whose instance and instigation this is taking place and who is responsible for it? It is very difficult to believe that without the help and backing of Government and leaders of that State, the policemen became so bold as to resort to firing and killing people at will. The persons belonging to a particular tribe, which I do not want to name, are involved. I am not prepared to believe that persons belonging to a particular tribe, without the help of the Police, entered the village, set 150 houses on fire and compelled 50,000 persons to flee their homes.

Perhaps the possibility is that some persons want to establish their leadership by advocating a narrow and parochial outlook among the people and with this end in view, they want to show that they are very brave and that their land is under dispute and they will reoccupy their land. There are 11 reserve forests on which Nagaland has staked its claim and another 12 thousand kilometres stretch is under dispute. Is it not the case that these persons are shedding the blood of their own countrymen just to show the people of their area that they would not yield even an inch of their land? This thing is happening in a country like India. I do not think that this problem should turn into a dispute; on the contrary this is a fundamental question which requires serious consideration. You must devise some method to deal with the criminals who were involved in the bloodshed. There are no two opinions that Government should hold talks and find out some solution to the problem. But the policemen who set the houses of those people on fire and killed them should not be spared at any cost. It would be no solution to let off the criminals on the plea that we should be flexible in our attitude;

it would rather complicate the situation. In this case stern action should be taken against the persons who issued orders to the police to intrude into the territory up to 200 metres and set up a police post there and also ordered the killings, irrespective of the fact whether such a person is a big leader or a high police officer. If we try to shield them, then the problem, instead of being solved, will become more complicated. So I demand from Government that they should be very firm in taking action in this matter. Such officers should not be allowed to take the law into their hands and undermine the Constitution. No Government, no State Government, no Police officer, and no leader has the right to solve boundary dispute with the help of guns. As far as the solution to this problem is concerned, I want that Government should, of course, be flexible in its approach but cases should be registered against those who are criminals, those who were involved in murders and bloodshed whether he is a leader or a Minister or a police officer, and they should be put behind bars.

Besides, the hon. Home Minister has referred to a Commission. Regarding this, I have to say that if solution to the problems is to be found through Commissions, then no problem will be solved. If a Commission is appointed then the Government of Nagaland and Assam will come up with papers to support their case. The people of Nagaland and Assam will also present proofs to show that the land belonged to them 100 to 200 years ago. This will create a situation in which you will not be able to solve the problem.

Earlier also, an inquiry was instituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sundaram in 1972. The inquiry was completed in about four years. When Mr. Sundaram submitted his inquiry report, the Nagaland Government refused to accept it. That report was not published. So, if a Commission is appointed now and asked to find a solution of the problem then it will meet the same fate which the Sundaram report met 10 or 12 years ago. If a solution to the problem pertaining to Assam and Nagaland is to be found, then it can be achieved through political efforts. For this purpose it is

[*Sh. Lalit Maken*]

necessary to form a Committee comprising 3 to 4 important persons. The Home Minister can be included in it. The members of the Committee should be such as whose credibility is not in doubt and who want to maintain the unity and integrity of the country and remain above narrow considerations. That Committee should try to find a political solution to the problem after holding talks with Governments of Nagaland and Assam in the same way as is being done to resolve the Punjab problem. Had the issue of Punjab been handed over to the Supreme Court or to some Commission then I can say with authority that the situation which is developing now would never have taken place. The Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the other officials took interest in the matter and we have reached a stage where the solution of the Punjab tangle appears to be in sight. The Commission will not be able to find a solution to the dispute between Nagaland and Assam which has been there for two decades and which had resulted in bloodshed, in the same way as a solution to the Punjab problem is being found. So I want that a Committee should be appointed in which the Home Minister and three or four other important leaders should be included as is being done in the case of the Punjab problem. It should hold talks with both the parties to sort out the problem. It should not have any formal position.

I would like to ask two questions from the hon. Home Minister. Firstly, how many persons were arrested and how many persons were prosecuted in connection with the exchange of fire which took place on 5th and 6th June in which about 35 persons were killed? If this matter is simply referred to some Commission, it would mean giving refuge to criminals and giving them a hint that as we are seeking a political solution, they can kill as many persons as they like. You can seek a solution to the problem, but I would like to know how many persons involved in the bloodshed were arrested and the number of persons against whom cases have been registered under section 302.

My second question is that it has been mentioned in the report of the hon. Home Minister that most of the persons who were uprooted from their homes and who became refugees have returned to their homes but,

according to the press reports, thousands of persons are not prepared to return to their homes even now. They are too scared. They do not believe that Government are capable of solving the problem. They are not ready to return even today. I want to know how many persons have not left the relief camps. What is the number of those people who instead of going back to their homes are residing with their relatives? All people had not gone to the relief camps. I want to make it clear. Some people were in relief camps and some had been putting up with their relatives. We are not prepared to accept that relief camps have been vacated completely and all the people have gone back to their homes. We want to know the number of persons who had gone back to their homes.

The third and the last question is whether the Home Minister proposes to set up a Committee. In order to solve this problem, a committee should be set up, instead of a Commission, consisting of the Home Minister and other big leaders. And also does he propose to solve this issue by holding talks with Government and representatives of both the States?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in my statement that it is unfortunate that armed clashes took place between the police forces of the two States. It is true that efforts should be made by both the Governments to come to an agreement. Every effort has been made in this regard. In 1972, four agreements were concluded and some action was initiated on the basis of these agreements. Due to lack of full information, the hon. Member might have said that the Sundaram Commission was an Enquiry Commission. It was not a Commission at all. He was an Adviser. He went there and made investigation into the entire case and assisted the the Home Ministry about how this issue could be solved. He had gone into the details of every aspect in Nagaland and Assam and had advised both the governments to find out an amicable solution. He expressed his views about the extent to which he could go. But the recommendations of such a committee or officers are not binding. They can only advise them that instead of resorting to confrontation, a peaceful solution may be found. He also advised them about the help which could

be provided in this regard. Now there is a little confusion because the commission to which I have referred to is a fact finding commission and it has not been entrusted with the responsibility of finding a political solution. It will be a fact-finding commission only, whose job is to ascertain why a clash has taken place between the two States particularly when an agreement was reached between the officers of the two States that with a view to normalise the situation, firing would not be resorted to. I shall ascertain why firing was resorted to in spite of this agreement and which officer ordered the firing and on what authority. Unless all these things are enquired into, it will not be proper for me to apportion the blame on Nagaland or Assam. I shall make full investigation into it. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to assure the House that after enquiry if we come to know that a particular person, howsoever highly placed he may be, is involved in it, then proper action will be taken against him. The question of shielding anybody does not arise at all. Even if any big police officer or any political person is found involved in it, he will not be shielded. At present, we are getting conflicting reports from Nagaland and Assam. That is why we are waiting for the report of this fact-finding commission. It is only a fact-finding commission. That is why I feel that no difficulty is likely to be experienced by it. I am, therefore, not in a position to say at this stage about the number of persons against whom prosecutions were launched in connection with firing because unless the report of the fact-finding commission is received, the question of initiating action against anybody does not arise.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN : I had asked about the number of persons arrested in this connection.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If we try to take such action before getting the report of the commission, then the very purpose of appointing the commission will be defeated. The job of the fact-finding Commission is to ascertain who is *prima facie* involved in it and which officer did so and on what authority. Unless we get this information, we cannot arrest anybody and the question of prosecution does not arise at all.

Secondly, a reference has been made about the newspaper report in which it has been said that I said two different things during the last two days. But I have got an authentic report on the basis of which I can say that out of 32,000 or 32,500 displaced persons, about 28,000 or 29,000 persons have already gone back. It is possible that about 2,000 to 3,000 persons are still there. This figure includes not only the persons living in the camps but also the persons who had settled there and who are now not there. They have been given the guarantee that rehabilitation work will be completed properly and every effort will be made to protect them. In this way rehabilitation work is in progress there.

I think that this is the information which the hon. Member had sought and I have made the position clear on the basis of the information available with me.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had also asked whether he proposes to set up a committee consisting of the Home Minister himself and the other leaders, which may try to find a political solution after holding talks with both the governments?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a political solution is to be found. Unless both the Governments accept it, nothing will happen, no matter whether the Home Minister is the Chairman of this Committee. It will meet the same fate which the Sundaram Committee met. We are persuading both the Chief Ministers and are trying to appoint a person acceptable to both of them to head the commission. We will first ascertain from both of them whether they will accept this findings or not. After that we shall be able to take a decision in this regard. But the first thing is that both the governments must agree to it. If they do not agree to it, then it is not an easy job to find out a political solution to this issue.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. A.K. Patel.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN: Just one small clarification, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has already replied to so many questions. I have to give chance to others also.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN: This is my last question.

The Home Minister has said just now that unless and until both the Chief Ministers and both the Governments agree, nobody can settle this dispute. Suppose they do not agree, is the Government going to remain a silent spectator and allow the massacre to go on. We want an assurance that if there is again a clash, government will come down with a heavy hand.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I think I have made the position absolutely clear. I have no mechanism under the present circumstances by which we can impose any decision howsoever powerful the committee we may appoint if they were to arrive at a political solution if both the State Governments were not agreed. I do not think that the Central Government can take this kind of attitude. At least I have not given up the hope. I feel quite confident that I will be able to persuade both the Chief Ministers to come to an agreed solution.

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana): Every year the month of June is a month of disaster for our country. About a decade ago in the month of June emergency was clamped. Last year in the month of June the Blue-star Operation took place. This year in the month of June on the 4th the country witnessed a violent clash between the Police forces of Nagaland and Assam over Merapani.

This border dispute between Assam and Nagaland is a very old problem and Government could have solved it very easily because the ruling party is in power in both the States. But, I think the Centre is not prepared to displease anybody and that is why the problem is pending since long.. *(Interruptions)* They only talk of unity but do not practise it.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the Merapani clash is a very serious matter. The loss of property and lives is very high. According to official figure, 58 people are alleged to have died in

the firing but the actual figure may be many more. More important thing is that it is a clash between the police forces of two constituent States of the same nation.

Then according to press reports Nagaland police were alleged to have used 3 "mortars and other weapons which are usually with the military. To the question arises: from where did they get these things? If they were brought from outside the country, the matter is still more serious. Or did they get them from the Naga guerillas? This matter should be thoroughly investigated and effective steps should be taken.

About casualties, it is said that 50,000 people were made homeless and 58 people died. This is very serious and government should take steps to prevent any recurrence.

I heard the speech of the hon. Home Minister and I have read his reply very carefully. I would like to ask Hon. Home Minister if they had any prior information about tension mounting up before the clash took place? And if so why steps were not taken in time to prevent it. Then about the weapons used, the matter should be thoroughly investigated and remedial steps taken.

I think, it is very high time to solve this dispute. This Commission and other things are not going to solve the problem. They will actually delay. Let the respective Chief Ministers be called and from the Centre higher authority should talk with them and settle the problem as early as possible.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Member has raised two points. One is about the type of weapons which were used by both the armed forces—the armed constabulary of Nagaland and Assam. Secondly, whether the underground insurgents have been responsible for providing them with weapons which, in fact, armed police is not supposed to use.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): BSF has get the weapons.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, so far as government's information is concerned, nothing of the type has happened. The arms which were to be provided to both the constabularies, I do not think, they have exceed-

ed their limit. The arms which were supplied to them have been used. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: BSF did not participate:

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It was the allegation in some of the newspapers that some of the BSF personnel or even the CRPF personnel were also used by each side which, in fact, is not borne out by facts. There might be one incident on the side of Assam where when Nagas tried to attack CRPF personal who had their camp there in self-defence they had to fire but in which according to my information, there was no casualty as such. Thereafter they were asked to go out of this area and leave them alone.

So, the reports which have been given that weapons which normally the armed constabulary is not supposed to use have been used in this confrontation, at least so far as Government's reports are concerned, they are not borne out by the facts but if the Commission is to come to this conclusion that the correct report has not been given to the Central Government then it is a totally different matter but as far as my information goes nothing of the type happened.

I am in full agreement that political solution needs to be found of this issue. This has been going on right from the British days. In 1925 part of this was Nagaland hill district. They have been using definite nomenclature. It was taken away from that. Even according to the 1962 Act this was part of Assam, So, the Nagas have been claiming part of this territory which according to 1962 Act does not belong to Nagaland. The dispute is there. But this is not the method by which any border dispute can be settled.

Sir, we had the information on 28th. When I got the information I sent the wireless messages both to the Chief Ministers of Nagaland and Assam. Wireless messages were also sent to the Governors of both the States requesting them to diffuse the tension which was building up and see that amicable solution is found. Further, if they cannot find a political solution then at least see that the tension which was, in fact, built up in that

area is diffused. We were apprehensive that this might lead to a clash. That is why repeatedly—three times—I had requested both the Chief Ministers to come together and discuss the issue and see that the whole thing is diffused. Unfortunately, after the Chief Ministers agreed subsequent events happened due to which when they were supposed to meet at Gauhati they were unable to meet and they had to meet at Imphal. It took about three days to meet at Imphal and meanwhile this clash took place which is a very unfortunate thing. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I do not want to make any statement on the subject. My friend, Shri Lalit Maken has given a detailed account on this. But I think that this is a serious matter and a matter of great concern. This is a long standing dispute and it is really unfortunate that we have not been able to solve this dispute. The States have had armed interventions or armed clashes for solving this dispute and both these States are in the Indian union and the Union Minister should use his good offices for solving the dispute. I find from the statement that the Union Home Minister has been sending them advice from time to time. On the 28th March, the Union Home Minister rang up the Chief Ministers to ensure peace between the two States and no clashes should take place. Again on 28th May, he did the same thing. But unfortunately his advice has fallen on deaf ears and it is all the more strange and a matter of great anxiety that when the representative of the Home Ministry was present in a meeting at Dinapur the actual clashes took place on a war footing and as my friend, Mr. Lalit Maken said that mortars and lethal weapons were used causing casualties on a large scale and uprooting a large population of about 30,000.

Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether the Forest Minister of Nagaland had actually made a statement at Mokochung Town Hall on 5th June and called upon people to support the war effort of Nagaland Government against Assam. If this so, what steps the Government proposes to take against the Forest Minister? Has any enquiry been made of the Chief

[*Sh. Satyendra Narayan*]

Minister of the State? Secondly I would like to know whether Nagaland Police has captured a number of crates of arms and ammunitions from the Assam Police headquarters near the border and that these crates have not been accounted for. Have they been passed on to some underground elements in Nagaland? I would like to know whether any enquiry or Commission will go into this question.

Then, Sir, as I said this dispute has been going on since 1945. Actually when the clash took place in 1979 in which 59 people lost their lives, the then Janata Government took a serious note of the incident and asked the Chief Ministers of both the States to resolve the dispute. But what happened thereafter? Nothing tangible took place and so far all efforts to bring the two Chief Ministers together in order to settle the dispute have proved futile. It is also reported that the Chief Minister of Nagaland is reported to have said that they would not have taken this step if those areas had not been occupied by foreigners. It means that the Chief Minister of Nagaland meant to say that the Assam Chief Minister or the Assam Government had actually allowed encouraged the Nepalese or refugees from neighbouring States to go and occupy the Forest areas and settle down there and act as a buffer State between Nagaland and Assam State.

Mr. Jamir's statement was that he would not have objected if the area had not been occupied for foreigners. Is it a fact that Nepalees or refugees from Bangladesh have been encouraged to go and settle down there, which has acted as a provocation to the Nagaland people?

What concrete steps have been taken to bring about a solution of the dispute? I have gone through this statement and it appears that only an advice has been tendered and so far nothing concrete has emerged and it has not been possible to produce any visible impact on the Chief Ministers. The House is naturally worried about this question and would not trust only the good offices of the two Chief Ministers. Therefore, I would like to know from the Home Minister whether he proposes to appoint a mini States Reorganization Commission to settle this border dispute, because Sundaram report

to the Home Ministry, or his recommendations were not accepted by either of the Government, and therefore, it was put on the shelf and it is gathering dust even now. No solution has been found so far. I agree with the Home Minister that he would talk to the Chief Minister of the two States and ask them to agree on somebody whose award or decision would be binding on them. Such a person should head the mini-States Reorganization Commission and make recommendations as soon as possible, so that this pestering sore could be opened and healed.

I endorse the view of my friend that this Commission of Enquiry which has been appointed will go into the question and find out which side had taken the initiative and who are the guilty persons, and whether the Government was behind this kind of clashes. All these facts will be brought out by this Commission of Enquiry and proper steps will be taken. The Home Minister has already assured us that appropriate steps will be taken even against high-ups, if they are found guilty. I would like to know whether a person mutually acceptable to both the Chief Ministers to head mini States Reorganization Commission would be appointed to make recommendations for a solution of this problem.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I would take the last item first, and that is about the suggestion made by the hon. Member that a mini States Reorganization Commission needs to be appointed for finding a solution to this problem. I do not think that any mini States Reorganization Commission is required for settling a border dispute between the two States, if they are able to come to an understanding.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: But it has defied solution.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It has defied solution, because everybody would like to have a solution in his own way. They are always prepared to accept it otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: All disputes are like that.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If they can possibly come to an agreed person, who according to both of them, is impartial.

objective, helpful to both the sides, he will try to find a fair and good solution under the circumstances, I do not think that the problem is so difficult that it is not possible for us to find a solution. But at the same time, personnel of this Commission should be agreed to between the two parties. If both the sides were to agree that they will accept these recommendations as a kind of award which is binding on both the parties, then there will be no difficulty.

If they are prepared to take that decision then of course, there is nothing like it. But we are still discussing with them and I feel quite confident that we will be able to persuade both the parties to find a person acceptable to both.

Sir, a point was made that some Forest Minister of Nagaland seemed to have made some kind of an instigating statement requesting the local people to support the police personnel who seemed to have been engaged in a warlike situation with the neighbouring State. I would not like to make any commitment at least at this stage. We have not yet received any report. But if it is substantiated by any findings, then of course, it will be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister and whatever political steps are necessary thereafter, they will definitely be taken. At this stage, I would not like to say anything more on this.

It is true that the Nagaland police has been able to capture a huge quantity of arms and ammunition. The Assam Police Force seemed to have left quite a good quantity of weapons, ammunition and other things which were captured by Nagaland police. We have requested the Assam Government to give a total list of arms and ammunition which they have left and we have also requested the Nagaland police to give us information as to how much they have been able to recover out of it. A substantial quantity has been recovered and there are some weapons which are still to be traced and recovered. If they were to fall into the hands of those under-ground Nagas, it is [not going to create problems for others, but mostly it is going to create problems for Nagaland and for the country as a whole. That is why, I am specially impressing upon the Chief Minister of Nagaland that this is a serious matter and that he has to take it

seriously and see that every weapon is properly accounted for, whatever it may be. Information has been exchanged between the two State Governments and I am sure they are after it. As soon as the information becomes available, it should be possible for us to find out whether any of the weapons have gone into the hands of the underground Nagas who, as the situation prevails, have been creating quite a problem in that area.

Sir, on the border of this Merapani area, a mixed population has been living there. The local Assamese people are there, some tribals are also there, some refugees are also there and some Muslims have also gone and settled there. So, it is a kind of a mixed population and I do not think that any State Government can possibly say as to what kind of population should be on their border. Ultimately, those who have been living in the area are bound to be there and it cannot be a source of any kind of a provocation for any of the State Government to justify their action that they must be taking under these circumstances.

Sir, about the Mini States' Reorganisation Commission, as the hon. member wanted, I have given the information. I do not think that I should say anything. It is true that this border problem has been defying solution for the last so many years and that is why it becomes all the more serious. If both the Chief Ministers, both the State Governments were to come to an agreement in finding a proper third person and give him powers of an arbitrator, I think that will be the best solution under the circumstances. But I have still not come to that conclusion. I am still discussing with them and I have to find out whether they are going to accept or not accept the recommendations of such a Commission.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, much has been said in this connection. It is a matter of regret that despite Congress (I) Governments at the centre and in Assam and Nagaland, this dispute could not be solved so far. To what extent is it true that our Armed Forces are fighting among themselves over the internal boundary disputes? Our Armed Forces should be used to meet the

[*Sh. Mohd. Mahfooj Ali Khan*]

challenges from Pakistan and China and not for internal matters. People are fighting there and are resorting to bloodshed. Shri Maken has stated just now the number of persons rendered homeless and the fate they met. It is the weakness of the Central Government that even a border dispute cannot be settled by the Punjab problem and other issues are still pending. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken against the local I.G., D.I.G. and other officers. The two Forces are fighting with each other and people are being killed. You should prevent it. During the British regime also, the Nagas had behaved like this and excesses were committed on the Assamese and they became homeless. I do not want to say much as detailed discussion has already taken place here. A Commission was also set up but to no use. I would like to request the Home Minister to find a permanent solution to this dispute. No purpose will be served by appointing a commission. I would like to know what action has been taken against the local officers and how this border dispute is proposed to be solved. Other disputes are also there. Mr. Maken has rightly said that a Commission should be set up under the chairmanship of the hon. Home Minister. The politicians should also be associated with it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all the points have been covered in the reply given by me just now. It is regrettable that the police forces of the two States resorted to such an action against each other over a border dispute. We feel that the action resorted to by them does not behave any uniformed Force. If I.G., D.I.G., D.C. and S.P. are involved in this action, we are appointing a fact-finding commission to go into this matter. It will make an indepth investigation into the matter and fix responsibilities. If we receive a report to the effect that some officer has exceeded his authority, Government will not hesitate to take action against him. It is another thing that I.G., D.I.G., D.C. and S.P. of both the areas might be directly or indirectly linked with such a conflict. We have asked the State Governments concerned to transfer these officers. Further action will be taken after receipt of the report of the Commission. The

immediates steps to be taken is to transfer the persons, suspected to be involved in this conflict. Seasoned and broad-minded persons should be posted there. We have advised them that this step would be very helpful.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, armed clash between two States of any country is a very serious matter. I am pained to note that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is not treating this matter with the seriousness which it merits. If two States are at war with each other, if the Police Forces of two States exchange fire resulting in large scale casualties, then what is the responsibility of the Central Government? Was the incident which took place between 4th and 6th June, a sudden development or did the Central Government have any prior information about it? Did you receive any information from your intelligence agency that armed clash could take place between these two States? If the Central Government had received any such information, what action was taken by them to prevent it? If any two States decide to sort out matters through armed clash, can the Central Government resort to armed intervention or not? You could have sent the Central Police there and, if need be, the Army could have been deployed there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the responsibility of the Central Government does not end with simply advising the two Chief Ministers to put an end to the bloodshed and armed conflict. Such an incident should not have taken place. If the discontent simmering unnoticed, our Home Ministry and the Home Minister should have had prior information about it. If they had no such information, then we can say that once again, our intelligence agency has failed.

The occurrence of such an incident is a serious matter. It will not be a good thing if we happen to read in tomorrow's newspapers that Assam and Nagaland have once again clashed or Punjab and Haryana have also clashed. We have seen that the Police Forces of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are also ready for confrontation. Fortunately, there has not been any exchange of fire so far, but we know that the police forces of both the sides are ready to exchange fire. What will happen to the integrity and unity of this country, if such confrontation and armed clashes are resorted to? How can the

integrity and unity of this country be maintained?

I, therefore, do not appreciate the step of the Home Minister that he has advised both the Chief Ministers and he will call both of them and will persuade them to reach an agreement because such types of talks have been going on there for long. It is not a new dispute. It has been there even during the British regime when some forest land of Sibsagar and Nowgong districts of Naglaand was transferred to Assam. It is a longstanding demand of the people of Nagaland and whenever Naga representatives held talks with the Government of India, they always pleaded for transfer of this forest land to Nagaland. This matter had been hanging for the last 20 to 25 years and it could not be solved so far. I do not know how it will be solved now. In 1979 also, there was an armed conflict between the two States. Prior to that also, an armed conflict had taken place and now a conflict has taken place for the third time. Nothing can be said now whether there would be recurrence or not. Such things are developing in other States also. In some States there is boundary dispute whereas in others there is the river-water dispute. There is a dispute between two States on certain other issues also. It is high time that the Government of India should appoint a standing commission or tribunal to hear the States involved and settle boundary disputes and its decision should be final.

15.00 hrs.

It is now necessary to set up such a commission and there is no need to hold bitateral talks as are held between India and Pakistan or between India and China as it is not an international issue. It is an internal issue. This issue should not be allowed to assume such serious proportion that it may lead to bloodshed. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether time has not come for setting up such type of a permanent institution. Whatever name is given to it, it should be autonomous and it should have full powers to hear both the States and the Centre and to give final decision which must be binding on both the State Governments and the Central Government. Does

the hon. Home Minister propose to set up such an agency or institution? Such a demand is being made in the country for long.

A consensus can be reached with the opposition parties on this issue and if all are of the unanimous view that such an institution can be set up, whose verdict would be final and binding on all, only then such matters can be resolved. Otherwise, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pained to say that such issues will become further complicated.

The hon. Home Minister has said that everybody wants a decision in his favour, but it is not possible. There must be a spirit of give and take. Unless a give-and-take policy is followed, such matters cannot be resolved.

Mr. Deputy Seakar, Sir, I do not want to make a long speech. I want to know two things which I had asked earlier also. Did the hon. Home Minister have prior information about it? If so, what effective steps were taken to prevent this conflict? I feel that merely advising the Chief Ministers not to resort to firing is not sufficient. Secondly, I want to know whether he proposes to set up a permanent institution, tribunal or commission to deal with such matters? Even if the Constitution is to be amended or a separate law is to be enacted, a commission should be set up and it should have the powers to hear both the States and the Centre and its verdict should be binding on all.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to know why and how my friend Shri Zainul Basher has reached the conclusion that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Home Minister have not taken this matter as seriously as it should have been taken. They might have read my statement which contains replies to all the questions raised by him. One can have one's own views but if he feels that in the existing circumstances the Centre should resort to armed intervention in a dispute between two States, I am not

[*Sh. S.B. Chavan*]

prepared to make any comment about the revolutionary suggestion made by him.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You cannot remain silent spectator when two States resort to armed clash.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : After considering its implications with a calm and cool mind, if you feel that this is the proper solution then as per my information, the Central Government would be compelled to resort to armed intervention at several places and chances are that the situation is likely to deteriorate further instead of improving. Therefore, it is also not proper for me to give a negative reply to your suggestion. I, therefore, do not think it proper to express any opinion about it.

Secondly, a reference has been made about the failure of I.B. The difficulty is that the information collected by I.B. personal and the sources through which they collect information cannot be disclosed. If some charges are levelled against them, they cannot defend themselves openly. In this matter, we had received reports from I.B. and from other officers also and a Chief Minister had repeatedly informed us about it. That is why efforts were made to bring them together in order to solve the matter peacefully. If one State resorts to force in order to change its boundary, it will not be recognised without a constitutional amendment.

In 1979 also, a similar incident took place. At that time it was said that they were bound to honour the boundary under the Constitution. If some change is sought to be made, it should be discussed here and both the portion must convince each other. If your case is strong, persuade the other Chief Minister and convince the Central Government and thereafter we can think of what changes should be made.

Such incidents have taken place between Assam and Nagaland three or four times. Under the new suggestion a commission will be appointed which will go the bottom of the matter and highlight its implications to both the states.

In fact, the anti-social elements in both the States have cleared all the thick forests there.

