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Sravana 29, 1907 (Saka)

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(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 20, 1985/ Sravana 29, 1907

(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MAURITIUS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement. On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of this House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Chattradhari Daby, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius, Mrs. Daby and Mr. Jagdish Goburdhun, MLA, who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. Furthermore, on your behalf I may convey our best felicitations congratulations and good wishes because they are newly married and are on a honeymoon.

They arrived in New Delhi on 15 August, 1985. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our county. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the friendly people of Mauritius.

2

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PRIME MINISTER

[*English*]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of information. Today being the birthday of our Prime Minister, we wish him a happy birthday, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, during the Question Hour we can only ask whether it is a fact that today is his birthday !

MR. SPEAKERS : As it is, I will convey to him on behalf of the whole House our heartiest good wishes and good luck for more successes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, where is he celebrating his birthday today ; is there any information about it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been celebrated, what greater good wishes of patriotism can be there than this that our country may go on making progress.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Import of Anti Cancer Drugs

*389. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are importing anti-cancer drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, the details regarding their names :

(c) whether Government have noticed that these drugs are sold at very high prices in spite of the fact that Ministry of Finance has exempted *these drugs from the custom duty ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The prices of the imported anti-cancer drugs are fixed under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 based on the landed cost of such formulations after allowing 50% mark-up thereon. The imported formulations can be sold at prices not exceeding the prices so fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, is there any move to motivate the Indian manufacturers to produce the new basic drug even if it means to using sophisticated technology and computerisation wherever it is necessary ? It may so, I know the details thereof ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, recently some of our indigenous drug manufacturers have started manufacturing some drugs. For instance, one drug manufacturer, viz, CIPLA, are manufacturing vinblastin and vincristin, but they have just now started and the manufacture is in a very small quantity and whether it is acceptable to the consumers or not, it is very difficult to say now. Another drug, that is, cis-platin is being manufactured by Tamil Nadu Dadha. These are the two parties who are manufacturing indigenously two or three items, but the rest of the items are being imported.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : I want to know whether the Ministry of Fertilisers and Chemicals is going to

announce a new drug policy and what is the attitude of this Ministry towards the suggestion that "Taxes on Drugs and Intermediates should be reduced to the minimum making the drug available at a reasonable price". If so, what steps have been taken so far in this regard ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council has submitted a report with regard to the review of the drug policy to the Government which is under consideration and the Government has not taken any final decision. So far as encouraging production of anti-cancer drugs are concerned, these anti-cancer drugs have been declared as drugs delicensed and they are for non-MRTP and non-FERA companies to produce.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER : Jagannathji after Jagannathji !

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Sir, apart from the manufacture of allopathic drugs, does the Government intend to encourage Ayurvedic physicians who are carrying on research in the field of cancer treatment so that they can also develop a drug which will reach the common man ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as developing of Ayurvedic drugs for cancer purposes is concerned, the concerned Ministry is the Health Ministry, not this Ministry.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : May I know one thing from the hon. Minister ? Cancer is an incurable disease, that is what the doctors say — the doctorates in Medicine and the doctorates in Surgery also. They say that it is an incurable disease and it is also a contagious disease. That is what they say, I do not know whether it is true or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not put more fright on the people.

(Interruptions).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU ; May I know this from the hon. Minister ? You are importing anti-cancer drugs and today being the birthday of our Prime Minister,

we are starting anti-poverty programme, I think.....(*Interruptions*). Of course, it does not come under this.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Anti-cancer programme.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I also feel that it is not connected with it.

(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What has the birthday to do with cancer ?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Ominous connections.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want a reply—not an anti-positive reply, but a positive reply—from you with regard to cancer. You have already stated with regard to the drugs which are being imported, but the doctors say that the Ayurvedic medicines or drugs are very much new for the treatment of cancer. What is the reply from the Minister ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already made it clear that so far as anti-cancer drugs are concerned, there is absolutely no import duty at all. But I agree with the Members that these anti-cancer drugs are very very costly. They are costly not only in our country but also throughout the world, wherever you go. I have got the figures to say that in U.K. these anti-cancer drugs are costlier than what we have in our country. But any-how, they are costly drugs.

The other question which the hon. Member wanted to know from me is, whether cancer is incurable. So much development has taken place and so much research is being done. Although I am not a doctor or an expert, I am told that if it is detected in the initial stages, in the beginning stages, then it is curable.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Sir, I would like to ask the Minister whether it is a fact that recently the Government has delicensed several drugs. If so, when are they going to implement the policy decision ? Because not only anti-cancer drugs but several other drugs are also not available in the market.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We have already delicensed them. It is for the manufacturers to take advantage of that.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, there is a saying that if the rich could hire others to die for them, the poor would have a nice living. Now, the Minister has admitted that these anti-cancer drugs are terribly expensive. I would like to ask a question whether many of the diseases in the rich world are iatrogenic and in this respect, whether the Minister would think many times before he encourages these kinds of drugs in the country.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, we will be too happy and we will welcome if the indigenous manufacturers develop anti-cancer drugs here in our country itself.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I would like to know whether most of the diseases including cancer are iatrogenic.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is that also a medicine.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I can only say that if the indigenous manufacturers come forward to manufacture anti-cancer drugs, the Government will go all-out to encourage them.

Setting up of Limestone-based Industries in Rajasthan

*390. SHRI VIRDHY CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6354 on 4 April, 1984 regarding setting up of limestone-based industries in Rajasthan and state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to setting up of some limestone-based industries there ;

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

(c) 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) to (c) As at present, 11 cement factories with a

total installed capacity of 49.38 lakh tonnes are in operation in the State of Rajasthan. In addition, industrial licences/letters of intent/registrations with DGTD have been granted for an additional capacity of 54.408 lakh tonnes for setting up cement factories in the State. The details are given in the statement below.

As regards setting up of limestone based industries in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan,

the same is not favoured as the historical monuments of national importance which are situated in the neighbourhood are likely to be adversely affected by the emission of dust from the cement factory. The area is considered to be a national heritage having rare wood fossils of jurassic age as explored by the Archaeological Survey of India. It would, therefore, be difficult to consider proposals for setting up of cement plants in this area.

Statement

List of Existing Cement Factories :

S. No.	Name	Location	Capacity (lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	Lakheri Bundi	3.22
2.	Birla Cement Works	Chittorgarh	4.00
3.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	Sawaimadhopur	10.00
4.	J. K. Cement Works	Nimbahera Chittorgarh	11.40
5.	Udaipur Cement Works	Mavli Udaipur	4.00
6.	Mangalam Cement Ltd.	Morak	4.00
7.	Straw Products Ltd.	Banas Sirohi	5.00
8.	Shree Cements	Beawar	6.00
9.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd. (White)	Gotan	0.50
10.	Kalyan Sundaram Cements	Banswara Dt.	0.60
11.	Swedeshi Cements Ltd.	Jaipur Dt.	0.66
Total			49.38

List of Cement Plants for Which Industrial Licence/Letter of Intent/Registration with D.G.T.D. have been given :

1.	Shree Cements Ltd.	Beawar Dt.	6.00
2.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	Shambupura Chittorgarh	6.00
3.	Jay Engineering Works	Chittorgarh (in 2 phases)	10.00

1	2	3	4
4.	Shriram Chemicals Ltd.	Ladhpura Chittorgarh	2.00
5.	Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd.	Udaipur (SE)	4.00
6.	Birla Jute & Ind. Ltd.	Chittorgarh (SE)	5.00
7.	Kiverli Cement Ltd.	Abu Road	4.00
8.	Straw Products Ltd.	Sirohi Dt. (SE)	5.00
9.	KEC International Ltd.	Gotan Naguar Dt.	1.00 (oil-well) 2.00 (sulphate resistant)
10.	General Industrial Societly	Sirohi	1.00 (white)
11.	Byford Company Ltd.	Gotan	0.66 „
12.	Snowcem India Ltd.	„	0.50 „
13.	J. P. Balotia	„	0.80 „
14.	Indian Rayon Corporation	„	0.80 „
15.	J. K. Synthetics Ltd.	Gotan (SE)	0.30 „
16.	M/s. Jan Laghu Udyog Ltd.	Sikar Dt.	0.66 (Mini)
17.	Rajasthan State Dev. Corpn.	Alroad Akhri Dt. Sirohi	0.66 „
18.	-do-	Bilara Dt. Jodhpur	0.66 „
19.	Shri M. S. Rajpurohit	Sirohi	0.66 „
20.	Shri R.P. Anand & Sons (P) Ltd.	Katra	0.365
21.	Shri Satinderpal Singh	Behrer Dt. Alwar	0.33
22.	Shri Virendra Singh	Kotputli Dt. Jaipur	0.33
23.	Sirohi Cement (P) Ltd.	Dt. Sirohi	0.165
24.	M/s. Purnima Saruna	Gotan	0.33
25.	M/s. Omega Cement Udyog Pvt. Ltd.	Neem-ka-thana Dt. Sikar	0.33
26.	M/s. Sunderam Cement Ltd,	Dt. Nagaur	0.198
27.	M/s. Sai Bawa	Dt. Sikar	0.33
28.	M/s. Best Chemicals Limestone Ind. (P) Ltd.	-do-	0.33
Total			54.408

SE : Substantial Expansion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the national importance of Jaisalmer district is well known and we do not want to be little it. We also do not want that the fossils of that area which are as old as 1.80 crore years are destroyed. We want to protect them, but the question is that our Government of Rajasthan have decided that no industry should be set up around Jaisalmer within a radius of 40 kilometers. These are huge reserves of quality lime-stone there having 90 per cent purity and it is being extracted at a distance of 60 kms. I want to know what is the hitch before the Government in setting up a cement industry at a distance of 60 kilometres ; what is the difficulty in giving permission ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I have already stated in my reply that the availability of lime-stone in Jaisalmer district is reported to be 800 million tonnes. This quantity has been reported by the National Council for cement and Building Material. But, as I have said earlier, there are monuments of national importance in that district as reported by the Archaeological Survey.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the new applications.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Before setting up an industry in an area for which we have received applications, we look into the aspect whether the monuments of national importance in that area are going to be affected by the proposed factory or not.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
As I have just now said, this factory does not affect any monument. If there is one which affects them, we also do not want it.

My second supplementary is that the speed of work relating to setting up of industries based on limestone, for which industrial licences or letters of intent have been granted, is very slow and tardy. Are you putting any pressure on Rajasthan Government to ensure that the cement industries for which letters of intent have been issued, are set up soon ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
At present, 11 factories are engaged in cement production in Rajasthan. If you want, I can tell you the details about them.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
I have asked about the new factories.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
I am telling you about the new ones. Basically, the Department of Industrial Development issues letters of intent or industrial licences for setting up of new units, applications for which are received by us.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
You tell us about those cases in respect of which applications have been received and letters of intent have been issued.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
It is for the State Government to provide the required facilities.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :
The State Government is not doing it.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
In case the State Government is not doing it and if any entrepreneur, not only an entrepreneur, if the hon. Member could point out the specific area in which the State Government is not doing its work, we shall take up the matter with the State Government on our own.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : I have got that information. Out of 11 factories which have been licensed, their licensed capacity and production are like this :

Associated Cement Cos., ... Licensed capacity is Lakheri Bundi 3.22 lakhs tonnes.

Production achieved :

1982—	2.85 lakhs tonnes.
1983—	3.45 „ „
1984—	3.60 „ „

Birla Cement Works

Chittorgarh. Licensed capacity is
4 lakhs tonnes.

Production achieved :

1982—	2.92 lakhs tonnes.
1983—	3.65 „ „
1984—	3.56 „ „

Like that I have got the figures of production and I can furnish that information to the hon. Member.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is incorrect. Will the hon. Minister please state whether the cement Corporation of India have decided to set up a cement factory in Bundi? If so, when such a decision was taken and why this factory has not been set up so far? Even the land has been acquired there. Also please tell who is responsible for it. Neither do they work themselves nor do they let others work there.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, this question is about Jaisalmer district.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The Cement Corporation of India has acquired land in Bundi. When was the decision to set up a cement factory in Bundi taken? First of all you tell us whether a decision was taken or not. If taken, why these factories were not set up and if the factories have not been set up why don't you release the land?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Sir, as I have already told this question relates to Jaisalmer district and is about lime-stone.

[*English*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He has not answered my question Sir.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, with regard to setting up a plant at Shambupura and also at Bundi, the Cement Corporation of India was toying with the idea of setting up their own units, but because of resource constraint, they are not in a position to go ahead with that. Sir, the Government has given letter of intent to M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd. to set up a cement plant at Shambupura with an annual capacity of six lakh tonnes of cement. So far as the other cement

project at Bundi is concerned, I understand from the Cement Corporation that lime-stone reserves available in this area are of marginal quality and not adequate to sustain a million tonne plant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : I want to know from the hon. Minister, as has also been asked in Part (a) of the question, what is the quantum of Lime-stone—the raw material for producing Cement—reserves in Rajasthan and whether applications for setting up of cement factories have been received in that proportion, if so, whether these applications will be considered? What is the number of such applications which have not been given approval?

MR. SPEAKER : It has already been replied that they are calling for it.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are not doing it. The Hon. Prime Minister has himself seen recently how grave the unemployment problem is and to remove this unemployment, it is necessary to set up such industries. Will Government give approval to the setting up of such cement factories after paying it due consideration?

[*English*]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I have got the figures. It is true that Rajasthan has got huge deposits of limestone. As my colleague has already stated, 800 million tonnes of lime-stone deposits are there. So, when the deposits are there, Government has been very liberal in giving letters of intent and Licences. I have got the figures to show that Rajasthan accounts for 11.37 per cent of the existing capacity of 43.42 million tonnes. A lot of cement factories have already come up there and for many more cement factories, letters of intent and licences have been given.

Production in Excess of Capacity by Modi Group of Industries

*391. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Modi Group of Industries, Modi Nagar (U. P.) has exceeded the installed production capacity in the years 1980 to 1984 in respect of industries under the charge of his Ministry ;

(b) if so, to what extent the production has been in excess of the installed capacity ; and

(c) the action taken against the group of companies violating the Government orders ?

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) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) So far as industries under the charge of Ministry of Industry are concerned, M/s Modi Paints and Varnish Works, Modi Nagar, a company belonging to Modi Group of Industries, produced more than their licensed capacity for the manufacture of Synthetic Resins.

(b) M/s Modi Paints and Varnish Works has a captive licensed capacity of 36 MTs of Synthetic Resins per annum required for production of paints. However, the actual production of Synthetic Resins during the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 was 179 MTs, 283 MTs, 373 MTs, and 1010 MTs, respectively.