The root cause of the dispute is how to dispose of such a large quantity of timber. How to earn more is the basic cause of the dispute. Actually, the forest in dispute no longer exists there as more than half of it has been cut. Attempts are being made by both sides to forcibly occupy the vacant land. Vested interests and anti-social elements are behind it. It is not known how both the Governments got involved in it, otherwise such a situation would not have developed. We do not feel that such an act behaves either of the two State Governments. Before saying anything against any State Government, we must at least get a report about the factual sequence of events and then nobody can charge us with bias against any of the State governments.

As I said in the beginning, if it is found *prima facie* that any officer has indulged in excesses, some big officers are involved, and certain undesirable elements were brought there by both the sides, which led to such a situation, then we shall be able to take some final decision after receiving the report. Till that time no such dispute should be raised.

Except Assam and Nagaland, there are no other States where such disputes are sought to be resolved by the use of armed police by both the sides. Such a situation should not develop in any State. After receipt of the report of the commission, deterrent action will be taken to avoid recurrence of such a situation in future. We are helpless. Until a report is received, we are not in a position to say anything about the action proposed to be taken in the matter.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Is there any permanent commission ?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : We are considering it. Once we set up a standing committee, many disputes will arise even in the States where there is no dispute at present. A demand will be made to refer even those disputes which can be solved through mutual talks to the permanent machinery. In this way, this issue will become further complicated. However, the Constitution contains a provision for inter-state Council. It is there but it has not

been utilised so far because its implementation will create more complications. An amicable way out will soon be evolved. We have to find out a solution with honesty and dedication.

15.11 hrs.

**CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT
(AMENDING)* BILL**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1952.”

The Motion was adopted

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I introduce the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) **Need for giving high priority to build Houses in rural areas during the Seventh Plan.**

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of Government to the problem of the homeless people.

A welfare State should guarantee food, clothing and housing to each one of its citizens. A good number of the 70 crore people of the country homeless. Government should set-up Rural Housing Boards in rural areas in each State to solve the problem. The Board should build houses

for the rural homeless depending upon the local needs of each village. 1987 would be celebrated throughout the world as the year of “Home for the homeless.” Therefore, Government should give priority to build houses in the rural areas during the Seventh Plan and approve the scheme therefore.

(iv) **Collective steps needed to remove unemployment in Delhi.**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the problem of unemployment is on the increase in Delhi. Despite the 20 point programme and the facility of loans from banks for self-employment, unemployment is increasing at an alarming rate. The administration introduced many schemes to remove unemployment but the targets were not achieved. It is not only an economic problem but a serious human problem also. The rate of increase of unemployment is more than the rate of increase in the population of the city. More employment opportunities can be provided to students and youths by setting up transport etc. small-scale, handicrafts and cottage industries, and developing them through the latest techniques. The present system of providing employment is so lax that it does not reach those for whom it is meant. The feeling of frustration is increasing among the youth for want of employment which is not good for the further of the country. Therefore, effective steps should be taken to solve the unemployment problem in the capital.

[*English*]

(iii) **Demand for immediate steps for revival of closed jute units in West Bengal**

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : The Textile Minister had assured the House in the previous session during a call Attention Motion that the closed jute units and sick units of Bengal would get his sincere attention for revival but none of closed units have been re-opened so far.

Raw jute has started arriving in the market. Neither Mill owners are purchasing jute nor JCI is showing any interest in

[*Sh. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi*]

purchasing jute vigorously, resulting in overall frustration in the economy of West Bengal.

Unless import of HDP is discouraged or a strict control is maintained to eliminate its purchases, the jute industry will collapse.

Textile Minister should take urgent steps involving the Ministry of Finance, Government of West Bengal, Government of Assam and the Government of Tripura, to take a pragmatic view on the maximum price of raw jute, widen jute purchasing infrastructure of JCI, maximum price of finished goods, financial support of the public financial institutions, negotiation with trade unions about the superannuated people and the HDP production control etc.

The jute industry owners have been taking the cream from the jute units and investing it in other industries for more profit without investing anything back into the jute units for modernisation or improving the health of existing units.

If jute industry dies in Bengal, half of the eastern India's economy will be paralysed. It will strike our economy with severe problem of unemployment and poverty both in rural and urban sectors.

Jute should not be allowed to die like indigo. Therefore, Government should immediately consider as a first course revival of this industry and as a second course to take few units under NJMC and, as the final course, total nationalisation of the industry.

(iv) **Need to expedite the proposed T.V. Centre at Singrabli (M.P.)**

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): It is a matter of great concern that in spite of categorical assurances given by the Government, T.V. Centre has not been opened at Singroli in Madhya Pradesh to benefit the workers of the industrial belt of district Sidhi in Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh. So, there is great discontentment among workers and the tribal people living there. It has been brought to the notice that the machinery earmarked for above said proposed centre has been sent somewhere else resulting in non-installation of the T.V. Centre in time. It would not

be out of place to mention that norms fixed by the Government for setting up T.V. Centre are applicable here. I therefore, want the Government to set up the proposed T.V. Centre as early as possible for the benefit of the labourers and people living there.

(v) **Need to take urgent steps for improving infrastructural facilities to promote tourism at Konark, Puri etc. in Orissa**

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): In Orissa, the most attractive centres for international and national tourists are Puri, Konark, Bhubaneswar and Chilika Lake. To promote tourism in Orissa, infrastructural facilities need to be developed. The following projects may be immediately taken up:—

Marine drive road needs to be built up from Harichandi to Ramachandi by the side of the beach which passes through Konark and Puri. Now from Ramachandi some work has been done up to Balighai and another 11 miles are to be built up from Balighai to Puri, and this marine drive road is to be extended up to Harichandi, 10 to 12 miles from Puri. Once this is built up, the site will be more attractive, inviting more tourist traffic. Konark also needs to be developed with infrastructural facilities. Goods hotels are needed at Konark to accommodate foreign tourists. At Puri, the town itself needs to be cleaned up and the drainage system to be provided and roads to be brought to modern standard. Water supply of Puri town needs improvement. For maintenance of Puri Temple, more effective steps are needed. At Harichandi, some guest-houses type accommodation is needed to be built up.

Chilika Lake needs more attention to make it more attractive. A bird sanctuary is very much necessary there. The boating travel inside the lake for tourists with luxurious accommodation has not yet been developed. Road condition around Chilika needs improvement.

[*Translation*]

(vi) **Need to give the status of Regional Office to Meteorological Centre, Bhopal.**

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Meteorological Centre at Bhopal has been a victim of administrative

wranglings for the last several years as it has not been granted the status of a Regional Office till now, though the matter of shifting the office from Nagpur to Bhopal has been under consideration for the past many years.

The Regional Office was to be shifted immediately after re-organisation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 and after Bhopal was made the capital of the State, but it has not been done till now, thereby ignoring the national interests.

Madhya Pradesh is the largest State in the country, areawise. The percentage of irrigated land is far less than the national average. The farmers have to depend on rains. There are 50 research laboratories in the 45 districts of the State which transmit meteorological data to the Centre at Bhopal, but all of them are under the administrative control of the Regional Office at Nagpur, though the Nagpur Centre collects data from 8 districts only. The statistics regarding meteorology are needed not only for formulating new schemes but also by the Departments of Environment, Agriculture, Revenue of the State besides the Central Agricultural Engineering Institute and the Public Health Department, which are not available at the Centre at Bhopal.

There are five Airports in Madhya Pradesh where too the meteorological information is required.

The Prime Minister, realising the importance of meteorological information, has, in a bid to modernise the Indian Meteorological Department, amalgamated it with the Department of Science and Technology.

Therefore, the Bhopal Meteorological Centre should be immediately given the status of a Regional Office so that a big State like Madhya Pradesh may have the full benefit of the Meteorological data.

[English]

(vii) Measures needed to protect and safeguard innocent people of minority Community in Gujarat

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet): Gujarat, the birth place of Gandhi the champion of peace and communal harmony, is today wrapped up in

violence and discord not only communal but inter-caste dividing one human from the other. There is need for applying the healing touch failing which for upholding the unity, integrity and honour of the Constitution, all possible corrective steps are needed to protect the innocent victims of weaker sections and community.

(viii) Unsafe living in coal mine areas of Rani Ganj Coalfields

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The coal mines areas of Raniganj coalfields are facing the danger of subsidence, gas, fire hazards etc. There are six active fire areas eight highly gassy mines and 34 dangerous and unsafe residential locations apart from 43 subsidence areas in Raniganj coal fields, which extends over 1550 square kilometres and is inhabited by 15 to 20 million people. The whole area is now facing a serious crisis due to absence of scientific mining and demographic and developmental planning. The problem is aggravated by slaughter mining practised by erstwhile private mine owners. But the scientific mining that was promised at the time of nationalisation of coal mines is still a distinct dream. The methods of mining which are being practised at present are not able to tackle the problem. On the contrary, they only aggravate it further. Further because of failure to share up the tunnels with sand and sank packing—the mines are subject to subsiding. During two centuries of coal mining in the area, the agriculture has totally faded out of existence, stagnation has become a hall-mark of industrial activities, and ecological disturbances have seriously harmed the environment of existing area.

Whatever mine development has been undertaken by the Eastern Coalfield Ltd. is not yet synchronised with the development plans of the Government of West Bengal. The result is an inordinate delay in extraction of coals, delay in completion and suffering to the people. No other economic or industrial activities are being allowed by the Eastern Coalfield Ltd., in the area. The C.M.P.D.I. does not allow completion of new roads etc. on coal-bearing land. Surface soil is, therefore, simply vanishing with no prospect of filling the void.

[*Sh. Basudeb Acharia*]

I urge upon the Government to look into the matter so that the area is freed as much as possible from the dangers of unsafe living.

15.24 hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, on behalf
of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to
move:

“That the Bill further to amend the
State Financial Corporations Act,
1951, be taken into consideration’.

As this august House is aware the State
Financial Corporations—SFCs—which were
conceived as Regional Development Banks
constitute an important and integral part of
the structure of development financing
institutions in India. These Corporations
contribute significantly to the growth of
small and medium industries in the country.
The efforts of SFCs towards nurturing the
development of small and medium scale
industrial units is part of the broad strategy
towards dispersal of economic prosperity,
greater employment generation and balanced
regional development. The network of SFCs
in the country covers all the States and
Union territories.

In the light of the experience gained
since the SFCs become operative, it has
become necessary to effect certain amend-
ments to the statute so as to remove certain
restrictions which were necessary in the
beginning while the SFCs were in their infant
stages and which have little relevance now.
The amendments which we are now propos-
ing aim at removing the restrictive provi-
sions so as to provide operational flexibility
to the SFCs for functioning as developmental
agencies. The amendments also seek to
enable the SFCs to raise the maximum
amount of resources consistent with normal
financial prudence in order to help the SFCs
to cope with the increasing demands on the
resources at their disposal,

The underlying objectives and reasons for
bringing this legislation before this August
House have been set out in the Statement of
Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill.
It is, at once, evident from the Statement of
Objects and Reasons that the Bill before you
is a progressive piece of legislation aimed at
accelerating the developmental activities of
the State Financial Corporations. It will be
accepted by one and all in this House that
there is indeed a case for strengthening the
capital base of these State Level Institutions
and enabling them to augment their resour-
ces. Quite a few of the amendments propos-
ed in the Bill arise from this objective.

The definition of an ‘industrial concern’
which may be assisted by an SFC is being
expanded in the light of experience. Trans-
port of goods and passengers by rope-way
or lift would be included in the definition so
that these modes of transport which cater
mainly to the hilly areas can receive assist-
ance from the SFCs. The definition would
also include development, of mining, provi-
sion of weigh bridge facilities, development
of industrial areas as also research and devel-
opment activities relating to the specified
industrial concerns.

The most welcome proposal from the
point of view of the small and medium scale
industrial units would doubtless be the
enhancement of the borrowing limits. The
existing financing limits have lost their
relevance in the face of all-round cost
escalations. At present, an SFC can extend
assistance only to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs
to a partnership firm and 30 lakhs to com-
panies and cooperative societies. These
limits are being doubled to 30 lakhs and 60
lakhs respectively with an enabling provision
that the Industrial Development Bank of
India could increase these limits upto four
times, in either case. The SFCs under the
present statute cannot assist an industrial
concern with aggregate of paid-up share
capital and reserves in excess of Rupees one
crore. This limit rather restricts the scope
of financing of industrial concerns by the
SFCs. We are, therefore, proposing to
enhance the limit to Rupees three crores or
such higher limit upto Rupees thirty crores
as the Central Government may, by notifica-
tion, specify,

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: (Máhbub-nagar): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon Minister must make a speech. He cannot read a statement here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is allowed to read the speech.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will reply also to the points made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, he is supposed to give a reply and he cannot read a statement. What is the legal position, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is allowed. The Minister is allowed to read the speech. There is no point of order.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: These amendments together with the amendments enabling the SFCs to acquire any instrument relating to loans and advances by any notified financial institution would enable the SFCs to join in the Participation Certificate Scheme now operated by the All-India financial institutions. This scheme being a single window sanction and disbursement mechanism, would help in reducing delays in sanctions and disbursements and eliminate avoidable documentation work.

I am glad to convey to you that we are proposing amendments which would make a beginning towards shifting the approach of the SFCs from being security-oriented to one of being project-oriented.

It is, in my opinion, a bold and innovative step that would allow the SFCs to grant loans which may not be fully secured if the exigencies of timely assistance warrant the grant of such assistance. By this, the SFCs would be able to provide bridge loans which may help in preventing project slippages.

We are availing of opportunity to provide more teeth to the SFCs to recover their dues from the errant borrowing concerns who may default in payment of their dues to the SFCs. Any developmental financial institution would have to recycle its funds through

timely recovery of its dues. With this objective in view, are proposing a procedure for recovery of dues of the SFCs as arrears of land revenue. On the whole, the proposed amendments are necessary to make the SFCs effective instrument of regional development. I earnestly hope that these proposals, wholesome as they are, would receive the support of all sections of this House.

With theses remarks, Sir, I commend the Bill for Consideration by the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, be taken into consideration”.

Now, Shri Madhav Reddi may speak.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill which has been brought forward to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. I agree that the Government realised that there is need for changing this Act to make this project-oriented finance instead of security-oriented approach which has been there all these 30 years. It was in 1951 that this Act was enacted. Since then the financial corporations in the States have been doing very good work, but there certain loopholes, certain lacunae, which had to be rectified and the Government waited for 30 years to amend this Act though there had been a demand from all the States that the Act should be modified.

Coming to the question of security, I feel that even without this amendment, the security approach should have been given up a long time ago. When we talk of security, We should also realise that all these corporation loans are covered by various other schemes such as the credit guarantee scheme, for all the loans given to the small scale industries are automatically covered by credit guarantees. Then the entire loan comes from the refinancing agencies like the IDBI. So, there should be no hesitation for the financial corporations to finance the small scale industries or medium scale industries and now, we feel that many of these corporations are so much security oriented that they take months and months to pro-

[*Sh. C. Madhav Reddi*]

cess the applications and then, when the applications are processed and when sanctions are given, almost all the sanctions are subject to refinance. Then the applications are sent to IDBI for sanction of refinance. The processing takes 3-4 months here and then the papers go to the IDBI, from there they go to the Regional Office and then to the the Head Office. There it will take six months to one year. By the time refinancing is agreed upon by the IDBI it is more than a year and the party loses its interest in the project. When I mean to say is that when you have created these statutory corporations, they have all the expertise at their command and they process the applications. So, where is the need again for the IDBI to take that much time for agreeing for refinance.

In this connection, I would also like to mention that many of these financial institutions are becoming more and more a part of the Government. A lot of governmental functions are being taken over by these institutions. This is not the intention of the Government because, when the IDBI or the financial corporations were incorporated, we never thought that they would acquire such a great status as they would try to dictate the policies to the Central Government.

The regulatory function is that of the Ministry of Industrial Development. You go on giving the policy guidelines to the States and to the various agencies. Within these policy guidelines, these financial institutions are supposed to work. But what is happening today? If the financial institutions and the IDBI want to discourage a particular line of production, they simply refuse to advance the loan stating that enough capacity has already been created in the particular industry. How do they know that? Of course, they are the financing agencies and they have some financial expertise. They may have picked up some technical knowledge here and there when they deal with the subject. But do they have that much expertise which the Government or the Industries Department or the Director General, Technical Development is having? Why should they take the function

of the Government and regulate the industrial growth. They have been interfering and regulating these policies and the Government has been keeping quiet with the result that they have gone too far. So much so that several projects for which licences have been given by the Government or the registrations were given by the D.G.T.D., have been refused by the financial institutions when the proposals went to them for loans, on the ground that there is excess capacity. I have no objection if it is rejected on the ground that it is not a viable project or the promoter is not proper or the local is not good. There was none of these grounds. The only ground given by them for rejection is, there is already excess capacity. How do they say that excess capacity has been created? If at all there is any excess capacity, it is the duty of these institutions to bring this matter to the notice of the Government and suggest some steps. If a particular line of production is more congested, then the Government can have your reservation and refuse to give licence. Here, licensing and regulation is exclusively the function of the Ministry of Industry. Today I can give you hundreds of examples in which these regulations have been dictated by the financial institutions simply because they are in a position to dispense with the power to finance. This is a matter which is to be looked into and the Government is to see that these financial institutions function within the limits prescribed for them.

I am very happy that the limit of borrowing has been increased for the financial corporations when they borrow money from the Reserve Bank of India. Earlier, they would borrow money only up to 90% of their paid-up capital. Now, it has been increased to 200%. Similarly, they have been given an opportunity to raise funds by resorting to deposit mobilisation or issuing bonds or debentures. Under the present Act, the Governmental guarantee is necessary and many State Governments were afraid of giving guarantee to the debentures raised by the financial institutions, with the result they did not even try to raise their funds by issuing debentures. It is very good that their statute has been increased. They are more popular with the people. They can get the funds as they are

managing the affairs very well. They are in a position to go to the public to raise finances by means of issuing debentures etc. This is a very welcome amendment and I fully support this amendment. Through this amendment, their resources would be augmented.

The authorised capital of the Corporation has been increased from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 50 crores. This is also a very welcome measure because Rs. 50 crores limit may go up to 100 crores also. Rs. 100 crores also with the permission of the Government. The limit of paid-up capital has also been increased. But one thing which I am not able to understand is about the recovery. Now, we are giving powers to them to collect the recovery under the Land Revenue Recovery Act. I doubt whether this is necessary at all. What is the present experience? Is it not possible for them to recover the loans as the loans are secured loans? They do not give any unsecured loans. Then, why should they have the power of the Government to go and collect the arrears as land revenue recovery? There is one more amendment dealing with the recovery of loan arrears. The amendment says that the loan instalments of financial Corporations can in future be collected as arrears of land Revenue under Revenue Recovery Act.

Well, I do not mind if the State Governments agree to it but, I am afraid, many State Governments might not agree because it will put a strain on their own administrative resources and they have to collect their own arrears and together with this they have to collect the arrears of the State Financial Corporations and tomorrow the banks also might come forward and say "Why should you not give the same power as you have given to financial corporation? After all, we are also financing the small-scale industries." You may consider that also. Ultimately, the pressure on the State Government machinery is going to be increased day by day. I know that once this is done, it will be easier for you to recover loans because some of the States have done it already I do not know how they did this but in some States, some Corporations are collecting the arrears as arrears of land revenue.

Lastly, I wish to have a more dynamic amendment to be introduced which is going to make them really instruments of industrial development in the country. That has not been thought of so far but I would like that for the loans which are being sanctioned by all these financial institutions, there should be an automatic credit guarantee given not by the Government but by a third agency. This is being done in Japan. We might have copied it from Japan. But while copying it, we have taken the form of it but the spirit is lost. There, the guarantees provided by the promoting agencies, private agencies. These agencies pool the resources and give the guarantees and charge guarantee commission and the financial institutions do not take any responsibility at all. The entire processing is done by these private agencies and once the private agency gives that guarantee, then there is no question of refusing finance, because once these private agencies take the full responsibility, finance is given automatically; because if the industry fails, the private institution will suffer not the Corporation. If that type of facility is there in India, it will go a long way in promoting industries on a very unlimited scale. Today we know that one of our financial corporations, the Andhra Pradesh Financial Corporation, is number one in the country. But I know this has functioned like a bank. It is very easy. Banks always make profits. No bank is suffering on that account. This security oriented approach is so much embedded in their system that unless you break the system, I am afraid, in spite of giving the credit guarantee facilities or the re-financing facilities, these institutions are likely to continue to function in the same old fashion as if they are meant only to give loans and to recover.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. chairman Sir, the State Financial Corporations Act was enacted in 1951 with the sole objective of providing aid to the small-scale industries and the medium scale industries, the reason being that the commercial banks did not want to block their money in these industries for a long time. As a result, the small industrialists and those technician and engineers who

[*Sh. G.S. Rajhans*]

tried to set up their own units did not get funds to do so. They asked for help from friends and relations whatever best they could do they did. At last, disappointed, they approached the banks. But they did not get funds from them too. Then Government realised the need for State financial Corporations to help these people. Government deserve congratulations for the amendment it has brought but I would like to raise two or three points in this regard.

Though the Reserve Bank may be exercising control over the State Financial Corporations, yet very few people know the inside story. I would like to draw your attention to Bihar. The people have to face numerous difficulties in getting loans sanctioned from the State Financial corporations. There is no end to it what is true of Bihar may be true of other places also. I would like to say two things, One is that neither the politicians nor the IAS officers should be made Chairmen or Managing Directors of these corporations because they have an indifferent attitude towards them. The politicians want TA and other perks along with an arena for politicking irrespective of the party to which he belongs. The I.A.S. officer is least bothered whether the industries get finance or not because he is not to stay in the Department for long.

It is my practical experience and I would request Government to appoint professional managers at these places and if their performance is not found satisfactory, they may be turned out at 24 hours' notice. These professional on managers, whether they are drawn from the public sector or the private sector, should be result-oriented. They should be categorically told to show good performance and good results, otherwise their services would be terminated at 24 hours' notice, as it happens in the private companies. The I.A.S. officer thinks that nobody can harm him, come what may. The politician feels that as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Chief Minister, no one can remove him, Sir, therefore I would request that the system itself should be changed. In this connection I would like to point out a few things.

A survey should be conducted of all the 18 corporations and either the Reserve Bank should be asked to report on them or a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted which may look into the working of these corporations. What is the reason why many of the units which were financed by the financial corporations became Sick and what steps have been taken to improve the situation ?

I would congratulate Government for allowing the Financial Corporations to raise funds whether through deposits or through debentures. Prior to this, it was not possible till the Financial Corporations were authorised by the State Government. Now the Financial corporation would themselves look after it. The limit of raising funds has also been increased considerably. I would read out from the text of the Bill the major change that is proposed by Government which is a welcome step:

[*English*]

"It is proposed to change the present security-oriented approach of the Financial Corporation to project-oriented approach. This will enable the Financial Corporations to grant loans, like bridge loans, which are not fully secured."

[*Translation*]

An hon. member had rightly said that this should have been much earlier. The other financial institutions especially the commercial banks require collateral security against loans sanctioned. How can an engineer, who is a degree holder from here or abroad and wishes to set up a factory, give collateral security. Government have of course realised it, but quite late. Now they are ready to give loan. You may be aware that the 1951 Act was amended in 1972. It was discussed threadbare at that time. Whenever the financial corporations were discussed the major flow pointed out was that they did not undertake research and study or did not collect commercial intelligence. Government have provided in the present Bill that these institutions would undertake research and economic studies (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : They do not conduct research themselves but advance loans to those engaged in research work.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I would like to read it out for you.

[English]

It is proposed to expand the list of business which the Financial Corporations could undertake. This will, *inter alia*, enable them to undertake research and service relating to marketing and investment, carry out techno-economic studies, provide technical and administrative assistance to industrial concerns, plan and assist in the promotion and development of industries, discount Bills of exchange/promissory notes, etc. The said expansion will enable them to undertake promotional and development work and play the role of regional development banks.

[Translation]

All right, it will help in research work. It has been said earlier also and I want to draw the attention of government that they should have commercial intelligence of their own. They should find out through research which are the projects to whom loan can be given. One point is repeatedly made about financial corporation about which we are not satisfied because the facts are quite different. It is said that the financial corporation will finance the industry in backward districts or in the districts where there is no or negligible industry. What happens is that there is very little finance available in such places. It is my personal experience that in such places the industries are not financed. What is required to be done is that the financial institution should, through its agency, identify the areas where there is industrial backwardness and also find out which industries can be set up there. I come from the Mithila area of North Bihar. Mango is available there at throw-away prices. If a mango-based industry is set up there and the Financial Corporation is prepared to finance it, thousands of people can find employment there. Besides, the mangoes, which otherwise rot there, will be put to use. There are thousands of such places in

the country, the identification of which should be done by this corporation to decide which industry can be set up where government have stated a good thing in regard to this which I would like to read out.

[English]

At present the provisions of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 can be made applicable only to an institution in existence at the commencement of the said Act and which had for its objects the financing of industrial concerns. It is proposed to delete the condition that the institution should have been in existence at the commencement of the said Act. This will enable to apply the provisions of the Act to institutions which have come into existence after the commencement of the Act. This will establish an organic link between these institutions and the Industrial Development Bank of India.

[Translation]

Earlier, the loan used to be given only to the existing industries or the internal units. Now, it has been said that assistance will also be given to all the industries which may come up in future as well. Earlier, the industrial activities well limited and defined, but now it has been said that we shall make these activities broad-based. The most important thing is that attention should be focused by government on such industries as would generate employment. At the same time, those who went to set up an industry or trade of their own should be encouraged.

[English]

PROF N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : It is for the State Government.

DR G.S. RAJHANS : But the direction has got to be given by the Centre and the Centre should impress upon the State Government that financial assistance will be given only when the said criteria are followed.

[Translation]

Although, I wanted to speak at length on this subject, yet due to paucity of time,

[*Sh. G S. Rajhans*]

I shall restrict myself to one or two points. Work is not being done to fulfil the objective with which this Financial Corporation Act was enacted. For example, equity capital is needed in a small scale industry. It needs working capital to expand its business and to replace its machinery, but finance for that can be provided only by the Financial Corporation. No other agency can provide finance.

In the end, all that I want to say is that the Financial Corporation should be made risk-oriented so that it may be prepared to take risk without any inhibition or fear. If in any case the loan is not repaid, at least an entrepreneur, a young man, an engineer or a doctor has sincerely made genuine efforts to set up an industry. Government should not be worried if some money advanced as loan turns out to be bad debt in this endeavour. Therefore, instead of adopting an over-cautions approach, it should be made risk-oriented.

With these words, I support this Bill, but I urge Government that the objective with which this Bill has been brought forward and the objective with which this Act was enacted in 1951 must be fulfilled.

[*English*]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): The State Financial Corporations Bill was originally enacted in the year 1951 and after the experience of more than 30 years it has now become necessary to amend this Act. My point is that instead of bringing 30 amendments in a particular Bill, the Minister should have come with a well-thought out comprehensive Bill. What is the necessity of bringing as many as 30 amendments in a particular Bill instead of bringing a comprehensive legislation? I cannot understand it. In this respect the Minister must tell the House what is the experience which we have gained through these long 30 years. So many small scale industries are there, so many medium-scale industries are there. Everybody is of the opinion that promotion of small-scale industries and medium scale industries is necessary. But what we have gained through these long 30 years—that should also be analysed, How many industries in the small scale sector and how many in the medium scale sector have been benefited,

through this legislation—the State Financial Corporation Act during these last 30 years—the Minister should tell us these things.

16.00 hrs.