(c) The company were asked to bring down their excess production to the level of licensed capacity. They have not complied with the direction issued to them and were instead trying to regularise the excess capacity by obtaining a licence for effecting substantial expansion. Subsequently, in April, 1985, the company took a stand that since Resins, which they are manufacturing, are for their captive consumption in the manufacture of paints and enamels, they do not require any permission/licence for their manufacture in terms of Explanation No. 2 read with reference to item No. 19(v) of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as the paint units are not required to take a separate licence for production of resins/medium used as intermediary products required for captive

consumption. This contention of the party is being examined. No final decision has, therefore, been taken yet in the matter of excess production.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last four years, the Modi Company produced 2000 tonnes as against the licensed capacity of 142 tonnes. I want to know when did this fact come to the knowledge of the Government ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The moment they exceeded the licensed capacity as the balance sheet of that particular year effected the fact that the production had exceeded the licensed capacity. The question that it came to the knowledge of Government years later does not arise. As has been stated in the reply, the company was repeatedly asked to produce within the licensed capacity. Against this, the company has filed a representation and in April, 1985 the Company has taken this stand—

[English]

“The company took a stand that since the resins which they are manufacturing are for their captive consumption in the manufacture of paints and enamels, they did not require any permission licence for their manufacture in terms of Explanation No. 2 read with reference item No. 19(V) of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 as the paint units are not required to take a separate licence for production of resins medium used as intermediary products required for captive consumption.”

The contention of the party is being examined and as I have already stated, no final decision has been taken on this stand which the company has taken.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : The hon. Minister says that the Modis did not require the permission. I want to know why licence for 36 tonnes was given when it was not required ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : I am not saying that it was not required. I have told you that as soon as we came to know that this company was producing more than the licensed capacity, we told them that they should not have done it. We had issued them the directive that they should produce according to the licensed capacity. It was after the issue of this directive that the company took this stand, although they had obtained licence earlier. Now they have submitted a memorandum ; we shall have to examine it. After they took this stand, we are getting it examined ; no final decision has so far been taken in the matter.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, from the answer it can be seen that during the last four years they have been over-shooting their licensed capacity. In 1981 they over-shot the capacity by 500%, in 1982 by 900%, in 1983 by 1000% and in 1984 by 3,000%. It was only in April, 1985 that they submitted an explanation which was more an afterthought than anything else. So, I would like to know why the Government did not take any act on during the last four years. Secondly may I know whether the Government is convinced that this synthetic resin produced during the last four years was utilised merely for the captive consumption of Modi company or whether the same was sold in the market ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, it is true that they are manufacturing much more than the licensed capacity and since 1980 they have been approaching the Government for regularisation. They have been taking a stand that whatever they are manufacturing —this synthetic resin — they are manufacturing for their captive consumption and according to the manufacturing company it is not a raw-material but an intermediate ; since it is an intermediate no separate licence is required. Therefore, they are approaching and requesting the Government to regularise. The contention from the Government side is that it is raw-material. This is being examined. If it is an intermediate then the question of regularisation will arise. If it is a raw-material then they have to make an application and get a separate licence.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, no part of my question has been answered. The first question I put was why in the last four years when they over-shot the target by 3000% no action was taken by the Government. Secondly I wanted to know whether the Government is convinced that the material which was produced was utilised only by the Modi companies for their captive consumption ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I made it very clear that they approached the Government in 1980 itself. It is not that they are producing without the knowledge of the Government. It is with the knowledge of the Government.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is still worse. Then why has the Government not taken any action in the last four years ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, his clarification has made the problem from bad to worse.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, they have approached the Government for regularisation. In that application, they have made it clear that they are producing it not for marketing it outside, but for their own captive consumption. Whatever they are producing, the entire quantity is being utilised for their captive consumption. So, they wanted regularisation and the stand that is being taken by the company is that it is an intermediate and since it is an intermediate, no separate licence is required ; only regularisation is adequate. That matter is being examined and once we take a decision whether it is an intermediate or a raw material, then it becomes easy for us to take further action.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, it is really astounding that Government has taken four years to examine it to find out what it is and the reply is absolutely unsatisfactory and they are creating holes in the reply. Therefore, I request you to allow half-an-hour discussion on this subject. It is a very important subject.

MR. SPEAKER : Where shall we find time for that ? I can't create time. So, you better put your question and get over it

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, instead of trying to find fresh time, give the direction to the Minister to give a correct reply and that is more than sufficient. From 1980, why did they take so much time ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY ; Whatever it may be, why have they taken so long a time for examining it ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They have taken cognisance of 'Modification' of expansion.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have been saying that since 1980 this has been examined at different times. The Task Force also went into this question and they took a decision.

MR. SPEAKER ; Now, expedite the process and get the decision at the earliest.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, let there be an enquiry into this.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we have asked him to do it and he will do it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Let the report be placed on the Table of the House in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : He will look into it. He is going to take a complete look into it and we have already asked him to do it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the Modi Industries are known for their irregularities. This is not the first time that the irregularities of Modi Industries have come up before this House. Repeatedly no cognisance has been taken of these.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They are very notorious for this. Let us have an enquiry into this.

MR. SPEAKER : We have asked the hon. Minister to look into this. He will look into this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, this is a simple question which has not been replied to. Whatever enquiry might be there, he wants to know only this much. Since 1980, Government also admits, they

are doing this. In four years, what did the Government do ? Would they say that they did not enquire into this matter in four years ? And every time they increased the capacity ; - it was increased to 3,000 times. How did it happen ? This is what we want to know.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Since 1980, at different times, by different organisations, this matter has been examined. But I agree with the hon. Members that sufficient time has been taken for final decision and since the Members are agitated, I want to assure the hon. Members that within a month's time, I will myself discuss this with all the concerned officers and take a final decision.

Production of Explosives

*392. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how much explosive was produced manufactured in the country during 1984-85 and how it was used, and what are the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Explosives Department ensures compliance of the provisions of the Explosives Act and Rules made thereunder ; and

(c) if so, how and what are 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) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Production of high explosives, category-wise during 1984-85, is as follows :-

Name of the explosives	Production
High explosives	84,646.37 tonnes
Detonators	213.10 million Nos.
Detonating fuse	19.68 million metres.
Safety fuse	45.947 million metres.

These explosives are used mainly in minning and certain non-mining activities such as hydel projects, irrigation projects, seismic surveys, construction of roads etc.

(b) and (c) Compliance of the provisions of the Explosives Act and Rules is ensured mainly through inspection of licensed premises and scrutiny of prescribed returns and reports submitted by licencees to the Department. No-compliance of rules or violation of terms and conditions of licence for manufacture/possession use sale transportation storage entails suspension or cancellation of the licence. Manufacture, possession, use, sale, transportation and storage of explosives by any person without valid licence is actionable under the Explosives Act and, if found guilty, punishable with imprisonment or fine or with both. District administration have also been invested with powers of search and seizure as well as, in grievous cases, with power to arrest without warrant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Through you I want to know from the hon. Minister that whenever there is an encounter between the Armed Forces and the terrorists in the country, it is found subsequently that the explosives used by the terrorists had ordnance Factories markings. Have the Government ever enquired into it or tried to know how these explosives find their way to the terrorists ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the hon. Member wants to know how explosives produced in ordnance factories find their way into the hands of extremists. The main reason behind it is that sometimes these explosives are stolen. We do conduct storage inspections from time to time and we inspect the manufacturers premises also, but I can only say that the cases of theft are very few. I have got the figures with me from which you can see that the member of cases of theft are very few. It is so only because our officers conduct a inspections quite frequently. Sometimes, thefts do take place, but I can say that this is not a general complaint.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister how many persons were caught on account of these thefts, how many of them were punished and why the Government have not been able to check these thefts ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the hon. Member has asked about thefts, I have got the figures with me—during the year 1982-83 only 11 thefts took place in the entire country ; the member of thefts during 1983-84 and 1984-85 were only 2 and 1 respectively. If there is a theft, the District Magistrate of the area and the concerned Police officer are immediately informed and taking further action in such cases is their responsibility.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that the raw-material supplied under the licences during Diwali and on the Occasion of marriages for manufacture of fire-works find its way to dacoits and anti social elements. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether Government have any machinery to ensure that the raw-material allotted under these licences is used in the manufacture of fire-works only.

MR. SPEAKER : You do not worry, it will be set up.

[*English*]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : There is a procedure for issuing the licence. The procedure is that under the Explosive Rules, all the applications have to be made to Chief Controller of Explosives and they scrutinize the applications and sometimes they consult the local District Magistrate. After taking several precautions, licences are issued.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : In his answer, the Minister has stated that explosives are mainly used for mining and non-mining purposes. What are the other uses to which they are being put now ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : They are used for mining purposes, and they are used for building roads, dams, canals, irrigation projects and such other projects where explosives are required.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister has surprised us. There are two types of licences—one is for the Public Sector and the other is for the Private Sector. Very frequently, we come across reports in the newspapers that so many bombs missing from the Armed Forces Ammunition Depots were found in Kanpur at other places. From where these outsiders get raw-material for manufacturing cartridges. All the dacoits manufacture cartridges and bombs themselves. Therefore, they get all required material for making cartridges and bombs. They also get bombs from Government factories and from the army. You have reports only about 3 to 4 thefts in your files. Now, when such a large number of explosions can take place with only 3 to 4 thefts, I do not know, Sir, whether the country will be safe if the number of these thefts increased by 2 or 4 thefts. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister what stern measures Government propose to take to ensure that bombs manufactured in Ordnance Factories are not stolen and the gun powder given under the licences does not get into the hands of thieves and dacoits ?

MR. SPEAKER : Do not worry about the country ; it is not going to be harmed. The only thing is to tackle the anti-social elements.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, as I have already replied to these questions, the chief controller of Explosives administers the provisions relating to the manufacture of explosives and their use and the precaution during the manufacturing process, their conservation and storage under the Indian Explosives Act. If some body indulges in un-licensed and illicit manufacture of bombs and explosives, the state Government, Central Government, the Intelligence Department should take action against such people ; but chief controller of Explosives can virtually do nothing under the Indian Explosives Act. However, if any such thing comes to his notice, he immediately conducts inspection and also informs the local District Magistrate and Police officer ; responsibility of taking further action in such matters vests in these authorities.

[*English*]

American Collaboration with Indian firms in the area of Food Processing

*393. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :
SHRI RADHAKANTA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that American business houses are seeking collaboration with Indian firms in the area of food-processing industry ;

(b) if so, which are those U.S. Companies and who are the Indian counterparts and what are the specific products envisaged ; and

(c) what is the Government attitude towards U.S. companies collaboration in the field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : (a) There
is presently no such proposal before the
Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Proposals received will be considered on merits keeping in view the technology involved and the foreign exchange to be earned as the case of other foreign collaboration proposals.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
The Minister in his reply has said that at the moment, there is no collaboration. The Press has reported that for preparing instant food, one of the Indian companies has gone into collaboration with the General Food Corporation of the United States. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of it. If it is not a technical collaboration, I would like to know what it is. In any case, I would like to know whether the Companies are being allowed to enter into this field of food processing, rather I would say, food industry. This can very well be left to our own technology. With regard to coca cola, it is said that

it is not food. I would only submit that in Bengali, we say 'jol khao' and not 'peevo' That is why, coca cola, in my understanding is also food. So, I would like to know what the situation is with regard to coca cola, with all this talk about bringing back coca cola.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : With regard to the applications made by the Indian Company in collaboration with Pepsi-cola, I have already replied to that question and I have stated that the application has been rejected. The hon. member wanted to know about the Indian collaboration with the General Food Corporation of the USA. This collaboration was approved on 22nd July 1983. I have said in my reply that presently there is no proposal before the Government. The proposal which the hon. member is referring to, was approved in 1983 because this General Food Corporation of the USA wanted to manufacture soluble coffee, frozen and dried vegetable-based protein products and powdered food beverages. The collaboration has been approved on 22 July 1983, allowing foreign equity to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent and involving a royalty of 5 per cent and a lumpsum payment of US \$ 8 lakhs. The approval was subject to the condition that 60 per cent of its production should be exported. The advantage is, according to the company's projection, the export obligation would lead to foreign exchange inflow of Rs. 99.60 crores over the first five years. This is a sophisticated project and as it is in the interest of the country, it was done.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Firstly, I would like to know the exact foreign exchange flow and not the stipulated amount. The Minister in reply to my question (c) has stated that the proposals will be considered on merits, keeping in view the technology involved. I would like to know whether this industry of food products should be left to the indigenous sources, mainly for employment and for not allowing foreign people to enter this field. I want to know whether this will be considered and on this basis they should discourage this collaboration in the field of food.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as collaboration is concerned, we have not allowed any foreign collaborator to exceed the equity, more than 40 per cent. That means even after collaboration, the majority of shares or equities are with the Indian Company. In the processing industries also, a lot of developments and a lot of revolution is taking place. For instance, products like Soyabean and other things.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Radhakanta Digal.

SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE : How much of foreign exchange has actually come through that agreement ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Industry Ministry is monopolising all the questions and you are monopolising all the supplementaries. Is that right ?

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is a greater need to improve the present food processing units existing in the country and if so whether any new incentives are proposed to be given and steps taken to improve the existing technology of the food processing units set up in the country ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is what I have already said. Wherever there is a scope and wherever there is a sophisticated technology to improve the food processing industry, if applications are received, they are considered on merits.

Inadequate Publicity about Incentives to Industries

***394. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate publicity has prevented the optimal use of the wide range of incentives offered by the Union and State Governments to various industries in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for inadequate publicity on the part of Government ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard so that industries may make maximum use of the incentives available to them ?

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

Statement

(a) The Central Incentives and Subsidy Scheme for development of industrially backward areas has been given the widest publicity and the State Governments are aware of the details of the scheme. Figures of disbursement of subsidy during the last three years will prove that the scheme has elicited very good response. The figures are as follow :

Year	Amount
1982-83	Rs. 40.00 crores
1983-84	Rs. 53.20 crores
1984-85	Rs. 85.00 crores
1985-86 (upto July)	Rs. 33.42 crores

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK. Sir, the Minister has given the figures of subsidies during the last three years. These subsidies are given for the development of industrially backward areas. In the absence of infrastructure in the backward areas, the industries are not coming up there. It is a fact that many districts in the country are still industrially backward. It is the duty of the Government of India to improve the social and economic conditions of these areas and specially those in the backward States. May I know from the hon. Minister, whether such backward areas have been identified and whether some other measures have been taken up to set up industries in those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : We already have

a list of backward areas and districts which are divided into three categories. Various incentives and concessions have already been announced under the Backward Areas Schemes, for these backward areas. The propose is to attract the industries, for economic development and industrialisation of these backward areas. So, all these concessions and incentives are given. Wherever the applications come, wherever the entrepreneurs approach us, then on the basis of the list of various districts which fall under category A, B and C, these concessions and incentives are extended for the industrialisation of these areas.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is going to revise the norms of the Gadgil formula so as to make available more Central assistance for the backward States like Orissa and whether this aspect has been considered in the National Development Council or not ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The Member wants to know, whether this has been considered in the National Development Council. About this, I am not in a position to give any information ; but it has already been announced in this House that an Inter Ministerial Group has been constituted. This Group is to review the scheme. They have to assess the progress which has been made under this scheme, and we hope that by the end of this Year, this Group will be able to finalize their report, and they will be able to give their recommendations, so as to make this scheme for the backward areas more effective and attractive.

SHRI SALEEM I, SHERVANI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government is thinking in terms of diverting the subsidy towards building better infrastructure in the backward areas, so that the industrialists themselves are encouraged to come to backward areas.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We already have a scheme for the infrastructural development of the backward areas ; and under this scheme, assistance from the Central Government will be limited to one-third of the total cost of infrastructural development, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per district. Infrastructural faci-

ilities which would qualify for Central assistance are : approach roads, water works, effluent discharge system, common utilities and facilities, power sub-stations, drainage, culverts, industrial housing and additional facilities that are normally provided in growth centres by the State Government. One-third is to be provided by the State Government, and one-third comes from the Industrial Development Bank of India at concessional rates of interest.

SHRI ANAND GAJAPATHI RAJU :
The hon. Minister was mentioning some criteria for developing industries in backward areas ; but I would like to mention that the per capita income and other figures also should be taken into consideration ; and when the industrial policy is decided, then also dispersal of industry to backward areas should be done in a very scientific manner, because to-day it is being done, but not very scientifically and properly.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
The hon. Member has given a suggestion for revising the norms. Since this Inter-Ministerial Group has already been constituted we will communicate the suggestion of the hon. Member to that Group. They will take it into consideration while finalizing their recommendations.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : My experience of five years has been that several times, suggestions have been made and answers have been given, and recommendations have been given by this House—not for having Centrally-declared backward districts, but for Centrally—declared backward talukas, i. e. for bringing it down to taluka level. Will this suggestion be considered by this Group itself ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :
This Group will take this aspect also into consideration.

Modernisation of the Telecommunication Network

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

(a) whether France had offered to assist in the improvement and modernisation of the telecommunication network in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras ;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, the answer to first part of my question automatically answers the second part of my question. But the 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 11th June, 1985 had carried this news report :

'French collaboration in improving Telephone Services in Metropolitan cities'

Paris 10 June : France has put forth a proposal for bringing about extensive improvement and modernisation of Telecommunication network in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras. France has also given a proposal to provide loan for the entire programme. The scheme involves a cost of Rs. 125 crores.

This proposal was made during the talks between the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the France Telecommunications Minister and Shri Gandhi has given a hint that he would consider it.

A senior officer in the French Ministry of Telecommunication told that the French Digital system was in use in 49 countries the world over. This official told that France has installed 23 Telephone Exchanges in India and that it can also help in the modernisation of telecommunications.....

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me, are you here for asking questions or for reading newspapers ?

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : I am asking the question...

MR. SPEAKER : Do you rely more on newspaper or on the information given in the House ?

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : I want to know whether the Prime Minister has said these things or not ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not proper to go into what the Prime Minister has said to whom, but this matter, as the hon. Member is putting, has not come up before us at any level.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many telephone exchanges have so far been installed by France in India and how are they functioning ? Has any other country also come forward with a proposal for bringing about improvement and modernisation of the telecommunication network in India ? If so, the details there of and Government's reaction thereto ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Our country has entered into an agreement with France to improve telephone system and there are one or two more agreements in this connection under which we have imported two lakh lines from there which are being installed. Besides, an industry has been set up in Mankapur (Uttar Pradesh) with annual installed capacity of five lakh lines which is likely to be commissioned shortly. We have also entered into other agreements with France which relate to research etc. Other countries have not come forward with a definite proposal as to how and to what extent they can assist us in improving our telephone system,

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K. R. NATARAJAN : There are about more than one lakh telephone connections in Madras. Often they are going out of order. Is there any proposal for installing sophisticated telecommunication system in Madras to perfect this system ; if so, when ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The question does not arise out of this. But I can assure the hon. member that telephone services in Madras are very much in our mind and constant efforts are made to improve the services. New exchanges are being installed and others are being replaced, and we are trying to see that improvement takes place.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What about Delhi and other places ?

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : On the one hand government is thinking of modernising the telecommunication network and on the other we have been told that very shortly we will have the hexagonal scheme. But, at the same time, we have come to know that the government has asked the Department to go slow, as far as the hexagonal scheme is concerned. How far is it true ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Our Department projected a plan of about Rs. 13,000 crores. The planning Commission Working Group reduced it to Rs. 11,000 crores, and the present indications from the Planning Commission are that the amount to be allocated would be much less. So, it is bound to happen that many schemes perhaps will be affected.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is frequently coming out in newspapers and others journals that 50 per cent of the revenue of the Telephone Department is because of its inefficiency, because to get the same line people have to dial two or three wrong numbers and then they get the right number. Now, if the Telephone Department increases its efficiency and people get the line on one dialing, by how much the revenue will go down ? Has the Department assessed it ?

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a common sense that they will not improve their efficiency.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How are they going to make it up ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Let them say if they have got any assessment. Why do they not improve their services ?
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : If we improve our services, for example, if the percentage of trunk-calls going through and becoming effective is increased, naturally our revenue will increase. To say otherwise, that the calls will give us a lot of revenue is completely misunderstanding the whole situation.

Amendment of the Societies Registration Act

*396. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Societies Registration Act, which was brought on the statute book as back as in 1860, with a view to bring it in line with the changed conditions ; and

(b) if so, what are the proposed amendments and when a bill to amend the Act will be introduced ?

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) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Since Independence how many amendments have been made in the 1860 Act ? What are the major suggestions given to the Government either by the elected representatives or institutions or the public at large for amending this 1860 Act ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : So far as the Societies Registration Act of 1860 is concerned, it has undergone a lot of change after the Constitution came into force. After its coming into force the subject

matter relating to societies has devolved on the State Government by virtue of List II Entry 32 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Some of the State Governments have adopted the 1860 Act with necessary modifications. Some of the States like Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Meghalaya have passed their own legislations. So, since the State Governments are fully empowered under the Constitution to pass necessary legislation in this behalf, the question of our amending the Act does not arise and we have not issued any proposal in this behalf.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Manufacture of Poisonous Pesticides

*397. **SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that THIMET 10-G manufactured by one of the multinationals M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd : is a highly poisonous pesticide with a very low Dermal/Oral LD-50 value ;

(b) if so, whether Government ensure the safe use of the product before its coming in the market by testing it in some Government Laboratory with particular reference to Dermal/Oral LD-50 value ;

(c) whether samples had been drawn from the market for testing and checking Dermal/Oral LD-50 value, and if so, what were the results of such testing ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban this product, which is equally toxic at TIMIC, which was produced by Union Carbide and had been banned recently after Bhopal tragedy ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) : Thimet is the trade name used by M/s,

Cyanamid India Limited for Phorate 10-G, which is formulated by it from Phorate Technical, an organo phosphatic pesticide with high toxicity. Before grant of registration for Phorate 10-G, the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968, had gone into various aspects of the toxicity of the said pesticide, including its dermal and oral LD-50 values. The Registration Committee found that this pesticide is safe when used in an encapsulated granular formulation.

(c) Testing and checking of dermal/oral LD-50 values is generally done only if adverse report is received. No such report has been received by the Government so far.

(d) No, Sir. While Temik 10-G is not banned with the closure of Union Carbide India Ltd.'s plant at Bhopal, it is no longer being manufactured.

Protection of pre-takeover dues of the Banks and Financial Institutions in case of Nationalisation of an Industry

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has taken up the issue to drop the conditions regarding protection of pre-takeover dues of the Banks and other Financial Institutions in case of nationalisation of an industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) : According to the current policy of the Government, in cases of nationalisation of industrial units taken over under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the entire pre-take over dues, including interest, of banks and financial institutions are required to be fully protected by the Government nationalising the unit. The policy relating to protection of dues, including the pre-take over dues, is being reviewed.

Cash-and-Carry Scheme of Domestic Gas Cylinders

*399. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted the dissatisfaction among the consumers about the "Cash-and-Carry scheme of domestic gas cylinders ;

(b) the steps Government are taking to ensure that people are not being deprived of "Home Delivery" service by gas agency dealers due to the "Cash-and-Carry" scheme ;

(c) the punitive measures Government have taken against such dealers ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to weed out inefficient and corrupt gas dealers ; and

(e) the number of dealers against whom action has been taken in 1985 all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Apart from the fact that the cash and-carry system is optional, not compulsory, consumers have the additional option of reverting to the home delivery system for LPG refill supplies.

(c) and (d) Punitive action under the LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines is taken by the oil companies against erring distributors. This ranges from caution warning letters and debit for missing equipment to termination of distributorships in serious cases of malpractices.

(e) During 1985, action has been taken against 79 distributors under the LPG Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Self Sufficiency in Drug Production

*400. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the plans proposed by his Ministry to achieve self-sufficiency in drug production in the country to meet the need of health for all by 2000 A. D. ; and

(b) the projected need of drugs and formulations to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The revised Sixth Plan targets for production in 1984-85 was Rs. 500 crores for bulk drugs and Rs. 1950 Crores for formulations. In 1984-85 the production of bulk drugs at constant 1979-80 prices was Rs. 377 Crores while that of formulations was around Rs. 1827 Crores. The shortfall in production with reference to plan targets was mainly because that the demand did not pick up as anticipated.

The country has acquired near self-sufficiency in the manufacture of formulations. Presently around 225 bulk drugs are being produced in the country covering the entire gamut of therapeutic groups. During the year 1983-84 import of 55 bulk drugs out of 87 monitored bulk drugs was either nil or less than 10% of the indigenous production during 1983-84 of those bulk drugs. Import of bulk drugs as a percentage of formulation production at current prices has declined from 8.82% in 1979-80 to 6.63% in 1983-84.

The 7th Five Year Plan Working Group, on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals estimated that by 1989-90 the demand for indigenous production of bulk drugs would be Rs. 808.40 Crores and that of formulation Rs. 3775.00 Crores.

Amongst the various measures being taken by the Government to step up the production are (i) review of the 1978 Drug Policy and (ii) simplification/liberalisation of licensing procedures with a view to give correct signals for the growth and development of the industry in order to meet the health needs of the country as reflected in the National Health Policy.

[*Translation*]

'No Industry' Districts in Maharashtra State

*401. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of districts of Maharashtra declared as 'No Industry' Districts since 1980 to date under the new Industrial Policy with a view to accelerate industrial development in backward areas ; and

(b) the State-wise number of 'No Industry Districts' and financially backward districts in the country since 1982 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) One district, viz. Gadchiroli in Maharashtra has been declared as No-Industry District with effect from 1.4.1985.

(b) The number of Backward Areas classified into different categories with effect from 1.4.1983 are as follows :—

State	Category 'A' No-Industry Districts	Special Region Districts	Category 'B' No. of Districts	Category 'C' No. of Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	*Equivalent to 6 districts	*13 Districts
2. Assam	2	8	—	—
3. Bihar	6	—	5	6
4. Gujarat	1	—	3	7
5. Haryana	—	—	*Equivalent to 3 districts	*4 districts
6. Himachal Pradesh	5	7	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7	7	—	—
8. Kerala	2	—	3	2
9. Karnataka	1	—	3	7
10. Madhya Pradesh	18	—	* Equivalent to 3 districts	*19 districts
11. Maharashtra	1	—	3	10
12. Manipur	6	—	—	—
13. Meghalaya	4	1	—	—
14. Nagaland	1	6	—	—
15. Orissa	3	—	5	—
16. Punjab	—	—	3	2
17. Rajasthan	4	—	5	7
18. Sikkim	4	—	—	—
19. Tripura	3	—	—	—
20. Tamil Nadu	—	—	*Equivalent to 3 districts	* 9 districts
21. Uttar Pradesh	11	4	5	21
22. West Bengal	5	—	3	5
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	—	—
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—
26. Lakshadweep	1	—	—	—
27. Mizoram	2	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	—	—
29. Pondicherry	—	1	—	—

Rough equivalance as the identification was originally done
by the States on block/tehsil basis.

[English]

Setting up of Ultra High Frequency System

*402. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6404 on 14 May, 1985 regarding setting up of Ultra High Frequency System and state :

(a) whether Digital version of UHF equipment is much costlier than its Analogue version ;

(b) if so, in what proportion ;

(c) whether it is imperative to introduce this new system when funds allocation for Telecom Board in the current Plan period is limited ;

(d) whether Digital UHF systems will meet the remunerativeness of a project, particularly in small capacity side routes of the States, where even local exchange networks are not of electronic type ;

(e) if so, whether such projects for side trunk routes will get special sanctions as loss schemes by the Department ; and

(f) the outlines of policies for planning stable media UHF systems in small capacity side routes vis-a-vis high capacity National/District Head-quarters routes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) The cost per channel of digital UHF equipment is quite comparable with the analogue version of UHF equipment.

(c) The Department of Telecommunication has taken a decision to digitalize Telecom. Network of the country progressively to derive technical and economic advantages of this latest technology in the field of Telecommunications.

(d) and (e) We have at present plans to connect all district Headquarter to State Capitals by atleast one reliable media like UHF/Microwave/Coaxial/Satellite irrespective of the remunerativeness of the project. Small capacity side routes on UHF will be

taken up along with the programme for digitalisation of local exchanges in a particular secondary area to convert into an integrated digital network. The technical feasibility and financial viability and availability of resources will have to be taken into consideration.

(f) The policy of the department is to connect all the District Headquarters first by reliable media and then later increase the penetration of digital network to the Tehsil Headquarter and smaller towns. High capacity digital transmission systems will link digital Trunk Automatic exchanges.

Exploration of Petroleum and Gas in North East Region

*403. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects, in-shore and off-shore, under progress for the exploration of petroleum and gas ;

(b) the number of projects abandoned after start and the reasons for stoppage and the amount involved in these abandoned projects ;

(c) whether Government propose to take up new exploration programme particularly in the North East barring Assam ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Exploration for oil and gas is in progress in 14 basins.

(b) None.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. However, the details would be available only after finalisation of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Outlets of Diesel/Petrol in Uttar Pradesh

*404. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in selecting the location for a diesel/petrol outlet ;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the policy of Government number of diesel/petrol outlets is very low in the Districts of Pilibhit, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh ;

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ; and

(d) the number of outlets of diesel/petrol located in Uttar Pradesh where norms laid down by Government have not been adhered to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The oil industry develops retail outlets for petrol and diesel based on the demand potential and economic viability in the area and taking into account data relating to volume and distance.;

(b) and (c) The existing number of retail outlets in Pilibhit and Bareilly districts of Uttar Pradesh is adequate. Three more retail outlets under the 1985-86 Marketing Plan are proposed to be opened in Shahjahanpur district for meeting the requirements.

(d) Government are not aware of any retail outlet in U.P. in respect of which the prescribed norms have not been observed.

Off-Shore Exploration of Oil in Bay of Bengal

*405. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the off-shore exploration of oil in Bay of Bengal in Eastern Coast has yielded any result ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the agency which had undertaken the operation of exploring oil in that area ;

(d) whether Government have examined the question of advisability of having a number of agencies undertaking exploration operation ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ;

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

(b) Oil/gas was discovered in 3 wells in Cauvery, 6 wells in Krishna-Godavari and 1 well in Andamans Offshore.

(c) to (e) Besides ONGC and OIL, foreign companies like Carlsberg — Natomas and Asamera had explored in the past in the Bay of Bengal. The question of offering offshore blocks for exploration by foreign oil companies is under consideration.

Expansion of Digboi Oil Refinery

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

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has approved the feasibility report for modernisation and expansion of the Digboi Oil Refinery from the existing capacity of 0.5 million tonne per annum to one million tonne ;

(b) if so, whether this will involve an investment of Rs. 309 crore and

(c) the details of the proposed Digboi modernisation plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Indian Oil Corporation had initially prepared a feasibility report for modernisation of Digboi refinery at a cost of Rs. 309 crores. The proposal included expansion of the capacity by 0.5 MTPA and installation of a Hydro-cracker and replacement of the delayed coker. But taking into consideration the crude availability and other alternatives, a Working Group of this Ministry has recommended a revised modernisation programme at Digboi including replacement of delayed Coker and installation of power generation facilities etc. IOC has been asked to send a revised feasibility report on these lines.