In the present situation it has definitely been necessary to amend the Act because the concept has changed and a larger amount has become necessary for a small scale and a medium scale industry has changed. A bigger amount is necessary now and in this respect the Minister has brought this legislation, I welcome it. I welcome the provisions laid down in the Bill but one thing I want to tell the House that our Reserve Bank or financial institutions or different nationalised banks are in the habit of sanctioning loans to the big houses. Therefore, if the representatives of the Reserve Bank or State Bank or any other financial institutions dominate within these financial corporations I do not know whether they will be able to change their habit. As they are in habit of sanctioning loans to the big houses how they will help the poor? The whole thing should be taken into consideration in the broad perspective of the new Industrial Policy new textile policy and the Import Policy of the present government.

16 01 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Earlier I have also mentioned that everybody wants that the small scale and the medium scale industries should survive. But how will they survive That is the main question. This type of legislation is necessary no doubt it, But only through this legislation survival of the small scale and the medium scale industry is not possible.

Sir, it should be looked at from the broader aspect of the new Industrial policy of the present government. What is their industrial policy? Government has taken the decision to introduce computers in different sectors. How the small scale and the medium scale industries will compete with this system? Is it possible for them? The present day need is that the Government should invest more money in the public sector, But according to the need of the present situation, Government is unable to invest that amount of money in the public sector. Therefore, they are encouraging private sector. With the advancement of

private sector, how the small scale or the medium scale industries will survive?

Sir, the main factor is that present Government's industrial policy and textile policy stand in the way of the advancement of our small scale and medium scale industries. In that perspective you can bring a good legislation. But our actual purpose will not be fulfilled in this way. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to re-consider the whole industrial policy. Do not encourage multi-nationals which you are doing by raising the limit of MRTTP from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Bringing different type of Bills, you are encouraging them.

In that process how do you expect that the small-scale industries will survive? My point is that in this context the whole perspective with regard to the promotion of the small-scale industries and medium-scale industries should be looked into.

Sir, coming to the present legislation, I may point out so many amendments have been given. I have also said earlier that I welcome all these measures. But I would again like to emphasise my point that a comprehensive legislation is necessary for the safeguard of small-scale and medium-scale industries. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been welcomed by all sections of the House. The question is whether the 18 Financial Corporations working in the country have fulfilled their objectives or not? The people who do not need any loan manage to get loan and avail of its benefits.

Today, a person pulls a rickshaw whereas same people work as labourers. Your Financial Corporations gives loan to those who have the means to buy a rickshaw whereas that rickshaw is pulled by other labourers. Who earns from this venture? It is somebody else.

Today, the Financial Corporations have also become dens of corruption. There are 18 Financial Corporations in the country. Will the hon. Minister sincerely and honestly

tell the number of Financial Corporation whose capital has been wiped out? Also, please tell us the mode of getting loan froms the Financial Corporation?

You have brought forward a very good Bill, the Members have commended it, I also appreciate it, but, what are the points which I appreciate? We talk of a socialistic society and we want a socialistic pattern of society. Our intention behind the setting up a Financial Corporation was not that a few persons should dominate it. What are the qualifications of the Chairman and Directors of the Financial corporation? Do you want to keep the Financial Corporation aline at the mercy of somebody? Crores of rupees of the Financial Corporation are still outstanding. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the amount of bad debts which is irrecoverable? How many of these 18 corporations are such as are unable to recover their money because of the fact that the money was loaned to those who were running take companies?

I can say about my own district. Many big officer have managed to get loans there. Their factories do not run. They have rented out their industries. I want that an inquiry into it should be ordered. Is our Financial Corporation of Rajasthan prepared to inquire into it to identify the persons to whom loans have been given? The loan has been given to those who are influential and are able to get benefit from it. And is the person who is working a labour? He is the man who has come from Ladakh or Bihar. He is not getting even his wages. People from Rajasthan are not working there. An article has been published in some magazine which touches this aspect.

[*English*]

Here is an extract from an article by Shri K.K.G. Nambiar published in the *Economic Times* on 24th March, 1984:

"All this persuades one to believe that even after 30 years of their being in the realm of term lending and industrial development, SFCs are nowhere near fulfilling their objectives."

[*Sh. Mool Chand Daga*]

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

All this has been misappropriated by Brahmins who are not enterprising ..(*Interruptions*)

Marwaris are entrepreneurs; they know also how to enjoy life and how to entertain others.

What is the process of giving assistance to the small scale industries? The only process is that first of all you offer some bribe at the District Industries office, then only your case will move. Only the sycophant of the Managing Director will be able to get loan.

A good word has been said about how loan is given by the Financial Corporation of Rajasthan. Our colleague Shri Rajhans has made a very good speech. The Members on that side have landed it. I want to know, after all what its objects are. The object is that the people should get loans. I have myself seen that the applications for loans remain untouched for years with the public undertakings. It takes years for them to get loan. They wonder from pillar to post for loan. The moment a signal is received from the top, they get loan at once.

(*Interruptions*)

It has been said that neither a politician nor an I.A.S. officer should be appointed as chairman. This is no suggestion. You appoint a chairman who can work with honesty and integrity. There are honest politicians also. They are also well aware of the problems of the people. You should make many amendments in this Act. The Bill should prescribe the mode of getting a loan, and the time in which it will be sanctioned. It should also prescribe the time within which assistance will be provided in the event of breakdown of the machinery.

Sir, I would also like to know the number of industries which have become sick due to non-availability of loan from the Rajasthan Finance Corporation and the number of people who got loan under the

self employment scheme stated by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi on the 15th August 1983. The loans should be granted to those persons who have not been granted any loan so far the purpose of our Rajasthan Finance corporation is to encourage small industries.

It is not clear from the Bill what the security of the debenture holders will be. What will you recover from the Rajasthan Finance Corporation which does not own a building of its own? There is no security at all. The big people will purchase debentures and will keep them in their pockets. Who will repay them? You tell me who will repay the debentures? I want to know this from the economists. I have yet another point to ask. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people have received very little money from the Finance corporation. You tell me their percentage? Also tell me the number of industries which have been run by you and the number of those which have become sick. What are the reasons for their becoming sick and what is the time by which they will recover? The House wants to know all this so that it may give some suggestions in this regard.

Some of the amendments proposed by you are quite good and will be beneficial. You have raised the limit. But the position of the Rajasthan Finance corporation, as stated by them, is :

[*English*]

The loan outstanding at the end of March, 1983 Rs. 1,004 crores, and it has gone upto Rs. 1,824 crores in 1983-84.

[*Translation*]

Now, this much amount of Government is still outstanding. Only god knows when it will be recovered. This will go on swelling. Therefore, what I want to say is that we have not been able to achieve the objectives of the Rajasthan Finance Corporation till today. Some of the amendments proposed are for fixing time limit for giving loan. But it is essential to remove the shortcoming in its procedure of working. Therefore, with a view to achieving that objective, it is better to thoroughly amend this law.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, Financial Corporations are working for the last 33 years and in a developing country like India, industries need them and there is development. But whatever may be the principle with which it started, it is not at all satisfactory to the small and medium scale industries. It is rightly said by my friend—and I support him—that for a small or medium sized employer or for an honest engineer without having any pull or push at the top to influence the Chairman, it is very difficult to get loans. The vested interests and the big houses get the loans and they use it in various ways. Anyhow, you are making some small changes. But I do not think that giving more loans or increasing their limit for technical know-how, research, etc. will help. I do not know that what is the control that you are having. Ultimately, it is not a question of making laws, but it is a question of implementation of the laws by the people who are going to give these loans. Some big houses will get more money and they will show it on research scheme or technical know-how scheme in their plants. For all these things, they are going to get loans and I do not know whether they will be properly used for the industries or not.

I have seen another difficulty. The Corporation is giving loans to various people. Now, what is the rate of recovery and what is the amount outstanding with the industries which have got the loan? I will point out the case of a number of industries in Bombay. Take for example WG Ford, Wymen Gardens. I think that this Corporation loan is about 4.5 crores of rupees, but the bank loans are about Rs. 30 crores and it has gone upto Rs. 42 crores and everything is gone in liquidation. There are various aspects regarding the people who are taking loans and getting facilities from the Government.

We may discuss the moral principles and laws here. But the people while taking the loan or while using it misuse the loan. I demand in this House that the Minister should give the figures of the outstanding amount of these corporations with the textile business in the houses. In the

Bombay mills, I think, at least Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores amount must be outstanding and it is in liquidation. As per the textile policy, now, you are going to encourage the same people by giving them loans. What are the provisions to get loans from various banks and other financial institutions? The same people are taking loans from financial and other institutions and also from the finance corporations. What is the coordination? Ultimately, this is becoming a business. Some of these people use these facilities and get the loans by using various approaches and ultimately that particular industry goes into liquidation. Now about 80,000 industries are sick. I can understand that in some of the small industries, the sickness may be genuine, but in many of the industries it is created by the people. The influential element, the vested interest element and some of the industrialists are quite intelligent that they use all the money from Government corporations, from banks and from private sources. And their business is to go into liquidation. Sir, to run the industries in this way is really becoming a business. They are not professional; they are not bothered about the Government; they are not bothered about your banks, and they are not bothered about their workers. I think, even the Government is not bothered about the workers also. That I will discuss some other time. They use this money and plan so much. Now, I can give you examples of M/s Firestone and M/s. Modistone in Bombay. It is not F.C. loan, it is a bank loan. 25 crores of rupees are taken from the banks, whereas hardly Rs. 3 crores have been used for the industries. I do not know, where they have used the rest of the money. What is your control? Are you having any control over these things? How is the money being utilised every year by these people? While granting loans, a lot of vested interests are diverting the money to somewhere else and then they make the industry sick. What about arrears of land revenue? It is impossible for you to recover this money as arrears of land revenue. This is not corporation's money alone, money of the banks is ten times more. So far you have not introduced any good legislations for the workers. So if you consider all these things the recovery that the corporation

[*Sh. Datta Samant*]

will be getting would be small. The employers who are getting the loans and then making the industry sick are not going to give you anything. That is why I request the Minister to give me the figures, the outstanding balance to be recovered by the corporation. What is the money that cannot be recovered from the various sources? Therefore such type of acts or provisions are not going to satisfy any of these users. I think one of the friends from the other side also said it. While giving these loans are you going to see whether these employers are using them properly or not? Why are you running the industry in this country? While running the industry, are you considering how the employers are having their relations with the workmen? Are they giving them genuine salary, minimum wages or not? Even after 40 years of independence, I do not think that the Government has given any consideration to this aspect. You are introducing some amendments here and there, but the basic principles of starting these small and medium scale industries in this country is not going to be solved either by the old Act or by these new Amendments unless they are properly utilised. Finance should be given to the genuinely needy people. I do not think these Amendments are going to satisfy either the need of the industry or of the country.

16.24 hrs.

SHRI Y S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Minister of Finance for bringing forward this comprehensive Bill to amend the State Financial Corporations Act in India. The Bill was overdue. The original Act was passed about 35 years ago and though the State Financial Corporations have rendered yeoman service in promoting and developing small scale industry and to a certain extent medium scale industry, in the meanwhile, during the last 35 years the industrial scene has changed completely, with the result that certain amendments in the Act have become necessary. During the 6th Plan, we had expected an industrial growth of about 8% per annum. But the actual achievement fell much below expectations. This rate of growth has to be increased, has to be accelerated during the 7th, and the subse-

quent Plans to ensure generation of employment opportunities for the millions of young men and women who enter the labour market every year. This necessary infra-structure is there for accelerating industrial growth. The atmosphere is also conducive to increasing the rate of development. In fact, some people are of the opinion that we are on the brink of a take-off. In this process, the State Financial Corporations have to play an important part. It is to enable them to do their promotional, development work more vigorously, that the Bill has been brought forward by the hon. Minister.

There are 18 State Financial Corporations in our country, working under the State Financial Corporations Act of 1951. They have done remarkably well, but still they cannot meet the requirements of accelerated development we expect in future. The Bill therefore, removes many of the restrictive provisions of the Act which are no longer relevant. These amendments will enable the Corporation to function as effective development banks.

The first important amendment enables the Financial Corporations to increase their authorized capital from the present limit of Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 50 crores, and even to a higher limit of Rs. 100 crores, on the recommendations of the IDBI. Promotional agencies like the State Investment Corporations and Small Industries Corporations will also be permitted to subscribe to the shares of the State Financial Corporations. These changes will make for integration in the financial and developmental agencies in the State.

To provide larger funds at their disposal, an amendment is being made to enable the State Financial Corporations to accept deposits upto ten times their paid-up share capital, with the approval of the Central Government. They can, and are even being permitted to, raise capital by debentures or by issuing bonds which are not guaranteed by the State Governments. This will help the State Financial Corporations which are functioning efficiently and with profitability, to raise resources of their own.

The amendment will also allow the State Financial Corporations to borrow upto twice the amount of their paid-up share capital, from the Reserve Bank of India against securities. The limit under the present Act is 90% of the paid-up share capital.

All these amendments will strengthen the financial base of the Financial Corporations sufficiently to help the development of all kinds of industrial activities. The Bill, therefore, re-defines the word 'industrial concern', to include all kinds of industrial activities, with the exception of shipping.

The amendment which will be most welcome to the large number of small and medium scale industrialists, is the one which enhances their limits of financial assistance. At present, the State Financial Corporations Act can lend at the most Rs. 30 lakhs to companies and cooperative societies, and upto Rs. 15 lakhs in the case of partnership firms. These limits are being raised from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs, and from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs. These amendments will also enable the State Financial Corporations to assist the medium projects, in participation with other institutions and banks-projects whose capital assets go upto Rs. 30 crores.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to make radical improvements in the scope, capital structure, borrowing capacity and limits of financial assistance by the State Financial Corporations to enterprises-of-small and medium scale.

These changes will enable them to play an important role as development agencies in the industrial field. I recommend this Bill, but before that I would like to answer some of the criticisms which have been made by previous speakers. Objections have been taken to the appointment of IAS officers and politicians as chairmen. The question is not of appointing IAS people or politicians; the question is of appointing a proper man, a man who is knowledgeable and works with integrity. If you do not appoint proper persons, nothing can be done. One hon. member said that these corporations should be allowed to take

risks; they should share in risk bearing projects. The amendment is meant for that. When we move from security oriented on project-oriented basis, it means that the financial corporations undertake part of the risk. Then it is said the introduction of computers will harm the development of small scale industries. The experience in developed countries shows that introduction of computers has not reduce employment; it has increased employment opportunities; that is the conclusion of a committee which enquired into this matter in America. As a result of the use because with the use of computers you have a number of industries producing spare parts and a number of people are engaged in trading these commodities. Therefore, on balance, the employment opportunities increase; they do not diminish.

As regards over-dues, Mr. Daga talked about outstandings. Outstandings are different from over-dues. The over-dues are small if you look at the total statistical information published by the Reserve Bank of India. The over-dues are so small I wonder why the government has made this amendment that over-dues could recovered as revenues land.

Finally, some members want these corporations to function for removing regional imbalances. This can be done provided the State Financial Corporations work hand in hand with Investment and Development Corporations in this matter, Gujarat has provided a model. There the Financial Corporation and Investment and Development Corporation join hands and they go to the doors of the prospective industrialists. Not only they reduce the delay in sanctioning schemes but also offer consultancy services and see that the industry is set up as soon as possible. So, if there is a cooperation between all the Financial Corporations and Development Agencies, if they work together and go to the doorsteps of all the industrialists, then our objective could be achieved.

Naturally, the Bill is confined only to certain amendments in the Bill. The Minister cannot lay down all these things in the Bill itself. The amendments were necessary

[*Sh. Y.S. Mahajan*]

because of the development which has taken place in the last 35 years. They will strengthen* the financial institutions and make them better able to perform their functions and fulfil their objectives. With these words, I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir I, rise to say a few words on The State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1985. This is a well-intentioned Bill and I welcome it wholeheartedly. I have no doubt in my mind that this amending Bill will pave the way for early fulfilment of our young and dynamic Prime Minister's objective of the country.

The parent Act was passed in 1951 and during the past 34 years there has been phenomenal industrial progress in the country. The State Financial Corporations have played the key role in extending the necessary financial infrastructure for the industries. Thousands and thousands of small industries have come up in the country during this period, generating employment opportunities throughout the country. At the same time, the population has also gone up by 100% during this period. This has made the unemployment problem endemic in our country. By paying attention to the development of agriculture in our country, we may reduce the rigours of unemployment to some extent. Agriculture cannot absorb all the educated unemployed in the country. The setting up of more and more industries in the country can alone contain this forest-fire of unemployment. The State Financial Corporations have a vital role to play in this endeavour.

Our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi formulated and implemented the Self-Employment scheme for the educated unemployed in the country. This scheme must be implemented much more vigorously now. Presently, the financial assistance for this scheme comes from public sector banks. But the financial assistance is too meagre for setting up even a tiny industrial unit.

I suggest that the State Financial Corporations must render financial assistance for the educated unemployed in setting up small industrial units under this scheme. It must be ensured that the initial capital investment is provided for them by the SFCS. Only then the menace of unemployment in the country can be tackled to some extent.

I would also refer to another important issue. According to the Report of Reserve Bank of India, in June, 1983 there were 58550 small scale units which were reported sick. In June 1985 this number would have gone up to even 60,000. In June 1983 in Tamil Nadu there were 8111 small scale sick units. I need not say that the capital is blocked up in these units. Besides that has led to unemployment also. Here also the State Financial Corporations should try to rehabilitate such sick units by extending financial assistance. But this Bill has made no provision in regard to this. Due to unavoidable reasons our hon. Minister of State for Finance has not been able to provide for extending rehabilitation financial assistance to small scale sick units through the State Financial Corporations. But I appeal to him that he should initiate steps for setting up a Sick Industries Rehabilitation Financial Corporation in each State for the exclusive care of such industrial units. If they are rehabilitated, again the unemployment problem will be reduced to some extent. This amending Bill provides for the enhancement of authorised share capital of State Financial Corporation to Rs. 100 crores. I would like to point out that with Rs. 50 crores as authorised share capital the Sick Industries Rehabilitation Financial Corporation will be able to rescue the sick units from imminent extinction.

While I welcome that the financial assistance to companies cooperative societies and partnership firms is being increased to Rs. 60 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively from Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs, it is inexplicable to me why the limit of Rs. 1 crore in the case of industrial concern is being raised to Rs. 3 crores or such higher

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

limit up to Rs. 30 crores. I am also constrained to point that the State Financial Corporations will hereafter concentrate in extending financial assistance only to big industries. The SFC may not take any interest in the growth of small industries. While there are public sector financial institutions like IDBI, ICIC, IFC etc. for extending financial assistance to big units, I do not know why the State Financial Corporation should be burdened with the task of giving financial succour to big industries also.

In these circumstances, it has become an imperative necessity that an indent Sick Industries Rehabilitation Financial Corporation should be set up in each State immediately so that the sick units may be revived expeditiously. I appeal to the hon. Minister of State for Finance that he should pay attention in this matter. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, in general terms this Bill is welcome because it extends the scope of functioning of the State corporations, gives them some more leeway as regards resource mobilisation, etc. So, to that extent, the provisions that have been proposed are welcome though I am not clear whether in view of the tremendous price rise this broadening of the scope quantitatively will really be commensurate with the present state of affairs and whether that will in reality prove more beneficial than when the earlier limit was fixed. It seems to me that it may become an improvement on the present situation but compared to the present requirement in terms of money probably it could have been made better.

Now some friends have most relevantly posed the question that one should go to the functioning of the State Corporations. Here I would like to say that there are State Corporations and State Corporations. Surely all are not functioning in the same way. But even then we can say that there are State Corporations about whom this complaint is wide-spread that instead of really helping those that they should help i.e. small and medium entrepreneurs, pro-

bably manipulations with regard to people with greater resources are being done from the State Corporations. I think, from that point of view this should be gone into.

Another problem with many of the State Corporations is that those who really are going in for new industrial ventures they often complain that they do not get the necessary expert guidance or advice with regard to the prospect of the industry, raw materials, technical know-how, marketing facilities, etc. It seems to me, to make these things more purposeful really the guidance of these Corporations to new entrants is very much necessary. I think from that point of view, some expert knowledge must be provided by the Corporations and provision should be made for that, if necessary from the financial aspect as well. That may not be just giving salary to a particular person. Like R&D in the public undertakings, these Corporations should also have a provision of their own R&D as far as helping the new entrants is concerned.

Taking advantage of this Bill I would like to point out some things about my State and maybe about certain other States also—some things which are not directly related to the scope of this Bill but surely related to the aims of the Bill. Everybody would agree that these State Corporations should take particular pain to help the medium and small industries. From that point of view, it seems, at the moment, the criterion that has been fixed for the declaration of no-industry district is really faulty.

From my experience I can say that in our state the districts of Purulia and West Dinajpur are the two very backward districts but they do not find their place in the no-industry districts. These are in the 'B' group and not in the 'A' group. I do not know the reason for this arbitrary kind of .. (Interruption).

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Who makes the classification, the Government of India or the State Government?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Government of India, As I have urged,

[*Smt. Geeta Mukherjee*]

the Planning Commission has now set up a committee to study this aspect and review it. Therefore, I would particularly request the Government to liberalise the conditions for declaration of the no-industry districts because in those areas particularly, these corporations should make a thrust so that those areas develop. That is why I say that this should be gone into.

I will cite another example. Darjeeling in our State is also industrially very backward and as far as going there is concerned it is very difficult, that is, the transport problem is very acute. As I understand, in some states transport subsidy is given for certain areas, but I do not know why Darjeeling has not been covered by that transport subsidy. I am not speaking only for Darjeeling, I am citing this as an example. If you really want to make these corporations purposeful, then lacunae like this wherever they may be, should be particularly studied and those should be really reviewed and rectified. In any case, as far as my plea for Darjeeling is concerned, I think the Minister will take it up with the relevant quarters. And surely also for Tripura because they also have this problem. There are very many others States also. It is not the question of only West Bengal or Tripura, but it is the question of all such places, the entire North-Eastern region... . (*Interruption*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
Tripura itself is a no-industry State.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
Exactly, so, it may be the whole state, it may be a part of the state or it may be certain districts, these problems should be very seriously studied if the scope that is to be utilised. For heaven's sake, prevent such, state corporations which go in for giving loans to bigger houses. In whatever way it may be, stop them from doing that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak. I assure you that I shall not repeat what has already been said. This is a very good Bill and everybody should support it. Two or three things must be taken care of. Some people are misusing the financial

institutions and banks, as has been said by Mr. Daga. Just as bureaucrats are dominant in government in the case of financial corporations also, bureaucracy is ruling the roost and corruption is rampant there. They compel the person who has to take loan from the bank or the financial corporation, to give them bribe and this illegal gratification is ruining our economic structure. It is a very good step that the activities are being expanded, because no body can deny that the present development of small and medium scale industries is due to all these steps. So, it is a welcome step that the activities are being expanded. It is also a good step that the financial limit is being increased further. But one thing must be borne in mind that the person who gets loan does not do the work himself. He gets the work done by others. He reports to exploitation of others.

16.50 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Loan should be given to those persons who work themselves. Loan should be given to those persons, who are doing work under the selfemployment scheme. Loan should be given in backward areas also what is happening today is that persons having influence get the loans. In Ladakh 7 persons had applied for loan. The person, who should have been the first to get the loan, did not get it. He got the loan only when the matter was brought to the notice of Deputy C.M. The state of affairs in Madhya Pradesh and other States has been revealed here. Unless the Central Government take interest, nothing will happen. The Central Government do not take any interest after disbursing funds to the State Governments under 20-point programme or any other programme. Those funds are misused. If we do not keep a watch on the working of the financial corporations, our system will go away. The employment problem will not be removed thereby because the loans go into the wrong hands. The person who receives loans after giving bribe is not able to repay it. You will have to exercise supervision to prevent all these things. If you do not play your role but remain a silent spectator, then the State Government officers will ruin it. The

reason for the present increase in prices is that some people have amassed huge wealth. They can purchase anything at any price. In super Bazar, sugar is sold at Rs. 5.65 per kg. Whereas at other places it is being sold at Rs. 9.50 per kg. Nobody bothers about it because the people have got easy money in abundance. It is our duty to have a check on it. You will have to ensure its proper functioning. You will have to ensure that loan is given in backward areas. There is need to revive the sick industries. This is part of the game. You will have to take risk for undertaking development work. Our infrastructure should be strengthened more and more. It is the duty of the Reserve Bank of India to see whether this structure is functioning properly or not, otherwise everything will go awry. With these words I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Sir, I support this Amending Bill. The measures proposed in the Amending Bill are welcome ones and they are intended to help the small and medium industry entrepreneurs. For the last 35 years the entrepreneurs were facing various inconveniences and this Bill is a measure to remove those constraints.

The share capital has been increased to 200 times from the existing limit it would certainly make the role of the Corporation more useful for the entrepreneurs.

Secondly, the Corporation has been Permitted to raise the share capital. This is a good measure and I welcome it. Apart from this, there should be a time schedule for sanction of these applications. There is inordinate delay at the time of sanctions. Once the entrepreneur gets an industrial licence it takes years for him to get the sanction from the financial institutions. At the time of the renewal of the industrial licence or letter of intent, the Department insists on the progress for which the entrepreneur is not at all responsible. It is not due to any fault on the part of the entrepreneur but due to lot of delays which take place. The entrepreneur has to approach the scheduled banks for bridge

finance. He goes to these financial institutions because of the delay in the sanctions. He has to incur heavy expenditure towards interest which will certainly burden the entrepreneur. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be a time-bound programme at the time of the sanction of the applications. Whenever any application is received, unless there are some extraordinary circumstances, the application should be sanctioned. We find that there is no cooperation between the IDBI and the financial institutions and also the Government of India in the Department of Industrial Development. It is the Industries Department which has to look after the capacity utilisation. Once the industrial licences are given, the financial institutions should come forward to assist them. But what happens is, once the licences are given, the financial institutions refuse to sanction the loan. Then the entrepreneur is put to lot of inconvenience. Once the letter of intent is given, it is the duty of the financial institution to sanction the loans at their respective branches.

Sir, there are number of industries which are declared as Sick Industries. They have become sick for various reasons. But ultimately become defaulters. For the disposal of such sick industries there are no proper arrangements. It is only the Management which disposes of such industries. So, I suggest that there should be proper guide lines as far as these sick industries are concerned. It is always a one man's show. Therefore, I suggest that this thing should be given wide publicity so that each entrepreneur will be in a position to know which are the industries which are sick and for sale.

Then, Sir, there is a Clause which says that the arrears of the Corporation will be recovered as arrears of land revenue. I very much doubt whether this will be sustained because all these loans are secured loans. Now what will happen is this. If the Corporation is permitted to recover this as arrears of land revenue, the other institutions will follow the same method which will certainly amount to lot of hardship for the defaulter. So, I am against this clause and I suggest that this should be totally removed.

[*Smt. Basava Rajeswari*]

When they go the financial institutions, sometimes they say that only certain technology is approved. For example, when they go to a financial institution for sanction of loan for a mini steel plant, they say that only V.S.K. Technology is approved. Sometimes they say that only certain capacities are sanctioned; sometimes they say 200 tonnes per day and sometimes they say only 50 to 100 tonnes per day. So, these things are coming in the way of the entrepreneurs setting up industries. Therefore, I suggest that there should be specific guideline in this respect as far as these industries are concerned.

17.00 hrs.

Once the entrepreneurs are in difficulties, I think it is the responsibility of the concerned financial institution to give finances to them.