Setting up of a Defence Project in Tamil Nadu

*407. SHRI P. R. KUMARMANGLAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Defence Project is planned to be set up in the State of Tamil Nadu, especially in Salem District and if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) if not, the reasons why Tamil Nadu is not being given a share in the new units that are being set up by the Defence Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Two projects, one for establishment of manufacturing facilities for T-72M1 tanks, and another for manufacture of engines both for tanks as well as infantry combat vehicles, are being set up at Avadi, Madras, Tamil Nadu. In addition a Heavy Alloy Penetrator project for manufacture of projectiles for tank ammunition is also being set up at the Ordnance Factory Complex at Tiruchirapalli. However, no defence project is planned to be set up at Salem district at present

(b) Does not arise.

Licensed Post Offices in Urban and Semi-Urban Areas

*408. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Government have approved a scheme for opening licensed post offices in urban and semi-urban areas ;

(b) whether this amounts to policy change ;

(c) if so, at what level the decision was taken ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for shifting from the present set up of post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme of appointing licensed postal agents to undertake limited postal

work of sale of postal stamps and stationery, booking of registered letters and acceptance of letters tendered at their premises and clearance of letter boxes planted at their premises has been approved on an experimental basis.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The decision has been taken at the level of the Members of the Postal Board with the approval of Minister of State (Communications).

(d) The reasons are to enable basic postal facilities being made more widely available for public convenience.

Installation of Computers in Industry Ministry

*409. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure the implementation of Government's policy to install computers in his Ministry to expedite the clearance of industrial licences etc. ; and

(b) if not, the details of factors that are holding up the installation of computers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Minister of Industry and Company Affairs have, with the assistance of National Informatics Centre (NIC), installed a stand alone computer system—HP 21-MX as well as eight interactive terminals to CYBER-170/730 to establish an Industrial Data Bank (IDB) in the Ministry.

[Translation]**Construction of Automatic Telephone Exchange Building at Biharsharif in Bihar**

4048. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction work of the automatic exchange building at the head office Biharsharif in District Nalanda in Bihar is in progress .

(b) whether it is a fact that construction work of this building is not in accordance with the prescribed specifications ; and

(c) whether Government will continuously keep a watch and ensure construction there-on in accordance with the specifications laid down therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Construction is being carried out as per prescribed specification.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Firms Manufacturing LPG Stove

4049. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the L.P.G. stove manufacturing firms in the northern region of the country ; and

(b) the details of the guarantee given in respect of the gas stoves manufactured by these firms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) A list of ISI approved manufacturers of LPG stoves in northern region is given in the statement below.

(b) Every LPG stove manufacturer is required to obtain ISI approval, thereby guarantee that the products manufactured by him are in accordance with ISI specifications.

Statement

List of LPG stove Manufacturers in Northern Region as on 30.6.85.

1. M/s. Globe Super Parts 14/1, Mathura 14/1 Mathura Road, Amarnagar, Faridabad
2. M/s. Sun Flame Industries, 2 DIF Industrial Area II, 13/4 Mathura Road, Amarnagar, Faridabad-121003.
3. M/s. Goyal Engineering Pvt. Ltd. A-32/2, Wazirpur Industrial Area Delhi-1100052.
4. M/s. Eastern Gas Appliances, 31, KM Stone (Near Nidhu Cinema) G.T. Road, Kundli, Haryana
5. M/s. Niky Tasha Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 97, Section 6, Faridabad, Haryana-88652
6. M/s. Tulsi Domestic Appliances 30-A, Old Industrial Area, Alwar-301001, Rajasthan
7. M/s. Perfect Engineering Enterprises Industrial Estate, Makhupura, Ajmer-305002, Rajasthan
8. M/s. Faridabad Gas Gadgets Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 369, Sector 21, Faridabad, Haryana-121005.
9. M/s. Udyog Bharati A-90/3 Wazirpur Industrial Area, Delhi-110052.
10. M/s. Fusebase India Pvt. Ltd. 15/6 Mathura Road, Faridabad-121002.
11. M/s. Arun Industries, 1/120 A, Delhi Gage, Agra-282002.
12. M/s. Jainco Industry E-43, Okhla Industrial Area, Faridabad-121001.
13. M/s. Cement Enterprises, Pvt. Ltd. 31-B, Industrial Area, Faridabad.
14. M/s. Selection Appliances Pvt. Ltd. Vill. Malikpure, Teh. Malerkotla Rd, Near Ahmedgarh, Dist. Sangrur, Punjab
15. M/s. K.K. & Company Ltd. Kasara No. 299, Gokalpur Shahdara, Delhi 92.
16. M/s. Sundra & Sundarshan 147, Industrial Area, Post Box. 629, Chandigarh-2.
17. M/s. Mauria Udyog Ltd., 1/10-B. Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-110002.

18. M/s. Ashok Udyog, B-10/4, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Shahdara, Delhi-110032.
19. M/s. Agro Equipments (India) Plot No. 88, Sector 24, Faridabad, Haryana
20. M/s. Hilton Precision Instrument Mfg. Co., 3016, Sector 19-D, Chandigarh (India).
21. M/s. Polar Auto & Engg. Industrial P. Ltd., 12-A, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-110020.
22. M/s. Perfect Engineering Co. 67, Mahila Colony Gandhi Nagar, Delhi-110031.
23. M/s. Faridabad Auto Industries Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 63, Sector 6, Faridabad, Haryana.
24. M/s. Khandelwalsons, C-9, Megh Nivas, Sawai Jai Singh Highway Bani Park, Jaipur-302008.
25. M/s. Kapoor Eng. Works B-56 & B-41, Mayapuri, Industrial Area Phase-I, New Delhi-64.
26. M/s. Silver Flame Appliances 383-C/1, East Azad Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-110051.
27. M/s. Indian Smitha (India) 6, Industrial Area, N.I.T. Faridabad-121001.
28. M/s. Unite Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 314, Sector-24, Faridabad-2
29. M/s. Kochar Agro Industries Pvt. Ltd. 18/A, Mathura Road, Faridabad
30. M/s. Classic Appliances Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 306, Sector 24, Faridabad.
31. M/s. Newage Appliances (P) Ltd. 257, Sector-24, Faridabad, Haryana
32. M/s. Savloy Product Pvt. Ltd. 18/1, Mathura Road, Faridabad-2,
33. M/s. Shivani Auto Pvt. Ltd. 2nd Floor, Stutee Building, Bank Street Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5.
34. M/s. Manoj Enterprises, Plot-I, D.B. Gupta Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi
35. M/s. Blue Super Flame Industries 5-D/8/E, Railway Rd., NIT, Faridabad-I
36. M/s. Durable Appliances (P) Ltd. 35, DLF Industrial Estate-I Faridabad.
37. M/s. Super Coordinators 93-A Sant Nagar, Nehru Place, N. Delhi-65.
38. M/s. APT (Delhi) Engg. P. Ltd. C-38/1, Ashok Vihar Industrial Area, Delhi.
39. M/s. SKN Associates P. Ltd. B-59/1 Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-20.
40. M/s. J.K. Batra and Co. P. Ltd. Plot No. 74, Sector 24, NIT, Faridabad-1.
41. M/s. Jain Industrial Mfg. Co., 160, Udyog Vihar, Phase I HSIDC, Industrial Complex, Dundahera, Gurgaon.
42. M/s. Seato Engineers, 32, KM, G.T. Road Kundli, Dist. Sonapat (Haryana).
43. M/s. Panchsheel Industries 35-C/3 Rampur Bagh, Bareilly
44. M/s. Kitchen Tools, V and P.O. Dobah, Rohtak, Bhiwani Road
45. M/s. Hydro Valves, H. No. 125, Village Pitampura, Delhi-34
46. M/s. Inalsa Pvt. Ltd. Surya Kiran 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-1.
47. M/s. Domestic Appliances 15/5, Mathura Road, Faridabad

48. M/s. Steel King Industries A-80, Sector-IV, No.1 DA. Distt. Gaziabad (U.P.).
49. M/s. Good Flame Industries, Chouski Gate, Firozabad-283203 (U.P.)
50. M/s. Zenith Corporation, 204 New Gandhi Nagar Near Hari Mandir, Ghaziabad-201001 (U.P.)
51. M/s. Sankla Appliances Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 64, Sector-24, Faridabad
52. M/s. Uttam Gas Appliances, 27-28, Neelam Bata Road, Faridabad-1.
53. M/s. Unique Kitchen-Aids Pvt. Ltd. B-32, 33 Sector 6, (Works), NOIDA-20135.

[English]

Setting up of Industries in Kerala

4050. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are applications for licence for setting up industries in Kerala pending with the Central Government ; and

(b) the steps being taken to clear these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) As on 13.8.1985, 12 Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent for location of industries in Kerala were pending consideration of the Government.

(b) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending applications as expeditiously as possible. With this end in view, the procedures have been streamlined.

Administration cost of District Industries Centres

4051. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the original pattern for administration cost of a district industries centre when it was created in the country ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to enhance the central share of administration cost of District Industries Centres ; and

(c) If so, what would be the revised share of administration cost of DIC proposed to be borne by the Centre and the States ?

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 original pattern for administration cost of a District Industry Centre was as under :—

- i) Non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs per DIC for construction of a building for office accommodation for the staff of the District Industries Centre.
- ii) Non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for meeting the expenditure on furniture and fixtures, office equipment, vehicles (Preferably diesel operated Jeeps), etc.
- iii) Recurring grant not exceeding Rs. 3.75 lakhs subject to corresponding contribution by the State Government of Rs. 1.25 lakhs per Centre. Where the recurring expenditure on the DIC set up is less than Rs. 5 lakhs, the contribution from the Centre would be limited to 75% thereof.

(b) and (c) The ceiling of Central assistance has been raised to Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC per year from 1985-86 for recurring establishment expenditure as well as one-time non-recurring establishment expenditure or 50% of the total actual expenditure whichever is less.

Control over foreign holdings in Britannia Industries Ltd.

4052. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the effective control over the foreign holding in Britannia Industries Ltd. has changed again following the take-over by Renolds International of U.S.A., a cigarette giant ;

(b) if so, its immediate impact over the Britannia Industries Ltd. management and its employment potential and diversification programmes and its operational in Calcutta ; and

(c) whether this American cigarette giant will also be permitted to market its cigarettes in India, if so, under what conditions, the reasons therefor and how much profits this U.S. firm is permitted to repatriate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) M/s. Associated Biscuit International Limited, U.K. holds 38.15% of the share capital of Britannia Industries Limited. Even though there have been changes abroad in the ownership of this company, there has been no change so far as the shares held in Britannia Industries Ltd. are concerned.

(b) In the light of the reply given to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal before the government.

Sale of Drug Intermediates and Semi-Processed Drugs by IDPL, Rishikesh

4053. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IDPL, Rishikesh have sold a number of drug intermediates and semi-processed drugs to the drug industry ; and

(b) the items involved, quantity sold, price at which sold and other details during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Weightage to Territorial Army Urban Units Service in Civil Service

4054. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any weightage is given to those in the Territorial Army Urban Units Service, in the Civil Service ;

(b) if so, the nature of weightage given in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) Civilian Government Servants who join Territorial Army Urban Units are entitled to protection of their pay and allowances, promotion and seniority. Their periods of duty in the Territorial Army count for earning of increments, pension and leave.

Territorial Army personnel, other than civilian Government servants, who have served on the permanent staff of T.A. Units or have been embodied under Rule 33 of the Territorial Army Rules for a continuous period of not less than six months, are entitled to relaxation of age limit for appointment to civil posts filled through the Employment Exchanges. The relaxation in age is to the extent of the embodied service (including broken periods) in the T.A. plus three years.

Publication of Maps Relating to Restricted Areas of Nagaland

4055. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether maps have been published by any voluntary agencies relating to the restricted areas of Nagaland ;

(b) if so, the names of that organisation and the office bearers involved therein ; and

(c) whether prior permission of the Ministry of Defence was taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry to maps of certain areas of Nagaland, published by voluntary agencies and which come under the 'Restricted' category under the Map Restriction Policy.

(b) The voluntary agencies involved in the publication of the maps and their office bearers are :—

i) *Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD)*

President : Shri K. S. Radhakrishna.

Vice President

& Gen. Secy. : Shri A. C. Sen.

Treasurer : Shri Gopi Krishna.

ii) *Nagaland Peace Centre*

Chairman : Shri L. Lungalang.

iii) *Nagaland Gandhi Ashram*

Secretary : Shri Natwar Thakkar.

(c) There is no record to indicate that permission of the Ministry of Defence was obtained prior to publication of these maps.

**Representation from Ex-Services League,
Bikaner**

4056. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation dated 1st July, 1985 has been received from Rajasthan State Ex-Services League, Bikaner ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision, if any taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Steps to re-open Bengal Paper Mills and
Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works**

4057. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to open the Bengal Paper Mills and Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works which are closed causing hardship to lakhs of people and loss of crores of rupees of national income ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

i) *Bengal Paper Mills* : Promoters of the mills have in principle agreed to its merger with another healthy concern. A scheme for merger has been submitted to the Financial Institutions for taking a view.

ii) *Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works* : The Financial Institutions are making efforts to locate a suitable entrepreneur who would be in a position to revive the unit.

**Revamping Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizer
Corporation**

4058. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : SHRI HANNAN MOLIAH : SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : SHRI R. P. DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have pruned the required money for revamping the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation's Haldia unit ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it would not harper the commissioning of the plant in time ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for allocating the required funds to this unit for its early commissioning ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (d) Government have sanctioned the requisite funds for the commissioning and the connected repairs and modifications required for the Haldia Fertilizer Project.

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Talchar Fertilizer units in Orissa Running in Loss

4059. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual capacity of production of fertilizer in Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa ; and

(b) the production made in Talcher Fertilizer Plant during the last three years year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The annual installed capacity of the plant is 4.95 lakh MT of Urea and the achievable capacity is 3.30 lakh MT of Urea.

(b) The production during the last years was :—

Year	Production
1982-83	44,701 MT
1983-84	81,050 MT
1984-85	1,19,758 MT

Upgradation of Bainsiria Post Office

4060. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bainsiria Post Office (PIN-755021) is eligible to be a Sub-Post Office having PCO and savings bank facility since long back but has been continuing to function by the ED agent system ;

(b) the reasons for not upgrading it to a SPO despite huge savings bank transactions and incoming/outgoing mail delivery leaving a vast area ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the post office continues to function in the same broken house and the proposals to shift to already identified sites are not being implemented since shifting will amount to upgradation and removal of the present FDA's ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to upgrade the post office to an appropriate level, shifting to the appropriate site and protection of the services of the EDA's in the event of upgradation ?

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

(b) and (d) Because only now, it has been found justified for its upgradation into a departmental sub-post office. Its upgradation will be done after the lifting of economy orders banning creation of new posts and also on finding suitable accommodation in the locality which is at present, not available. For the protection of the services of EDAs alternate employment will be considered by the Head of the Circle.

Taking over of Management Nationalization of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.