Another thing is, there are small entrepreneurs, who have borrowed from the financial institutions, like the flour mills, saw mills and those for setting up of oil mills. For various reasons these people are not in a position to repay the loans, either principal or interest. Therefore, in regard to those small people who have borrowed money to the extent of Rs. 25,000 and below, after a long time knowing fully well that they are not in a position to repay the loans, their interest should be written off and principal should be recovered in easy and equal instalments from them.

With these words I support this Amending Bill. This amendment provides wider scope for the financial institutions to undertake this business. This will, *inter alia*, enable them to undertake research and service relating to marketing and investment, carry out techno-economic studies, provide technical and administrative assistance to industrial concerns, plan and assist in the promotion and development of industries, discount bills of exchange promissory notes, etc. The said expansion will enable them to undertake promotional and developmental work and play the role of regional development banks,

(Interruptions).

So, this is a good amendment. With these remarks, I thank you very much for giving this opportunity.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there can be no doubt that the financial corporations must gear themselves up and must equip themselves for the emerging challenges of the Eighties.

MR. SPEAKER: Speaker is in the Chair!

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, several restrictive provisions were there in the Thirties and one cannot object to this particular point that now those restrictive provisions of the Thirties are not relevant in the present days. Therefore, on this count I rise to welcome the Bill. It is, indeed, a radical Bill and a bold Bill wherein we have provisions to tackle, as I said, the emerging challenges of the Eighties.

Sir, one must welcome wholeheartedly every effort to broaden the share capital of our State Financial Corporations. One must welcome every effort to augment the resources of the State Financial Corporations so that they can play a better and greater role to accelerate the industrial development of our nation.

One must also welcome every effort in order to increase the officacy of our State Financial Corporations to provide Finances and assist the various units.

Sir, while in general, I say that I am in agreement with the provisions of the Bill, I have risen only to strike a note of caution. We are told that the present provisions of the Act with respect to granting of assistance to industrial concerns have a restriction, i.e. that the assistance can be granted to such industrial concerns which have paid-up share capital and free reserves up to Rs. 1 crore. It is proposed to relax this limit of Rs. 1 crore up to Rs.30 crores. In other words, it will now be possible for any State Financial

Corporation to assist an industrial concern which has a share capital up to Rs. 30 crores. Here, I must respectfully submit to the House that there is a certain social obligation as far our financial corporations are concerned. Their main objective has been to assist the small scale sector. Now, here this relaxation is given with a view to enabling them to come even to the rescue of the large scale sector and to grant loans and assistance to these large business houses also. In making this relaxation, the note of caution that I have to strike is that the small scale sector should not be neglected. That is the point which must be taken into account very carefully. Even as the situation today stands, the small scale sector feels neglected. It has been one of the demands of the small scale sector that there should be a financial agency exclusively for it. On the contrary, now we have this position that the financial corporations which were supposed to come into existence for the purpose of helping and assisting our small scale sector are now looking forward towards assisting the large business. Uptil now, good work has been done, I must say, by the State Financial Corporations in the service of the small scale sector. I find that the share of small scale units in the total sanctions made by the Financial Corporations—18 Corporations that we have—has shown an increased trend. For the year 1979-80, 63.1% of the total sanctions made by all these State Financial Corporations was for the small scale sector. In 1980-81, the percentage rose to 68.7. In 1981-82, the percentage further rose to 69.5 and so on. Therefore, we find a very healthy trend that is growing with regard to the assistance to the small scale sector.

But now, Sir, with this provision that the Financial Corporations will be in a position to give assistance to such industrial concerns which have a capital up to Rs. 30 crores, I am afraid, the small scale sector and the consideration of such classes like the educated unemployed and others may suffer.

Therefore, my plea to you while striking this note of caution is, to see that our basic industrial culture remains unaffected. We have a basic industrial culture. We want

our small-scale sector to play a key role in our industrial economy.

Therefore, while welcoming the Bill and while striking a note of caution here, I have to make a suggestion and the suggestion is that the Central Government itself should prescribe in its rules, a system of priorities so that the basic industrial culture of ours remains unaffected.

I must also say a word about the recoveries. The recoveries is a matter which must be taken seriously. Between the year, 1977 to 1982, the total overdues of the financial corporations have increased. Some hon. Member here said that it was negligible. But it has increased from Rs. 92 crores to Rs. 267 crores. Therefore, strict measures are needed on this particular point.

At present, the Amendment Bill seeks to change the present security-oriented approach to the project-oriented approach. I welcome this but, at the same time, it has also been provided that debentures can be issued by the financial corporation now, without the requirement of a guarantee by the State Governments.

Now, on the one hand, you find the policy changes are greater risk-oriented. We find that the policy changes are made in order to allow financial corporations to have more and more borrowings and, at the same time, we are relaxing this particular condition that the State Government need not guarantee the debentures issued by the financial corporations. This will not be good for the fiscal health of our economy and, must, therefore, be seriously considered by the Government.

With these words, having struck a note of caution, I support the Bill.

17.13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : PRIME MINISTER'S
RECENT VISITS ABROAD

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI
RAJIV GANDHI) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I
seek leave to make a statement to the House

[*Sh. Rajive Gandhi*]

on my visits abroad since the House last met and to give hon. Members a brief assessment of the talks I have held with the leaders of each of the countries I visited.

I paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 21 to 26 May. I flew to Bangladesh for a day on 2 June. From 5 June to 10 June I visited Egypt, France, Algeria, the United States of America and Geneva in Switzerland.

As the House knows, our relations with the Soviet Union have throughout been excellent and my visit helped further to strengthen the friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation that exist between our countries.

I was accorded an especially warm reception in the Soviet Union. I had several meetings with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, during which he reiterated the importance which the Soviet Union attached to maintaining highlevel contacts with India and to enlarging friendship and understanding with India. I, on my part, pointed out the high value which the Government and people of India attach to our ties.

Our discussions were most cordial and farranging; covering bilateral relations and international issues of importance. In regard to bilateral relations, we agreed to expand and deepen our existing cooperation in various sectors in a longterm perspective.

The international issues discussed included peace and disarmament and the developments in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, West Asia, Iran and Iraq, Southern Africa and Central America. We also briefed them on the efforts we have been making to develop friendly relations with our neighbours as well as our initiatives as the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. I also met Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, who has now become the President of the Soviet Union and was then Foreign Minister, and other leaders.

The outcome of our discussions has been set out in the Joint Statement which was issued at the end of my visit. Two Agreements were signed. The first, an Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, provides for Soviet participation, in some important project included in our Seventh Five-year Plan, particularly in power, coal and petroleum sectors. There is also provision for Soviet participation in the iron and steel and machine-building sectors. Soviet cooperation under this Agreement is to be covered by a credit one billion roubles.

The second Agreement signed was on the main directions of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries upto 2000 A.D.

My programme included visits to Minsk in the Byelorussian Republic and Frunze in the Kirghiz Republic. At a public function in Moscow organised by the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-India Friendship Society, the Lenin Peace Prize was awarded posthumously to our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. A square in Moscow was also named after her.

In my assessment, the visit has been very useful in enabling the leadership of the Soviet Union to get acquainted with our point of view and in taking Indo-Soviet understanding and cooperation to a new level of cordiality.

The purpose of my visit to Bangladesh on 2nd June was to express India's sincere sympathy to the Government and people of that country over the devastation and loss they had suffered as a result of cyclone. President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, who was in New Delhi for discussions, also went with me to Bangladesh. We had talks with Lt. General Ershad, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The visit was also an expression of the growing spirit of solidarity among the countries of South Asia.

Egypt and Algeria have been close colleagues of ours in the Non-Aligned Movement. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was to

have visited both countries in April, 1984, but could not do so. After I assumed office, their invitations were renewed.

In Cairo, President Hosni Mubarak received me with great warmth and cordiality. We had an in-depth exchange of views both on international and bilateral matters. Egypt was particularly appreciative of our Chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement, our role in promoting disarmament and our efforts to bring about an early end to the Iran-Iraq war. There was agreement on the need to cooperate closely with each other and to remain in touch on the West Asia question. We also were of accord on the need to maximise bilateral economic and commercial cooperation. It was decided that the possibilities might be explored in a more concrete manner at the first meeting of the Indo-Egyptian Joint Commission which is likely to be held in October, 1985. I also had discussions with Mr. Kamal Hassan Ali, Prime Minister of Egypt.

In Algeria I had extensive discussions with President Chadli Bendjedid covering the entire range of bilateral and international issues. The talks were very cordial and relaxed. There was identity of views on international issues of mutual concern and we have agreed to keep in close touch, particularly on Non-Aligned issues. It was agreed to set up an institutionalised system of annual exchanges between our two Foreign Offices alternatively in Algiers and New Delhi. I also had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Abdelhamid Brahimi.

In order to give a further impetus to our economic and commercial exchanges, we agreed to purchase half a million tonnes of Algerian crude. Algeria has indicated its readiness to accord high priority to the award of commercial contracts and projects to India.

On the question of Western Sahara, our sympathy and support for the Polisario was reiterated.

I received Mr. Mahfoud Ali Belba, Prime Minister of the SADR and member of the Executive Committee of the Polisario. It was made known to him that, following the SADR's participation at the 20th OAU

Summit in November 1984, upgradation of our relations had been under active consideration.

My visit to France followed a series of high-level exchanges since President Giscard D'Estaing's visit in January 1980, the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to France in November 1981, President Mitterrand's visit to India in November 1982 and Shrimati Indira Gandhi's short transit stop-over in Paris in September 1983. My visit proved to be very useful and reinforced the foundation for a more dynamic bilateral relationship.

President Mitterrand and I took stock of the world situation and the imperative need to promote international peace as well as greater co-operation between the developed and developing countries. I also had extensive discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Laurent Fabius.

In my meetings, I stressed the need to develop the political and economic aspects of our bilateral relationship in a balanced manner. The French displayed marked receptivity to our point of view.

Two accords were signed during the visit: one on the setting up of an Indo-French Centre for Promotion of Advanced Research in India and the other for French assistance in the conversion of urban wastes into energy, and depollution of the Ganga river. Overall Indo-French economic co-operation in a number of fields is expected to be significantly enhanced.

I inaugurated the Festival of India on 7 June. As Members are aware, the Festival will continue until mid-1986, and, already, it has had a marked impact on the French public.

In Paris I also addressed the UNESCO and reiterated our support to the work which that organisation is doing.

My visit to USA from June 11 to 15 was most useful.

I had an opportunity to exchange views with President Reagan on major international issues and also on matters of immediate concern to India like reports of

[*Sh. Rajive Gandhi*]

Pakistan's plans to produce nuclear weapons and the activities of some terrorist elements. The talks were characterised by warmth and openness.

I welcomed the desire of the President for close cooperation with us on the international dimensions of terrorist violence against India.

I found both the President and his advisers a great deal of interest and understanding in regard to what we are trying to do in India. Even where we have differences in policy or in approach, I got the feeling that we could still discuss the issues and work together. We value these high-level contacts and would like to continue the dialogue. I believe there is good scope for building on these foundations to broaden our understanding and co-operation.

Hon. Members would have seen the text of the joint statement which was issued at the conclusion of my visit to the United States, which lists out some areas of economic, scientific and technological co-operation. We have identified some specific areas of collaboration, like extending the Science and Technology Initiative for another three years, initiating a vaccine action programme, and a long-term research and technology development programme, and a programme for the advancement of commercial technology.

India was honoured by the invitation extended to me to address a joint meeting of Congress. I also had meetings with other important members of the Administration as well as prominent scientists, leaders of the Press and the media and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Both in Washington and in Houston there were functions with the Indian community. Vice-President Bush graciously accompanied us to Houston, where I paid a brief visit to NASA. A major event in my programme was the formal inauguration of the Festival of India, which was dedicated to the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. President Reagan has referred to it as "an unprecedented nationwide celebration".

Hon. Members would have seen reports about President Reagan's recent surgery. I am sure the entire House would join me in conveying to him, to Mrs Reagan and to the American people our best wishes for his full and speedy recovery.

On the way back from the United States I broke journey for a day in Geneva where I was accorded the privilege of addressing the International Labour Organisation. In my address I reiterated India's commitment to ameliorating the conditions of our workers in both the organised and unorganised sectors and to urge greater action on the part of I.L.O. in the service of unorganised workers all over the world.

17.25 hrs.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL-*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we continue with the discission.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many fresh-clauses are sought to be added by the State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill introduced in the House. You are very well aware that the object of this enactment was to provide more and more assistance to industries in different States in order to bring prosperity in the country. The steps taken in the heginning proved helpful in achieving industrial development to a great extent, but we have still to do a lot in this field. The present condition of financial institutions is not conducive to this. For this purpose it is necessary to expand its jurisdiction and increase its capital, powers etc. Hence, there amendments are absolutely necessary for industrial development. Under this system the small scale sector and the medium sector will get opportunities to make progress.

17.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The activities to be expanded through these amendments include the definition of 'industrial concerns' as under!

[*English*]

"to finance all kinds of industrial activities, with the exception of shipping, being financed by the all-India financial institutions."

[*Translation*]

Similarly, the provision made for giving financial assistance to all the industries through this Financial Corporation is commendable. It will increase the pace of industrial development. Similarly, the second amendment moved by him is as under!

[*English*]

"expanding business of the Financial Corporations, it is proposed to raise the authorised share capital of a Financial Corporation from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 50 crores or such higher amount within an overall limit of Rs. 100 crores."

[*Translation*]

The earlier limit was quite inadequate due to which all industries could not to given full assistance and as such the increase in the limit is definitely a welcome step. It will enable the financial institutions to provide more and more assistance to different industries as a result of which the production will increase and conditions in the country will also improve. It is true that the more we develop industries, the more the workers will get employment. Besides, the industrial output will also go up to the desired extent. It will also help in improving the situation prevailing in the country and increasing the pace of development.