4061. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) and other banks are opposed to the entry of any private sector industrialist in the management of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd. (HPG) ;

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

(c) what is the contemplation of Government on the proposals for taking over the management or nationalisation of HPG ?

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) Does not arise.

(c) Central Government have no proposal to take-over the management of the undertaking of Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Limited at Asansol under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act or nationalise the unit.

Collaboration Programme with Foreign Firms

4062. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Minerals and Metals commonly known as Titanium complex has three collaboration programmes with foreign firms ;

(b) if so, the names of these firms and the purpose for which these firms are collaborating ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the area in which the factory of the Kerala Minerals and Metals is located is rich in radio-active minerals ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to ensure that the details of the radio-active materials in the area are not leaked out ?

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

(b) The requisite information is as under :

S. No.	Name of foreign collaborator	Purpose
1.	M/s Benilite Corporation of America, USA.	For the manufacture of items like Synthetic Rutile.

2. M/s Woodall Duckham Limited, U.K. For re-cycling of Hydrochloric Acid.

3. M/s Kerr-Mc Gee Chemicals Corporation, USA. For the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide Pigments.

(c) and (d) Small quantities of radio-active mineral produced by M/s Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited (a Govt. of Kerala Undertaking) is transferred to the Rare Earths Division of the Indian Rare Earths Limited (a Central Government Undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy) for further processing. Adequate precautions are taken to ensure that sensitive details in this regard are not revealed to unauthorised persons.

Telephone Connections under Priority System

4063. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the serious difficulties faced by medical profession in obtaining telephones under priority system and if so, remedial steps proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The demands for telephone connections of Doctors are registered in 'Non-OYT-Special' category, alongwith a few other categories of applicants. On availability of exchange capacity, 20% of the new connections are exclusively provided for applicants registered in this category.

Telephones System in the Country

4064. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Janvani programme, consumer complaints were brought up and if so, details thereof and action taken thereon ;

(b) whether several users as also Associations have been bringing up similar complaints of user and if so, details of representations/memoranda received ;

(c) when the complaints were received what action has been taken so far and reasons for delay if any ; and

(d) whether Government will stop use of underground cables forthwith and revert to above ground cables as underground cables is the most serious cause for break-downs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir ; some complaints received during 'Janavani' programme have been sent to the concerned officers for investigation and necessary action, as Janvani programme has been introduced to educate the consumers and not a media for attending to individual complaints.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir, complaints and representations are also received from different associations founded by the users of telephones. Such complaints are also investigated and remedial actions are taken. Telephone Advisory Committee formed at different levels are representatives of the telephone users of different walk of life. They meet periodically and discuss the difficulties of the subscribers.

(d) No, Sir ; use of overhead cables will become so excessive that they will hinder road traffic and they are liable to frequent thefts. Service would be seriously jeopardised.

Inclusion of Essential Medicines in Price Control List

4065. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that essential medicines such as Thiopentone Sodium, Baralgon Keton, Analgin, Dextropropoxyphene, Phendozocaine, Tetramisol, Pyramtel, Intestophene, Tinidzole, Adviamycin and many other life saving drugs have not been included in price control list ;

(b) if so, the basis thereof ;

(c) whether the effect of such a decision was studied, if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the details regarding the annual sales turnover of each therapeutic group covered under present price control and the percentage of each item recommended for price control ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Bearing in mind the criteria adopted by UNIDO for inclusion of the drugs in the essential list, using the WHO list and the Hathi Committee List, Medical Experts who were the Members of the Steering Committee of the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council met together and drew up a priority list of 95 bulk drugs. The medicines required by the large majority of the people for the most common diseases know including those required by the National Health Programme are included in the priority list.

(d) No study to this effect has been carried out. However, over 70% of the value of drugs and pharmaceuticals are presently price controlled.

Manufacture of Life Saving drugs

4066. SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the life saving drugs are being imported and they take lot of time to reach India ;

(b) if so, the amount spent for the import of such medicines annually ; and

(c) the steps being taken to manufacture these drugs in the country to save foreign exchange and also make them easily available ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The country has achieved near self-sufficiency in the manufacture of formulations, the imports being only about 0.15% of the total value of formulations consumed in the country.

Normally only such drugs as are not produced in the country or whose production is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the country are imported. These imports are made through sea or air.

(b) The value of finished formulations imported during the last few years is as under :

Year	(Rs. in crores) Value
1981-82	1.93
1982-83	5.41
1983-84	3.43

(c) Industrial approvals and foreign collaborations are approved on merits.

Oil Drilling in Cauvery Basin Tamil Nadu

4067. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to start oil drilling in Cauvery basin, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the programmes to be taken up during the year 1985-86 and the remaining years of Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project and 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) Drilling is already being done in Cauvery basin.

(b) and (c) During 1985-86, 3 wells are planned to be drilled onland and 2 off shore and a provision of Rs. 42.71 crores has been made for the same. The details of programme to be undertaken in the remaining period of the VII plan would be know only after finalization of the plan.

[Translation]

Functioning of Sports Clubs and Organisations on Lease Basis in Calcutta Maidan Area

4068. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Maidan (Brigade Parade Ground and adjacent lands of Eden Garden ground, Mohanbagan, East Bengal, Mohamedan Sporting Ground) is a property of Defence ;

(b) if so, how many sports clubs and organisations are functioning on lease basis with the permission of defence in the maidan area by temporary structure and tents ;

(c) the usual terms of lease and other formalities ; and

(d) how many of those units are actually engaged in sports activities and how many are not ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) The "Calcutta Maidan" is a property of the Ministry of Defence. However, control over the "blue zone area" of the Maidan has been delegated to the local Government subject to certain conditions. In this blue zone area, there are 69 clubs organisations in existence.

(c) and (d) Since the administrative control of the Maidan area has been vested with the State Government, this information will be ascertained from the State Government and placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

Production Capacity of Ordnance Factories

4069. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the capacity of production of our ordnance factories alongwith the actual production of each factory during the last three years ;

(b) how many items are under production in each factory ;

(c) whether the production of certain critical items was low during the last few years, if so, reasons for the same ;

(d) the number of cases of thefts and pilferage which have come to the notice of Government in these factories during the last three years ; and

(e) action taken against the guilty persons and the steps taken to tighten the security ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) It is not in the public interest to give the details of production capacity in the various Ordnance Factories. However, total value of production during the last three years is as follows :—

i) 1982-83 —	869.65	Crores
ii) 1983-84 —	1017.36	Crores
iii) 1984-85 —	1180.00	Crores

(b) and (c) Ordnance Factories are producing wide range of sophisticated products which include Tanks, Vehicles, Explosives, Weapons and Clothing items. The production of critical items on the whole was satisfactory and by and large the production has come up to the targets laid down for achievement.

(d) Seven cases of theft and pilferages have come to the notice of the Government since 1983.

(e) Three employee of Ordnance Factories have been placed under suspension. One employee is absconding. One outsider was also apprehended and handed over to Police.

Security along the perimeter wall and at the gates on the industrial employees and other staff has been tightened. Surveillance inside the factory has also been stepped up. Vehicles going out of the factory are searched. Intelligence cells also gather information on activities of employees and liaison is maintained with the civil Administration on anti-social elements and cases of thefts are vigorously pursued through the local Police.

Suggestions for Reforms in Judicial System

4070. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of the suggestions reported in Nav Bharat Times of 2nd July, 1985 regarding reforms in judicial system ; and

(b) if so, the details of suggestions made the reaction of Government and the action being taken thereon ?

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

(b) Suggestions are to introduce reforms in matters relating to—

- (i) Inability to serve the summons in time.
- (ii) Proceeding with the cases without sufficient reasons.
- (iii) Allowing injunctions in interlocutory petitions.
- (iv) Permission to file innumerable appeals after the judgements.
- (v) The counsels getting their fees on the basis of appearances and therefore their interest lies in repeated adjournments.
- (vi) Inadequate number of judges.

The above suggestions are already under the consideration of the Government. Government is also considering a proposal to set up a Commission on Judicial Reforms with very wide terms of reference.

Public call Offices in the Villages of Orissa

4071. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in the State of Orissa which were connected by telephones during the year 1983-84 ; and

(b) what is the district-wise number of villages where Public Call Offices are to be established during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 55 Villages were provided with Long Distance Public Telephones in Orissa during the year 1983-84.

(b) The district-wise number of villages where Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be established subject to availability of funds and materials during 1985-86 are given below :—

Name of District	Number
Balasore	10
Bolangir	10
Dhenkanal	10
Ganjam	10
Kalahandi	10
Keonjhar	10
Mayurbhanj	10
Phulbani	10
Sambalpur	10
Sundergarh	10
Koraput and Puri	15
Cuttack	20
Total	135

New Automobile Policy

4072. SHRI M. RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the effect of the new automobile policy on the public sector undertakings in the field ; and

(b) whether there is any aspect of the automobile policy which is likely to promote monopoly in the field of Private 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) The public sector car manufacturing unit Maruti Udyog Ltd. is playing a pioneering role in the modernisation of the country's automobile industry. However, the two-wheeler manufacturers in the Public sector are in the process of reconstructing their product-mix to achieve viability.

(b) No, Sir.

Target production of Auto-Ancillary Sector

4073. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to encourage the auto-ancillary sector to increase the production ;

(b) if so, the total amount of investment envisaged in the Seventh Plan to achieve the target production of auto-ancillary sector ; and

(c) the details of the target set for Seventh Plan and schemes liberalised to increase production in that Plan period ?

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) It is estimated that an investment of Rs. 1000 crores would be required to achieve the production target in the auto ancillary sector during 7th Five Year Plan.

(c) The target of production of the auto ancillary sector by the year 1989-90 has been put at Rs. 2500 crores. With a view to achieve this target of production, Government have already taken certain important measures such as de-licensing of the auto ancillary industry, broad-banding of the various auto ancillary items, modernisation and induction of latest technology. Certain fiscal concessions have also been extended to the auto ancillary sector for augmenting the production of quality component with latest technology.

Microwave Telephone in Kerala

4074. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been made by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to make the microwave of telephones in Kerala available to it to enable the Malayalam programmes from the Trivandrum Television to be relayed by the T.V. Centre at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Department of Telecom, has received a request from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for a T.V. bearer Channel between Trivandrum and Cochin. However, Department is not aware of the type of the Programme to be relayed from the said station.

(b) Department of Electronics is being requested to give clearance for import of additional Radio equipment required for T.V. Channel.

Corruption in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

4075. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of corruption in Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. have come to the notice of Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by the Government to conduct a through investigation into the alleged charges ?

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) Corruption charges against some of the officials of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. are being dealt with by CBI and one such case is sub-judice. It would not be in public interest to give details of these cases at present.

Conditions for providing Funds for construction of Court Buildings and Quarters for Judicial Officers

4076. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government provide financial assistance to States for construction of court buildings and quarters for the judicial officers ;

(b) if so, the conditions for the allotment of such assistance ;

(c) whether there have been complaints that because of the conditions imposed by the Union Government is no longer possible for the States to utilise allotted funds ;

(d) whether the State Governments have communicated their inability to fulfil the said conditions because of escalation of prices of building materials sharply during the last few years ; and

(e) if so, whether the Union Government propose to amend the terms and conditions to enable the State Governments to utilise the funds fully for construction of court buildings and quarters for judicial officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (e) The 8th Finance Commission has recommended grants-in-aid to States during 1984—89 for construction of court buildings and quarters for judicial officers as part of their scheme for upgradation of standards of judicial administration. The Commission has indicated the financial outlays and the physical targets for each State. These have been adjusted in the light of Government's decision to implement the report of the Finance Commission during 1985—89 and communicated to the State Governments. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, there is provision for the alteration of the physical targets in view of the factors like escalation in prices and alteration in physical norms by the Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee constituted at the Centre for upgradation of administration. There are no conditions for the achievement of full physical targets recommended by the Finance Commission within the amounts allocated by it.

Violation of Reservation Rules in IBP Co. Ltd.

4077. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that reservation rules issued by Government are being violated with regard to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in IBP Co. Ltd., New Delhi,

(b) whether it is a fact that seniority lists are not prepared and distributed to employees and 40-point roster is not maintained in preparing seniority list in IBP Co. Limited, Delhi; and

(c) whether it is fact that there is no officer in B Grade and above belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and whether there is no reservation in promotions in IBP Co, New Delhi ?

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

(a) No, sir.

(b) Records based on seniority are available with IBP Company Limited, New Delhi. However, as per practice, the seniority lists are not distributed to the employees. 40-point roster is being maintained.

(c) There is no SC/ST officer in Grade B and above in IBP Company, New Delhi. However, reservation rules are being followed in promotion.

Opening of Distributorship of LPG at Channarayapatna in Hassan District (Karnataka)

4078. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of Channarayapatna in the district of Hassan (Karnataka) are experiencing great difficulty in getting refills to their LPG Cylinders in the absence of any distributorship of the I.O.C. at that place and the people have to get their refills only from Hassan which is nearly 45 km. away from their place ;

(b) if so, whether Indian Oil Corporation propose to open a LPG distributorship at this place shortly ; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Considering that the population of Channarayapatna according to the 1981 census is only 16,300, an LPG distributorship there would not be economically viable. Hence, the oil industry does not propose to open a distributorship there.

Production of Washing, toilet soaps, toothpastes etc.

4079. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of companies manufacturing toilet and washing soaps, tooth-paste and the criteria adopted by them for fixation of prices of their products ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a monopoly of some particular companies in the manufacture of soaps and detergents ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to end this monopoly and if so, 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) statements I to IV indicating the names of the companies manufacturing toilet, washing soap and tooth paste in the organised sector and toothpaste in the small scale sector is given below. There are around 5,000 units manufacturing washing soap in the small scale sector.

There is no Government control at present on prices of soap and toothpaste.

(b) M/s Hindustan Lever Limited who account for about 65% of the total production of toilet soap in the country, are "dominant" in the production of toilet soap. No single company is, however, dominant in the production of synthetic detergent or washing soap.

(c) Manufacture of washing soap is reserved for small scale sector. Toilet soap being a Non-Appendix-I item, MRTP/FERA units are not allowed to establish fresh capacities except with substantial export obligation. Toilet soap industry has also been delicensed to encourage establishment of new capacities by non-MRTP/FERA companies.

Synthetic detergent is an Appendix-I item which is open to MRTP/FERA companies for licensing unless a specific MRTP/FERA company is also "dominant" in the production of synthetic detergents.

Statement I

Name of the Companies Manufacturing Toilet Soap in the Organised Sector :—

Sl. No.	Name of the companies
1.	M/s— Asiatic Soaps, Calcutta (West Bengal).
2.	M's— Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Works, Calcutta (West Bengal).
3.	M/s— Calcutta Chemical Company, Calcutta (West Bengal).
4.	M/s— Kusum products, Calcutta (West Bengal).
5.	M/s— Hindustan Lever Ltd., Calcutta (West Bengal).
6.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Calcutta (West Bengal).
7.	M/s— Bombay Soaps, Factory, Bombay (Maharashtra).
8.	M's— Godrej Soaps, Bombay (Maharashtra).
9.	M/s— Wipro Products, Bombay (Maharashtra).
10.	M/s— Swastik Households and Industrial Products, Bombay, Maharashtra.
11.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Bombay (Maharashtra).
12.	M/s— Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay (Maharashtra).
13.	M/s— Bombay Extraction, Bombay (Maharashtra).
14.	M/s— Sunrise Soaps, Surendernagar (Gujarat).
15.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Madras (Tamil Nadu).
16.	M/s— Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation Ltd., Salem, Tamil Nadu.
17.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Ghaziabad (U.P.).
18.	M/s— Kerala Soaps and Oils, Gandhi Road, Calicut.
19.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company, Cochin.
20.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company, Calicut.
21.	M/s. Karnataka Soaps and Detergents, Bangalore.
22.	M/s. Stepan Chemicals, Rajpura, Punjab.
23.	M/s. Oswal Agro Mills, Ludhiana, Punjab.
24.	M/s. Monarch Oil Mills, Sangrur, Punjab.
25.	M/s. Jaya-lakshmi Oil and Chemical Industry, Dokiparru, Guntur.

Statement II

Name of the Companies Manufacturing Washing Soap in the Organised Sector :—

Sl. No.	Name of the companies
1.	M/s— Asiastic Soap Ltd., Calcutta.
2.	M/s— Calcutta Chemical Company, Calcutta.
3.	M/s— Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta.
4.	M/s— Kusum Products, Calcutta.
5.	M/s— Hindustan Lever Ltd., Calcutta.
6.	M/s— Rasoji Vanaspati Industries, Calcutta.
7.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Calcutta.
8.	M/s— Swaika Oil Mills Company, Bombay.
9.	M/s— Swaika Oil Mills, Calcutta.
10.	M/s— John Peterson and Company, Howrah.
11.	M/s— Vegetable Products Ltd., Calcutta.
12.	M/s— Bombay Soap Factory, Bombay.
13.	M/s— Akola Oil Industries, Akola (Maharashtra).
14.	M/s— Godrej Soaps, Bombay.
15.	M/s— Indu Oils and Soaps Company, Bombay.
16.	M/s— Wipro Products, Bombay.
17.	M/s— Swastik Households and Industrial Products, BOMBAY (Maharashtra).
18.	M/s— Hindustan Lever Ltd. Bombay.
19.	M/s— Mansingha Industries, Pachora, Maharashtra.
20.	M/s— Ashwin Industries, Baroda (Gujarat).
21.	M/s— Morvi Vegetable Products Ltd., Morvi (Gujarat).
22.	M/s— Madhusudan Vegetable Products Ltd., Ahmedabad.
23.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd., Madras.
24.	M/s— Mettur Chemical and Industrial Corporation, Salem, Tamil Nadu.
25.	M/s— Madras Vanaspati, Madras.
26.	M/s— Amrit Vanaspati Co. Ltd., Ghaziabad (UP).
27.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Ghaziabad (UP).
28.	M/s— Modi Soap Works, Modinagar (UP).
29.	M/s— Ganesh Flour Mills, Kanpur (UP).
30.	M/s— Malwa Vanaspati, Indore, MP.
31.	M/s— Shri Ram Foods and Fertilizers, New Delhi.
32.	M/s— Ganesh Flour Mills, New Delhi.
33.	M/s— Kerala Soaps and Oils, Calicut (Kerala).
34.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Tatapuram, Cochin.
35.	M/s— Tata Oil Mills Company, Calicut (Kerala).
36.	M/s— Rohtas Industries, Dalmia Nagar (Bihar).

37. M/s— Bremahappa Tavappavar, Devengere (Karnataka).
 38. M/s— Ravi Vegetable Oil, Devengere (Karnataka).
 39. M/s— Karnataka Soaps and Detergents, Bangalore.
 40. M/s— Margarin and Refined Oil Company, Bangalore.
 41. M/s— Tungbhadra Industries, Kurnool, Andhrapradesh.

Statement III

Name of the companies manufacturing toothpaste in the organised sector :—

Sl. No.	Name of the companies
1.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay.
2.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Calcutta.
3.	M/s. Calcutta Chemical Company, Calcutta.
4.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners, Bombay.
5.	M/s. Colgate Palmolive, Bombay.
6.	M/s. H.M.M. Ltd., Nabha (Punjab).
7.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy, Bombay.
8.	M/s. J. L. Marrison, Bangalore.
9.	M/s. Dupher Interfran Ltd., Bombay.
10.	M/s. T.T.K. Pharmaceuticals, Madras.
11.	M/s. Alembic Chemical Works, Baroda (Gujarat).
12.	M/s. Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals, Calcutta.

Statement IV

Name of the companies manufacturing toothpaste in the small scale sector :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies
1.	M/s. Balsara Hygiene Products Ltd., Bombay.
2.	M/s. Vicco Laboratories, Bombay.
3.	M/s. Chemikleem (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4.	M/s. Warren Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., Bombay.
5.	M/s. Dentifrices Trichur.
6.	M/s. Chandrakala Perfumery Co., Delhi.
7.	M/s. Skin Care Products, Indore (M.P.).
8.	M/s. Jekay Guild, Bombay.
9.	M/s. Vitro Pharma Products Ltd., Bombay.
10.	M/s. Navin Udyog, Aatour, Nasik.
11.	M/s. Clove Cosmetics (Regd.) India, Rohtak (Haryana),

**Development of Fire Optics technique
for new telecommunication technology**

4080. SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Glass and Ceramics Research Institute, Calcutta is involved in the process of development and familiarisation with the Fibre Optics technique for the new telecommunication transmission technology ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the success achieved in the matter so far ?

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 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta, have informed that the Institute is involved in process of development of fibre optic technique. Multimode grade index fibres for short haul applications have already been produced.

**Manufacturing of Crossbar Exchange by
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.,
Rae Bareilly**

4081. SHRI DHARAM VIR SINGH TYAGI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to meet the production targets employees of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. at Rae Bareilly were paid during January 1985 to March 1985 period overtime to the tune of twice their salaries

(b) whether the Crossbar Exchange manufacturing unit did not meet production targets for the year 1984-85 ; and

(c) the progress of this unit so far as the production targets for the current year are concerned

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

(b) The crossbar unit produced 25392 equivalent lines against the target of 30,000 lines during 1984-85.

(c) The Unit has achieved production of 4720 lines from April to July, 1985.

Legal aid to the poor

4082. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in respect of providing assistance for rendering legal aid to the poor in different States and Union Territories ; and

(b) whether in order to bring about a degree of uniformity in this regard, a Central Legislation is proposed to be enacted ; if so, on what lines and by what time such a legislation would be brought before Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) The number of persons benefitted by the State Legal Aid and Advice Board upto 13-8-1985 is mentioned in the Statement below. This is as per the information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government.

(b) The Committee has taken up the work of drafting a comprehensive legislation on the subject of legal aid to the poor, and the details of the proposed legislation have not yet been finalised.

Statement

*Statement Showing the Number of Persons Benefitted by the State Legal Aid & Advice Boards
(On the basis of the information as is available with the Committee)
(As on 13.8.1985)*

S.No.	Name of the State Legal Aid and Advice Board	P E R I O D		No. of persons benefitted
		From	To	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	30-9-1984	1,242
2.	Bihar	1980-81	1984-85	1,809
3.	Gujarat	1982	1983-84	2,859*
4.	Karnataka	1981	28-2-1985	8,966**
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1976-77	14-8-1984	1,21,045
6.	Orissa	1982	1984-85	31,084
7.	Punjab	1981	Jan. 1985	3,402***
8.	Rajasthan	July, 76	31-7-1983	1,590
9.	Sikkim	July, 83	Jan., 1985	68
10.	Tamil Nadu	Jan., 83	June, 1985	43,441
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1981	1984	9,230
12.	Delhi	Sept., 82	July, 1985	2,428
13.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee	Nov., 81	July, 1985	17,298
Total				2,44,462

* Excluding the period 1-4-1983 to 31-8-1983.

** Excluding January to June 1982 and July, 83 and Nov., 83,

*** Excluding September, 1983,

Letters of intent/licences issued to industries in Andhra Pradesh

4083. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of letters of intent/licences issued to industries during the years 1984 and upto 30th June, 1985, State-wise ;

(b) the number of letters of intent/licences issued for 100% export Oriented industries in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) the total number of industries which have been set up in pursuance of the licences in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) - A Statement is given below :

(b) 9 letters of intent and 3 industrial licences were granted during the year 1984 and upto 30th June, 1985, against applications received for setting up of 100% export-oriented units in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) An industrial licence is issued with an initial validity period of two years and further extensions are also granted on justifiable grounds. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project.

Statement

Statement Showing State-wise Break-up of Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) Issued During the years 1984 and January-June 1985

State	1984		1985 (upto June)	
	LOI	IL	LOI	IL
1. Andhra Pradesh	92	45	65	39
2. Andaman & Nicobar	2	—	1	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	—	2
4. Assam	14	8	5	5
5. Bihar	21	26	12	12
6. Chandigarh	3	1	1	4
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	1	3	—
8. Delhi	6	19	15	4
9. Goa, Daman & Diu	9	10	10	3
10. Gujarat	107	82	89	36
11. Haryana	53	46	61	27
12. Himachal Pradesh	18	5	14	11
13. Jammu & Kashmir	9	8	9	4
14. Karnataka	63	49	46	33
15. Kerala	7	21	15	11
16. Lakshdweep Islands	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5
17. Madhya Pradesh		77	36	48	25
18. Maharashtra		194	140	119	68
19. Manipur		—	—	1	—
20. Mizoram		—	—	—	—
21. Meghalaya		2	—	1	—
22. Nagaland		1	2	—	—
23. Orissa		20	15	19	16
24. Pondicherry		11	3	10	6
25. Punjab		44	94	21	44
26. Rajasthan		38	25	23	27
27. Sikkim		2	2	—	—
28. Tamil Nadu		89	85	70	111
29. Tripura		—	1	—	—
30. Uttar Pradesh		132	80	114	45
31. West Bengal		35	93	40	31
32. State not indicated/ More than one State		13	5	10	1

	Total :	1064	905	822	565

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Cooking Gas and Petrol Pump Agencies in U.P.

4084. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed any ratio for urban and rural areas in the matter of allotment of cooking gas and petrol pump agencies and if so, what is that ratio, and how it is fixed and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the number of cooking gas and petrol pump agencies allotted, district-wise in urban and rural areas, separately in Uttar Pradesh during 1984-85 ; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more agencies for rural areas than those for urban areas so as to ensure rural development by removing the fuel problem there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Barring rural areas which are contiguous to and on the periphery of cities towns, where LPG is being marketed, no specific locations in rural areas have yet been covered by the oil industry, for opening LPG distributorships ; the underlying criterion for these distributorships is economic viability. Approximately 40% of new Retail Outlets (Petrol Diesel) are opened in rural areas as low cost outlets. The required particulars of dealerships in U. P. are given in the statement below,

Statement**L.P.G. Distributorships**

	Location	District	Urban	Rural
1.	Kandhla	Muzaffarnagar	1	—
2.	Lucknow	Lucknow	7	—
3.	Rampur	Rampur	1	—
4.	Agra	Agra	5	—
5.	Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	2	—
6.	Shamli	Muzaffarnagar	1	—
7.	Allahabad	Allahabad	3	—
8.	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	1	—
9.	Basti	Basti	1	—
10.	Bareilly	Bareilly	1	—
11.	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	1	—
12.	Farrakhabad	Farrakhabad	1	—
13.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	2	—
14.	Jhansi	Jhansi	1	—
15.	Kanpur	Kanpur	5	—
16.	Mathura	Mathura	1	—
17.	Muzzaffar Nagar	Muzzaffar Nagar	1	—
18.	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	1	—
19.	Varanasi	Varanasi	2	—
20.	Lakhimpur Kheri	Kheri	1	—
21.	Nagina	Bijnor	1	—
22.	Paliakalan	Kheri	1	—
23.	Aligarh	Aligarh	1	—
24.	Barabanki	Barabanki	1	—
25.	Hapur	Ghaziabad	1	—
26.	Meerut	Meerut	1	—
27.	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	1	—
28.	Shikohabad	Mainpuri	1	—

Retail Outlet/(Diesel/Petrol) Dealerships :

	Location	District	Urban	Rural
1.	Pihani	Hardoi		1
2.	Belghat	Gorakhpur		1
3.	Babatpur	Varanasi	1	—
4.	Agra	Agra	1	—
5.	Allahabad	Allahabad		3
6.	Basti	Basti		1
7.	Bareilly	Bareilly		1
8.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur		1
9.	Lucknow	Lucknow	1	—
10.	Muzzaffar Nagar	Muzzaffar Nagar		1
11.	Varanasi	Varanasi		1
12.	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	1	4
13.	Hamirpur	Hamirpur		1
14.	Deoria	Deoria		1
15.	Ballia	Ballia		1
16.	Brindavan	Mathura	1	—
17.	Khandauli	Agra	1	—
18.	Naini (Mirzapur)	Allahabad	1	—
19.	Kornallganj (Colonelganj)	Gonda	1	—
20.	Manikpur	Mathura		1
21.	Derwa	Pratapgarh		1
22.	Sikandra	Kanpur		1
23.	Sakatiapurwa	Kanpur		1
24.	Sikriganj	Gorakhpur		1
25.	Kudra	Lucknow		1

English]

Payment of Revised Pension to Warrant officers of Air Force

4085. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the office of Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad for revision of Pension Payment Orders (PPO) of the retired employees of Defence Services on the basis of the Supreme Court Judgement of 1983 ; if so, when ;

(b) whether any Cell has been opened in his Ministry to monitor the progress in the implementation of the judgement and whether any time-bound programme has been set in the matter of its implementation; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total number of Air Force employees of Warrant Officer rank who retired from service on 28.2.1978 ; the number of them who have been issued with revised PPO and the number of the remaining employees whose PPO are under revision and the time by which the orders in their cases are likely to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) In pursuance of the Supreme Court Judgement of December 1982 (and not 1983), orders were issued by this Ministry in November and December, 1983.

(b) Pension was required to be revised by (i) the Pension Disbursing Authorities themselves in respect of the personnel who were covered by the ready reckoners and who opted for revision as per these ready reckoners, and (ii) by CDA(P) in respect of those who were either not covered by the ready reckoners or did not opt for it. The position regarding revision of pension by CDA(P) is being monitored by this Ministry. However, since pension is required to be revised by CDA(P) only on receipt of applications from pensioners, for which no time-limit has been fixed, it is not possible to lay down any time-bound programme for revision of pension.

(c) 28 Warrant Officers retired on 28.2.1978 ; pension has been revised by CDA(P) in 21 cases. Application for revision of pension has not been received by him from the remaining 7 Warrant Officers. However, based on the available records their pension will also be revised by CDA(P).

Export of Bombay High Crude Production

4086. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the equipment of Indian Refineries do not fully match the domestic demand pattern for petroleum products, which necessitated export of a part of Bombay High crude production ; and

(b) if so, by what time it is expected to process the entire domestic crude production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) As BH crude is not suitable for production of lube oils, bitumen and ATF and yields large quantities of LSHS, it could not be processed completely in the country earlier.

(b) Adequate refining capacity along with the secondary processing facilities has now been commissioned to process almost the entire production of BH crude within the country, to meet the demand of products yielded by BH crude.