The third amendment moved by him is as under!

[*English*]

"Small Industries Corporations, etc', eligible to subscribe to the shares of the Financial Corporations and thus get formally associated with them."

[*Translation*]

It is also a welcome step. It will be helpful in involving the small scale industries also.

This will give an opportunity to our small scale industry to grow, which in turn will offer opportunities to our people to prosper, besides paving the way for steady industrial development.

Earlier, no financial Corporation had the authority to mobilise its own financial resources without a guarantee from the State Government. But, now, with the proposed amendment, they will have the authority to mobilise their own resources.

[*English*]

"It is proposed to allow them to mobilise resources by issuing bonds, debentures and raising deposits which may not be guaranteed by the State Governments, to enable such of the Financial Corporations which are in a position to raise resources on the strength of their efficiency and profitability."

[*Translation*]

Now, with this authority the financial corporations, will be able to increase their business from their own resources which will help our small and medium scale sector to raise production.

Earlier, when they used to get loan, its follow-up work was not being done properly, but, the follow-up programme now proposed in it is very necessary. Without that, no further progress can be made. Through this process, it can be ascertained how much money that unit needs to get raw material and other facilities. When the machinery in any industry becomes obsolete by wear and tear, its production starts falling and, thus, the machinery needs

[*Sh. Girdhari Lal Vyas*]
 modernisation: The provision made in this Bill to provide assistance to such units will go a long way in helping the development of industry. This is a very good provision made in this Bill which will help us raise our production.
 Similarly;

[*English*]

“The Act at present limits the borrowing by the Financial Corporations from the Reserve Bank against securities to ninety per cent of their paid-up share capital. This limit is proposed to be raised to the extent of twice the paid-up share capital to enable them to augment their resources through borrowing.”

[*Translation*]

This provision will help in augmenting the paid up capital; In my view, this; provision is very commendable.

Likewise, the provision made in this Bill for the promotion of research, development and marketing is also praiseworthy. This will certainly yield benefits to our industry.

Similarly

[*English*]

“This will, inter alia, enable them to undertake research and service relating to marketing and investment, carry out techno economic studies; provide technical and administrative assistance to industrial concerns, plan and assist in the promotion and development of industries, discount bills of exchange promissory notes, etc.”

[*Translation*]

Such a provision in the Bill will greatly benefit our industry.

Keeping all these things in view, this amending Bill can be called a development-oriented Bill which will help our small and medium sectors a great deal. While criticising this Bill, some of our colleagues have said that the limit has been raised

to Rs. 100 crores and as a result thereof, very little attention will be paid to our small and medium sectors. Besides, a share of the money will be taken always by the big industries as lump sum and the quantum of assistance being given to small industries will decline. In my view, this is not the intention of this Bill. There will not be any decline in the quantum of assistance which is being given at present to the small and medium sector. On the contrary, with the increase in the amount, big industries will also get assistance, because it is very difficult to get finance from other financial institutions. You know pretty well the working of the Financial Corporations of the States. Therefore, the proposed provision in this Bill will give a great fillip to our industrial output resulting in a lot of benefits.

I went to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are a number of financial institutions which have their branches in the districts which advance loans. But a great deal of difficulty is experienced in getting loans from the institutions.

My suggestions is that a certain time-limit should be fixed within which the loan to small and medium sector industries should be given and it should be ensured that they do not face any kind of inconvenience.

You have also made a provision of ‘single window service’ in it. Today, a person who wants to set up a new industry faces a variety of problems. Land is allotted by one department, water connection is given by another department. Power connection is given by one department and there is still another department who supplies the raw material. Thus, if all requirements are met from a single window, certainly, it will prove helpful in setting up a new industry and if such a provision is made through this amending Bill, it will give a big boost to our industrial set up. But in this connection, I want to submit, as I have already said, that there should be a following programme for those who have been money in the small scale sector. We must monitor whether the money advanced by us has actually been invested or not whether it is being used in production of,

in running the industry or not, whether the raw material given to it is being used or not because there are many units which sell the raw material in the black market, invest a small fraction of the money and misappropriate the rest. There are many such units, figures in respect of which were furnished in the House earlier also and you will come across thousands of such sick units in the State. No proper arrangement for such sick industries has so far been made. It no follow-up action is taken by the Financial Corporations, such units close down and the money which we invest is not used there and such there is no industrial output from that money. We want to bring in a labour-oriented system so that more and more people get employment. But that system also goes away. No specific provision has been made in the Bill in this regard. A provision should have been incorporated in this Bill regarding the sick industries and the ways and means to revitalise them, so that we may get return. On the money invested and the country may get benefits out of it. There should be a specific provision for it, so that we can achieve are target of achieving an industrial growth rate of a percent, which now stands at 4.5 per cent. This would be possible only if we have a follow-up programme of the entire system.

There is another thing which I want to say. You propose to realise arrears as land revenue, but how will you realise them when an industry becomes sick? When an industry becomes sick, it is left with no money to make payments. In such a situation, you either take over that industry so that Government can run it or hand it over to somebody else, otherwise your arrears cannot be recovered from a sick industry. Therefore, the provision made in the Bill is not proper. Some stringent provision must be made in it. If any industry becomes sick and arrears are due from it, Government or the Financial Corporation should take over such an industry. If a provision to this effect is made, your money will be secure and the industry which goes sick every now and then will also not fall sick.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the State Financial Corporation Bill brought forward in the House provides for raising the amount of loans to be granted and for mobilising more capital. It should also have a provision to see that when we issue industrial licence manufacture same items in the small scale industries as well as big industries, there is bound to be a price difference between the two. When there is a price difference, the marketing problems are sure to follow. This leads to the small industries becoming sick. Therefore, there should be corporation between the industrial licensing body and the Financial corporation.

In this connection, I want to give an example. Electric bulb is manufactured by the small industry as also by H.M.T. in Thousands and lakhs. There is a difference in the cost of production of both. Being costlier, the bulb manufactured by the small scale industry does not as a result of which the small industry becomes sick.

Therefore, my submission is that the licence in respect of the items being produced in the small scale industry should not be given to big industry nor should a loan be given to the big industry for this purpose, because the cost of production of that item in the small scale industry will be higher as compared to the big industry. Thus, small scale industry cannot compute with the big industry in the market. When you give loan to the small industry for the production of a particular item, you should not issue licence to the big industry for the production of the same item. They should neither be given loans nor licence.

We see a strange thing in the matter of issuing licences. A number of licences for cement industry in Andhra Pradesh are pending with the Central Government. The Industrial Development Corporation has refused to give them loans. The Government of Andhra Pradesh are prepared to give them full assistance. Licences to them are issued by D.G.T.D. Your finance corporation should also think about it. This aspect should also be borne in the mind while issuing licence. Lakhs of rupees are

[*Sh. C. Janga Reddy*]
 spent on getting a licence. If the Financial Corporation does not advance loan, lakhs of rupees so spent go waste. Therefore, this should be kept in mind.

The financial corporations give loan for lorry but not for tractor. In agriculture, tractor also serve as means of transport. We see that big and small lorries are used for transportation in big cities, but in the outskirts of the city and in small towns, tractors are also used for transportation of goods. Therefore, the Finance Corporations should give loan for tractors also.

Similarly, the Finance corporation gives loan to the film produces, but it does not give loan to the distributors of the films. Film producers studio owners, and cameramen get loan, but the exhibitors who exhibit films in cinema halls are not given loans. Loan is not given to the owners of cinema halls. If loan is not given to the exhibitors, the production of films will be less. As a result of that, repayment of your loan will also be delayed. Therefore, you should also give loan to the owners of cinemahall, as they have to make day-to-day payments.

Similarly, the Rice Mills in Andhra Pradesh as also the mills of all India level are not being given loans. They produce agricultural commodities. In our Nagarjuna Sagar area, paddy is produced in each district and in each village. Therefore, we should give loans to the agro-based industries also with a view to promoting rural development. Without that, the villages cannot progress. If loan is not given to the agro-based industries, to whom will it be given, who will benefit from it? Therefore, it is necessary to give loan to agro-based industries. Similarly, loan on large scale should also be given for poultry farming. All these things will facilitate development of rural areas.

[*English*]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :
 Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Janga Reddy may continue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : They take loan from the bank and then go to the Financial Corporation after filing an unsolvency petition. Therefore, you should give loan only after checking all these things, and it is necessary to give top priority to agro based industries so as to facilitate the progress of rural areas. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this Bill, the hon. Finance Minister has paved the way for accelerating the pace of industrialisation as promised by him in his Budget proposals and, I feel, that with their amendments, the hon. Finance Minister has thrown a big responsibility on the State Financial corporations, because the States had been demanding in the past that their Financial Corporations could not function properly due to some provisions of the Act of 1951. I am of the view that with this amendment, all such difficulties will be removed.

The biggest difficulty being faced by the entrepreneurs at present is of guarantee. The Financial Corporations, like banks, insist on guarantee. I would like to submit to the hon. Finance Minister that the loans given by the State Financial Corporations to the entrepreneurs are re-financed by the I.D.B.I. and other financial institution and, as such, the Central Government should impress upon the States not to insist on guarantee. It should be risk-oriented, as stated by other hon. Members also. When we want industries to be set up in backward area and new people to enter this field, we shall have to be take some risk. The State Financial Corporations were set up for taking such risk. If they are not prepared for it, the objective behind them will not be achieved. A person who wants to set up an industry and applies for it, has to wait for such a long time before getting the loan that he loses interest in the project. The Financial corporation shifts the responsibility on the Industry Development on the plea that it has done its duty in time. The

delay is there because the case is being taken up with the I.D.B.I. I would like to submit that there should be a time limit for giving loan right from the date of application till the loan is finally given, so that the objective for which a person is setting up an industry is fulfilled. For this purpose, it is necessary that the State Financial corporations should have experts to properly guide the people. They should guide the person who is entering the field for the first time. It is just possible that the experienced person may have the knowledge of the market, but a new man is not supposed to have it. Through this amendment you have done a great service by canalizing the subsidy. Subsidy for transport and investment is given in hill areas, but it takes a long time for the subsidy to reach the beneficiary. With this amendment I hope the time lay will be abridged. You have said that the loan will be realised as land revenue. This is a very good proposal in itself and also conducive to the health of these Financial Corporations. A difficulty which is likely to be experienced is that what type of persons this responsibility has to be entrusted and how these persons will know the conditions of the loanees and the entrepreneurs. If you measure everyone with the same yard stick, I think it will further enhance the percentage of sick industries. Cooperation should be extended to the State Governments in the matter of recovery. But, at the same time, it should be coupled with the guidelines as to what is the condition of the industry and the entrepreneur from whom the recovery is to be made. If you adopt the same yardstick for all, I think, it will be harmful. There is too much of bureaucratic control in all our Financial Corporations. It clearly means that when an entrepreneur comes forward to set up an industry, he is discouraged at every step. This is my request to you that you should advise the States to reduce these controls. There should be two types of representation in the committees proposed by you official and non-official. I think, we cannot provide a very good service if only the financial experts or bureaucrats are entrusted with this job and the social scientists are not associated with it. I once again support these amendments and hope that the States

will line up to the responsibility entrusted to them.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the State Financial Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1985 is being discussed in the House and many of our colleagues have given their suggestion thereon. During this short time, I shall restrict myself to drawing the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the financing of the State Financial Corporation in our State.

As many of our colleagues have already said, the benefits of these Financial corporations are not reaching the people who are in fact supposed to get these benefits. Some big industrialists and transporters are availing themselves of its benefits, the loans are sanctioned to them only and all kinds of assistance are given to them. On the other hand, the deserving people of our society, the educated unemployed or small enterperneurs are not given any assistance. I went to draw your attention, particularly, to the State Financial Corporation of Jammu and Kashmir.

So far as my constituency Ladakh is concerned, it remains cut off from the State capifal for six months in a year, during which priod the people of Ladakh have to shuttle between Leh and Srinagar dozens of time by air as there no branch of these corporations in Ladakh. The style of functioning of these corporations is very strange. What is needed is that there should be a booklet or some guidelines containing the detail of the entire procedure so that they may know what step is to be taken and when, what the next step will be and what the other requirements on their part will be. If they receive such guidelines, they will be able to prepare and present all papers or documents befor time and can thus complete all formalities. But no such provision exist in these corporations. In the absence of such a provision, what happens is that say five objections are to be raised in his form, all the five objections are not raised at the same time. Initially, he will be told about one objection saying that his form is founding in respect of particular thing. No sooner does he remove the first deficiency than he will be told about the second

[*Sh. P. Namgayal*]
objection. What I mean is that he is not told about all the five objections at the same time. Had he been told about all the objections at one time his money and time would have been saved. Thus, these corporations have become big dens of corruption.

The Jammu and Kashmir Financial Corporation is running at a great loss at present. In Jammu and Kashmir, there is a tendency that somehow you manage to get a loan and then misappropriate it.....(*Bell*) I am just going to conclude. No attention is paid towards realisation of loan.

Therefore, I want to say that attention should be paid towards this aspect as Shri Dogra had also very rightly pointed out, citing a case, that the loan is sanctioned on communal consideration and, as such, the people belonging to minorities find it difficult to get loans. He has also said that seven persons had applied for loans, of whom six persons belonged to one community and they were sanctioned loan immediately but seventh was not sanctioned loan until he went to the Deputy Chief Minister with a complaint. Thus, discrimination is made even in sanctioning loans. In these circumstances, I request the hon. Finance Minister

to order a thorough probe into the working of these corporations. I had brought the deeds of these Financial Corporations to your notice earlier also because you finance them. Such activities in these Corporations also take place at political level. I had drawn your attention to their working two years ago also. Today, I shall again request you that in view of these circumstances, you may review their financial position and ensure that the deserving people get the loan and assistance.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eighth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, July 24, 1985 | Sravana 2, 1907 (Saka).

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