Consumption of Alcohol

4087. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the State-wise consumption of alcohol during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : The State-wise consumption of alcohol during the last three alcohol years (December-November), 1981-82 to 1983-84 is given in the statement below :

Statement

*Statement showing the Consumption of Alcohol During the Alcohol Years 1981-82
(December, 1981 - November, 1982) to 1983-84 (December, 1983 - Nov., 1984)
(Qty. in lakh litres)*

Name of the State	Consumption of Alcohol		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1. Uttar Pradesh	1020.00	1165.90	1235.59
2. Bihar	156.74	137.71	160.45
3. Haryana	82.15	85.50	96.21
4. Punjab	110.21	105.64	137.88
5. Assam	18.24	20.00	18.87
6. Orissa	20.45	21.57	24.27
7. Meghalaya	1.50	0.24	0.48
8. West Bengal	529.82	385.66	446.37
9. Madhya Pradesh	97.49	129.02	137.61
10. Rajasthan	94.02	102.46	123.13
11. Maharashtra	1129.85	1224.44	1363.82
12. Gujarat	222.13	190.70	271.06
13. Andhra Pradesh	573.20	577.78	550.04
14. Tamil Nadu	421.82	577.19	646.98
15. Karnataka	376.73	375.49	386.33
16. Kerala	80.71	116.37	122.99
17. Himachal Pradesh	21.23	15.30	15.53
18. Jammu and Kashmir	11.52	14.16	12.99
19. Nagaland	1.23	3.45	2.51
20. Manipur	1.50	0.43	0.72
21. Tripura	1.34	1.26	0.94
22. Sikkim	27.20	18.00	12.73
23. Delhi	36.22	47.96	50.25
24. Pondicherry	18.18	22.28	19.64
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	13.00	30.00	13.74
26. Chandigarh	5.00	5.00	5.00
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.50	5.00	1.86

Increase in production of chemicals and fertilizers plants

4088. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of chemicals and fertilizers plants working at present in Rajasthan ;

(b) the unit-wise production of these plants ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the production of the chemicals and fertilizers of Sawai Madhopur plant and open new units ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The names of, and the production of fertilizers by the fertilizer units located in Rajasthan, during the year 1984-85 are given below :-

Name of the Unit	Production during 1984-85 (In thousand tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kota	143.7	—
2. Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri	—	8.3
3. Hindustan Zink Ltd.	—	3.3
4. Liberty Pesticides & Fertilizers	—	6.0
5. Bharat Chemicals and Fertilizers	—	9.3
6. Udaipur Phosphates and Fertilizers	—	8.1
7. Phosphate India	—	3.7

(c) and (d) It has been decided to set up a large fertilizer plant in Sawai Madhopur District, which would have a

capacity of 1350 tonnes of Ammonia per day alongwith a corresponding Urea capacity. This plant would be set up by M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Mosque in Armapur Estate, Kanpur

4089. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received for allotment of land for construction of a mosque in Armapur Estate, a Defence employees colony in Kanpur ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard and if no progress has been made, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) On a request made by General Secretary, Anjuman Refahe Aam, Armapur Estate, Kanpur for construction of a Prayer Hall for use by the factory employees belonging to the Muslim Community, a plot of land measuring 500 Sq.Yds. has been provisionally allotted, on lease to the said General Secretary of Anjuman Refahe Aam. Premium equal to market value of the said plot amounting to Rs. 40,000/- is payable by the Anjuman Refahe Aam which has deposited only Rs. 5,000/- out of the premium of Rs. 40,000/- payable.

[*English*]

Pilferage of Military Consignment of Bullets at Mokameh Junction Station

4090. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 8th June, 1985 wherein it has been stated that several boxes of military consignment of bullet were pilfered from a stationary wagon of a goods train at Mokameh Junction Station of the Eastern Railway on the 5th June, 1985 ;

(b) if so whether any inquiry has since been conducted and any arrests made ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to avoid such recurrence ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. But, the consignment was of Ammunition for Civil Trade and not Military consignment and responsibility rested with the Railways and Civil Authorities.

(b) It is understood that a case was registered against two persons who were apprehended by Railway Protection Force. Two more persons were arrested later by Railway Protection Force and Police.

(c) A joint study group of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Railways has been formed to workout modalities for providing RPF escort and rationalising transport of Arms and Ammunition through Railways. It is under consideration whether the study could cover the despatch of Ammunition to the Civil Trade also.

Participation in State Public Sector by Centre

4091. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government do not participate or invest in the public sector units owned by the State Governments and force them to look towards the private sector ; 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 Central Government may participate or invest in the Public Sector Units owned by the state Government on a specific request from the concerned State Government which is considered on merits by the concerned administrative Ministries.

Donations given by Union Carbide Corporation

4092. SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large number of donations of large amounts given by the Union Carbide to several institutions in Bhopal / Madhya Pradesh on the eve of the last Parliament Elections ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have also no information in this regard. According to information received from Union Carbide India Limited, also barring a sum of Rs. 5000/- donated to St. Mary's Convent in 1984, no large amount of donations was given by them in Bhopal/Madhya Pradesh on the eve of the last Parliament Elections.

Telephone Connections to Legislation in Andhra Pradesh

4093. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legislators get priority in getting telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, how much time it takes and if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The demands for telephone connections of Legislators (M.Ps, MLAs, MLCs and Municipal Councillors) are registered in 'Non-OYT-SS' category and telephone

connections to them are provided on out-of-turn priority basis, depending upon capacity available in the concerned exchange.

All the demands of Legislatures of Andhra Pradesh have been met except some from Saifabad exchange of Hyderabad Telephone System. These telephones could not be provided due to shortage of exchange capacity. These connections are likely to be provided by the end of 1985 on expansion of the exchange.

Transfer of Gas Connections

4094. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry's attention has been drawn to the decision of the Department of Telecommunications with regard to transfer of telephones ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to extend a similar concessions to the people with regard to transfer of cooking gas connections ; and

(c) if so, the modalities thereof ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

4095. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the existence of several fertilizers units in Eastern region, the farmers of the region have to look forward to the arrival of ships with imports to meet their demands ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The consumption of fertilisers in the Eastern region is higher than the production of the fertiliser plants located in that region. Hence imported fertilisers are provided in order to meet the full requirements of the farmer.

Rooms Rented in Hotel Ranjit, Delhi by Indian Oil Corporation

4096. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation rented any rooms in the Ranjit Hotel of ITDC during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details of the contract intered into with the hotel ;

(c) whether the service of any real estate agent was hired ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the amount paid as service charges to the real estate agent ;

(f) whether any CBI or Central vigilance probe has been ordered ;

(g) if so, the details thereof ; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Oil Corporation hired 34 (28 single and 6 double) rooms covering approximately 6800 sq. ft. in Hotel Ranjit of I.T.D.C., in July, 1984.

(b) The details of the contract entered into with the Hotel are as under :

Licence Fee : Rs. 3,000/— per month per single room and Rs. 6,000/— per month per double room, excluding electricity charges. In addition, IOC agreed to pay telephone charges @ Rs. 100/— per room plus normal charges per call.

Licence Period, 3 years; extendable by mutual consent on increase in fee by 15%. The licence could be terminated with one month's notice. The hotel authorities had agreed to provide free cleaning—and sweeping of the rooms, external security and parking space. Hot and cold water supply was also free.

(c) to (e) The space was hired through an Estate Agent, Shri S. C. Kapoor, Shanti Properties, 2nd B—20, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi. The agent was paid service charges equivalent to 7½ days rent which comes to Rs. 30,000/—.

(f) to (h) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Take over of J.K. Steel by M/s Rishra Steel Ltd.

4097. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Rishra Steel Ltd. has applied under section 23 of the MRTP Act for approval to takeover of the undertaking of J. K. steel, a division of J. K. Synthetics Ltd.

(b) if so, whether the security of service and service conditions of the workmen of J.K. Steel are proposed to be guaranteed and by whom; and

(c) whether the workers' representatives will be heard by the MRTP Commission before a final decision is 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A hearing as statutorily provided under Section 29 of the MRTP Act 1969 will be given to applicant companies and other interested parties, including the workers' Union/Association from whom representations have been received and their views *inter-alia* regarding security of service and service conditions, if any, will be given due consideration before a decision on the company's application is taken.

[Translation]

Suspension of financial assistance by IDBI to mini Cement Plant

4098. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Development Bank of India had suspended the financial assistance in January, 1985 to the mini cement plants and if so, the amount provided as financial assistance to the mini cement plants separately before and after the suspension indicating the dates when such assistance was provided; and

(b) the reasons for making the payment even after suspension of assistance by the Bank in the above-mentioned cases?

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) IDBI informed that pending a detailed review of the trends in cement industry and functioning of the mini cement plants already financed by them, they suspended grant of financial assistance to the mini cement plants in January, 1985. They have, however, resumed the facility in June, 1985 to a limited extent subject to certain conditions. The guidelines issued by them in this connection provide for consideration of applications in the pipeline, i. e., those received upto 15th January, 1985 under certain circumstances. These guidelines also provide that applications received after 15th January 1985 also can be considered on a very selective basis if the promoters are technocrat entrepreneurs or other intrepeneurs deserving special consideration provided the applicants have taken effective steps in implementing the projects prior to January 15, 1985.

IDBI have further informed that the main reasons for resumption of financial assistance even after January, 1985 are that the promoters had already taken adequate steps for implementation of the project by incurring expenditure towards cost of land, advance to machinery suppliers, contribution towards share capital and obtaining various approvals like pollution control, mining lease etc.

Details of financial assistance extended by IDBI to mini cement plants are given in the statement below.

Statement

*Statement Showing Financial Assistance
by IDBI to Mini Cement Units*

(a) *IDBI Share of direct financial assistance:-*

S. No.	Month & Year	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2.	3.
1.	February, 1980	170.00
2.	June, 1980	255.00
3.	January, 1981	542.00
4.	February, 1981	280.00
5.	March, 1981	268.00
6.	May, 1981	240.00
7.	December, 1981	357.00
8.	January, 1982	587.00
9.	February, 1982	220.00
10.	April, 1982	283.00
11.	May, 1982	235.00
12.	October, 1982	711.00
13.	December, 1982	281.00
14.	April, 1983	260.00
15.	June, 1983	906.00
16.	September, 1983	68.00
17.	October, 1983	564.00
18.	January, 1984	476.00
19.	April, 1984	95.00
20.	May, 1984	288.00
21.	June, 1984	325.00
22.	August, 1984	110.00
23.	January, 1985	170.00
24.	June, 1985	113.00
25.	July, 1985	320.00
TOTAL		8,124.00

(b) *Refinance assistance by I.D.B.I :-*

1. Assistance sanctioned upto 15.1.85-
Rs. 52.67 Crores,

2. Assistance granted from January 85-
Rs. 5.38 Crores to June 85.

[English]

**Approval to investments by Non-Resident
Indians**

4099. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Non-Residents Indians who have so far applied for industrial licences in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and Kerala ;

(b) the number of industrial licences out of them approved by Government ; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting other applications ?

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) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee in November, 1983 for dealing with applications from Non-Resident Indians, 8 applications were received for setting up industries in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and Kerala. Out of these, one has been approved, one is pending and the remaining applications have been rejected on the grounds viz., that sufficient capacity has already been approved established ; non-availability of raw materials ; Scheme not well formulated ; total investment being low ; etc.

[Translation]

Distribution of Gas at Munyari. U.P.

4100. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether an undertaking of the Government of Uttar Pradesh had been authorised to distribute LPG at Munyari, Champawat and Gangolihat—Berinag places Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when this undertaking was so authorised ;

(c) whether this undertaking has started the distribution of LPG gas at these places ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the distribution of gas is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam of the Uttar Pradesh Government was authorised by IOC in September, 1980 to distribute LPG at Munsyari and Gangolihat-Berinag and in January, 1985 for Champawat.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Nigam is working out an alternative marketing strategy for these locations because of the possibility of full-fledged arrangements making the operation economically viable.

[English]

Incentive and Commission Paid to Medical Representatives of IDPL

4101. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. has a practice of paying incentive and commission to their medical representatives ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that incentive of nearly Rs. one lakh was paid to a single representative and commission totalling over Rs. thirty lakh ;

(c) if so, the details thereof

(d) the performance of other medical representatives during 1983-84 ; and

(e) the number of medical representatives who have collected incentive and commission over Rs. one lakh ?

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

(b) and (c) Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) is paying commission to the field staff on an annual basis on the sale of all the products of the company in trade. In addition, there are certain individual product-wise schemes which are announced from time to time by the Company keeping in view to market conditions, inventory position, short shelf life, competitors, strategy etc.

The commission to the outside parties and the incentive to the employees paid by IDPL during the year 1984-85 was Rs. 12.70 lakhs and Rs. 14.17 lakhs respectively. The highest amount of incentive paid to a single medical representative was Rs. 91000/- during 1984-85.

(d) The performance of other medical representatives has been generally satisfactory.

(e) No, Sir.

Publishing of laws relating to women in different languages

4102. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan of his Ministry to publish different laws related to women in different languages of the country ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Official Languages wing of the Legislative Department has already published the authorised texts in Hindi of practically all the Central Acts up to the end of 1984. Thus, Hindi versions of all Central Acts relating to women are even now available.

Government agree with the suggestion implied in the question and accordingly Government propose to bring out in due course a compilation of the Hindi versions of all the Central laws relating to women. Efforts will also be made to bring out with the help of the State Governments similar publications incorporating also the relevant

State enactments in as many regional languages as possible. The completion of this exercise may take time, but every endeavour will be made to complete the work as early as possible.

Subsidy schemes in No Industry Districts

4103. SHRI SUKH RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of No Industry Districts and special regions identified so far for central investment and other subsidy schemes ;

(b) the State-wise and District-wise expenditure incurred during 1980 to 1984 on such subsidy schemes in No Industry Districts ; and

(c) the provision made in the central budget for 1985-86 for central subsidies in No Industry Districts and the pending claims of State Governments to be adjusted against this provision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There are 93 No Industry Districts and 38 Special Regions districts in the country.

(b) During the year 1980-81 to 1984-85, an amount of Rs. 228.75 crores has been reimbursed to the various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme. No District-wise information about the reimbursements made is maintained in this Ministry.

(c) Budget provisions in respect of incentive schemes implemented by this Ministry for the development of backward areas are not made state-wise. Funds are released as and when the claims are received from various States/Union Territories.

Exploration Projects of ONGC

4104. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the output of oil exploration projects that are under work in India under the management of Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) the percentage of indigenous output to our total requirement of oil ;

(c) whether we are in a position to refine the crude oil which we are exploring in India ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The geological reserves established by ONGC as a result of various exploratory projects undertaken in both Onshore and Offshore as on 1.1.85 are 2753.19 MMT oil and 898245.5 MMm³ gas.

(b) The indigenous production of crude oil in the country during 1984-85 was 28.99 million tonnes which met about 70% of the requirement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Molasses to Karnataka

4105. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government had received about 50 thousand tonnes of Molasses from Maharashtra State ;

(b) if so, the grounds/basis for such allocation ;

(c) the contribution from this quota earmarked/supplied to "No Industry Zone" of Bihar, Karnataka ; and

(d) if no supply has been made to Bihar, Karnataka from this quota, the reasons for non-supply ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Maharashtra Government was moved to release 50,000 tonnes of molasses to Karnataka during the current alcohol year 1984-85 (December, 1984 November, 1985) on the basis of request received from the Government of Karnataka. As per information received from the Government of Karnataka, Maharashtra Government allotted to them 35,000 tonnes.

(c) It is presumed that the reference is to "Bidar" and not to "Bihar". Karnataka Government have informed that the two distilleries in Bidar, viz. M/s. Indian Breweries and Distilleries Ltd. and M/s. Ravindra and Company (Private) Ltd. were allotted 13,000 Metric Tonnes of molasses.

(d) Does not arise.

Change in Defence Policy in view of Nuclear Pact between U.S.A. and China.

4106. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are going to make any change in their defence policy in view of the nuclear pact signed between U. S. A. and China with no clause to safeguard diversion of American nuclear materials and technologies ; and

(b) whether Government of India will approach the Government of United States in case the Government felt apprehension that such material and technology are likely to fall in the hands of Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government take into account all developments that have a bearing on our security while framing the country's defence policy.

(b) Government's concern over Pakistan's nuclear programme, and on reports of Sino-Pakistani nuclear collaboration, has been suitably conveyed to the Government of USA from time to time.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections to Exporters in Delhi

4107. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exporters who applied for telephones in Delhi during the last three years :

(b) the number of exporters among them, who have been provided with telephone connections and the number of those who are yet to be provided telephones ;

(c) the reasons for not providing telephone connections to the remaining such persons ; and

(d) whether a list of applicants for telephone connections will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) No separate waiting list is maintained for the demands for telephone connections from exporters in the matter of allotment. It would, therefore, not be possible to give the information on number of such applicants on the waiting list or those who have been provided telephone connections in the past three years.

However, foreign exchange earners like manufacturers of exportable goods ; individuals, firms and organisations earning foreign exchange by way of services rendered ; export houses and commercial organisations, earning foreign exchange, can register for one telephone connection under 'OYT-Special' category if they earn foreign exchange equivalent to atleast Rs. 2 lakhs in a year. They can register for more connections in 'OYT-Special' category depending on the amount of their foreign exchange earnings. The telephone connections are provided on priority on availability of spare exchange capacity.

[*English*]

Higher allocation for procurement of Wagons

4108. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has taken up the matter with the Railway Ministry as also with the Planning Commission for a higher allocation specially for the procurement of wagons ; and

(b) if so, result achieved so far ?

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) The Ministry of Railways have stated that within the funds that are made available to them, the interests of the wagon industry will be looked after to the maximum extent possible.

Allotment of LPG Dealership in Dwarka and Khambhallia

4109. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether an advertisement for allotment of LPG dealership in Dwarka and Khambhallia of Saurashtra region was issued for the first time on 21 April, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether no progress whatsoever has been made to make LPG available to the people of the above mentioned cities since then ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHAKMA) : (a) to (c) The first advertisement for IOC's dealerships at Dwarka and Khambhallia was issued on January 21, 1984. A letter of intent for the dealership at Dwarka was issued in March, 1985 and it is expected to be commissioned shortly. Selection of a dealer for the Khambhallia dealership is expected to be made soon by Oil Section Board (West).

Reorganisation of Army Regiments

4110. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to reorganise the Army Regiments so that people of all communities and regions are mixed together ; and

(b) whether this will result in the cancellation of the present Regiments which are in the names of regions and communities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) After Independence it has been the considered policy of the Government not to raise any regiment based on caste, creed, religion etc. The existing regiments which are based on such considerations are of pre-independence era and their names are being retained for historical and traditional reasons. The reorganisation of the Army, however, is a regular on-going function of the Government.

Projects to manufacture small Car

4111. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the small car projects currently functioning ;

(b) how many such projects have been newly sanctioned and their stages of implementation ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the quality of indigenously manufactured automobiles and control their sale price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) M/s. Maruti Udyog Limited and Sipani Automobiles Ltd. manufacture small cars.

(b) No new small car project has been sanctioned during the last 2 years.

(c) The Govt. are encouraging automobile units to upgrade technology through indigenous R and D as well is selective import of know-how. Adequate manufacturing capacity has been sanctioned and it is expected that competitive situation now generating in the industry will help stabilise automobile prices.

Import of LPG Cylinders

4112. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI V. SOBHANADRESWARA
RAO : Will the Minister of
PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the production of LPG in the country ;

(b) if so, the total demand during 1985-86 and the total availability of LPG during the period ;

(c) whether Government are proposing to resort to importing gas cylinders during 1985-86 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and foreign exchange element involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) LPG
production in the country is being increased
every year in a planned and phased manner.

(b) The indigenous availability of 11.88
lakh MT will be supplemented by import of
approximately 60,000 MT LPG to meet the
estimated demand of 12.50 lakh MT in
1985-86.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

More 'no industry' districts

4113. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before
the Government to declare some more
districts as "no industry" districts in each
State during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the criteria for declaring the same ?

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 present scheme is valid till 31.3.86.
The question of revising the scheme has been

referred to an Inter-Ministerial Committee,
which is expected to give its report by
31.12.1985.

Postal Services in Disarray

4114. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-
ment has been drawn to the news item
captioned "Postal Services in Disarray"
appearing in the Sunday 'Indian Nation'
Published from Patna, Bihar dated 21 July,
1985 ;

(b) whether Government are aware
that the bags containing letters/parcels etc.
are piling up and lying unsorted at Patna ;

(c) whether Union Government propose
to make a thorough investigation in this
matter ; and

(d) if so, by when and what further
measures Government propose to adopt
to clear the unsorted mail bags piling at
Patna ?

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

(b) This is not a fact. The bags
shown in the photograph in the newspaper
report contained empty sack bags which
are despatched daily to various offices for
meeting their operational requirements.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Import of LPG Cylinders

4115. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirements of LPG
cylinders in the country ;

(b) the annual production of LPG
cylinders ;

(c) whether the production of LPG
cylinders is very slow and not coping with
the requirement ;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to produce more LPG cylinders in the country ;

(e) whether there is any proposal to import LPG cylinders ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Oil Industry's requirement of LPG cylinders during 1985-86 is estimated as 40 lakhs as against the installed annual capacity of 130 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of computerised machine tools during Seventh Plan

4116. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided during the Seventh Plan for machine tools industry ;

(b) the number of Indian firms to manufacture computerised numerically controlled machine tools :

(c) the production target of CNC machine tools for the year 1985-86 ; and

(d) whether the machine tools industry is set to face challenge from CNC machines for the modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Seventh Plan is still under formulation.

(b) Approvals have been given to 18 firms for manufacture of CNC Machine Tools.

(c) As per production programmes of existing CNC Machine "Tools manufacturers, the production for 1985-86 is estimated at 250 Nos.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Adulteration in Petrol

4117. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of adulteration of petroleum with kerosene sent to Bombay-based laboratory of this Ministry from Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 and the number of samples, out of them, in which adulteration has been proved, and

(b) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has given any suggestion for setting up a laboratory in Madhya Pradesh itself and if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 98 samples of petroleum products were sent from Madhya Pradesh to Oil Companies Laboratories at Bombay during 1984-85. Out of these, 12 samples were found to be off-specifications.

(b) No, Sir.

Collaboration in the field of management consultancy

4118. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is considering collaboration between India and some foreign countries in the field of management consultancy ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of foreign countries/companies which will be invited for joint ventures ; and

(d) the extent to which India will be the beneficiary ?

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) Government's Policy towards import of technology is selective and based on national priorities. Import of technology is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements and/or to become competitive in the export market.

(c) and (d) Technology selection is primarily left to the Indian Entrepreneurs/ Parties, who after exploring the alternative sources of technology and techno-economic analysis select the one that suits them the best. Thereafter, they apply for Government's approval and such an application, when received, is examined in consultation with the authorities concerned.

Calls Detached in Telephones due to Faulty Instruments

4119. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 40 per cent of the calls detached in telephone are due to faulty instruments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) It is not correct to say that 40% of the call failures are due to faulty instruments.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Self-Sufficiency in Petrol

4120. SHRI BABULAL MALVIYA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is marching towards self-sufficiency in the matter of petrol ;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the above fact, Government have taken any steps to reduce the prices of petrol ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The present production of petrol in the country is sufficient for its requirement.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to reduce the price of petrol. The selling prices of petroleum products are so fixed as to ensure that the vulnerable sections using products such as kerosene oil do not have to pay the actual cost of the product. This done by cross-subsidising the prices with those of some other products like petrol, etc.

[*English*]

Installation of Telephone Tower in Koraput District

4121. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telecommunication Circle, Orissa had selected the place in Koraput District for installation of Telephone Relay Towers of Digital Telephone net-work during Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the places and the progress made for installation of towers so far ; and

(c) whether this scheme has been approved by his Ministry for Seventh Five Year Plan and funds have been provided during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The department has identified Koraput for implementation of Integrated Digital Network.

(b) Names of the places identified are ;

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Jepore | 2. Koraput. |
| 3. Nowrangpur | 4. Rayagoda. |
| 5. Malkangiri | 6. Umerkoli. |
| 7. Sunebeda. | 8. Kotpada. |
| 9. Boriguma. | 10. Beripada. |
| 11. Domanjodi | 12. Muniguda. |
| 13. Thiruvalli | 14. Bissamcuttack. |
| 15. Gunupur. | |

Net-work plans have been prepared.

(c) No Sir. Due to non-availability of equipment and funds the scheme has not been approved yet.

Gas Filling Station and Bottling Plant at Village Shahpura

4122. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether former Union Minister of state for Petroleum in 1983-84 had inaugurated Bharat Petroleum and Indian Oil Corporation's installations in village Shahpura in Jabalpur district ;

(b) if so, the progress thereof ;

(c) whether gas filling station and bottling plant were included there ; and

(d) if so, the progress thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d) The then Minister of State for Petroleum, (Shri G. S. Mishra) laid the foundation stone for the LPG filling plant of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation at Shahpur in Jabalpur district on the 4th September, 1984. Civil work at the site has already started and imported bottling equipment is expected to reach shortly, while orders for storage spheres have also been placed.

[*Translation*]

Kanpur Telephones

4123. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about five thousand telephones in Kanpur have been out of order for weeks due to which a lot of inconvenience is being faced in making commercial calls to other cities ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these telephones will start functioning properly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that 5000 telephones have been out of order for weeks in Kanpur Telephone District.

(b) However, there were a large number of telephones faulty because of cable damages due to indiscriminate digging of roads by various agencies in Kanpur. Almost all the faults in the cables have been rectified by working round the clock and telephones set right.

Multi-Purpose Petrol Pumps in U.P.

4124. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of multipurpose petrol pumps serving in Uttar Pradesh at present ;

(b) whether Government propose to increase their number in the near future ;

(c) if so, the number and location thereof and when ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The total number of Multipurpose petrol pumps serving in Uttar Pradesh at present is 100.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since the price differential between HSD and Kerosene, may tempt unscrupulous elements to adulterate HSD, it has been decided not to set up new MPDC.

[English]

Linking of Satna (Madhya Pradesh) with other Cities by S.T.D.

4125. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal or programme to connect Satna District (Madhya Pradesh) with other cities of India by S.T.D. Telephones ;

(b) if so, the upto date progress and causes of delay ; and

(c) how long it will take to connect Satna District with the rest of India by STD system ?

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

(b) and (c) Switching equipment at Satna has been installed. The transmission system for linking Satna is under execution. Satna is likely to be connected on STD to important cities of the country during the 7th Plan period.

Import of Transmission Technology

4126. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether transmission technology in digital electronic communication is being imported ;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore has developed many of these technologies ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for importing these very technologies ?

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

(b) and (c) M/s. ITI have not developed complete range of technologies required for digital transmission equipment.

Investment of KVIC in Certified Institutions

4127. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the investment of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in their different direct listed and certified institutions in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal as on 30th June, 1985 ;

(b) how many institutions in West Bengal have been brought under direct list of the Commission in the last three years and how many institutions have been given certificate during the same period in West Bengal and what is the comparative figure in the case of Maharashtra ;

(c) whether it is a fact that no new institutions are now being inspected for giving certificate of the Commission in West Bengal ; and

(d) how many institutions have been inspected in the last one year and how many of them have been certified ?

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.

Availability of Gas in South Bassein

4128. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether natural gas available from South Bassein fields will be adequate as feedstock for the ten new fertilizer factories and their captive power plants plus there 500 MW each non-captive power plants proposed along the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur pipeline route ;

(b) if not, how do Government propose to meet the demand for natural gas by these units ; and

(c) whether more gasfields in South Bassein fields are proposed to be opened up during the Seventh Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) The natural gas available from the South Bassein fields will be adequate to meet the feedstock and captive power requirements of eight new fertilizer plants. It is proposed to develop a few satellite fields of South Bassein to meet the gas requirements of two gas-based power plants proposed along the HBJ pipeline route.

Electronic Exchange at Saifabad in Hyderabad

4129. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the electronic exchange at Saifabad in Hyderabad will be completed this year ;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ; and

(c) when this exchange is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is likely to be commissioned during the current financial year.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The installation of the Exchange is in progress and as stated in para (a) above, the exchange is expected to be commissioned during the current financial year.

Shortage of Blankets

4130. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is facing shortage of blankets as the orders placed on Government and semi-Government institutions have remained unfulfilled ; and

(b) if so, facts in the matter ?

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

(b) Prior to 1979, three types of blankets, namely, type 'A', 'B' and 'C' with different specifications were being procured. In 1979, revised specifications were laid down prescribing only two types of blankets, namely, type 'A' and type 'B'. It was also decided to procure type 'A' blankets made only of 100% virgin wool of 40s grade quality. This was done with a view to ensuring better quality of blankets for the Army. With this specification, the life of the blanket is expected to be about 5 years which is important in view of the fact that replacement of blanket is now being done on the life cycle concept. Currently, there is a shortage of woollen blankets largely due to inadequate availability of wool of the requisite specifications needed for manufacture of type 'A' Blankets.

Serious efforts are, however, being made with the help of Departments of Textiles and Supplies as well as the State Governments concerned to bridge the gap.

Five Year Law Course

4131. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to switch over to Five Year Degree Course in law ;

(b) if so, the date of its coming into effect ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Sick Cylinder Manufacturing Units

4132. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many cylinder manufacturing units are in the sick list ;

(b) if so, the names and the number of the sick units ;

(c) the reasons of the sickness of those units ; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the condition of those sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) A number of LPG Cylinder Manufacturing Units are operating below their installed capacity as the total installed capacity for manufacture of LPG cylinders in the country is far in excess of the requirements of the oil industry. A statement containing a list of units which are supplying cylinders to oil industry is given below. There are some more units who have received approval from the Chief Controller of Explosives but on whom no orders have been placed by the oil industry.

(d) These units have been asked to take up diversification of their activities. To discourage setting up of new units, financial institutions have also been advised not to extend any loans for setting up of new units.

Statement

List of the LPG Cylinder Manufactures

1. Larsvin Engineers
2. Larsvin Appliances
3. Cannon Pressure Vessels
4. Hyderabad Allwyn
5. Kosan Metal Products
6. Indian Gas Cylinders
7. Universal Cylinders
8. Bharat Pumps & Compressors
9. Faridabad Metal Udyog
10. Sri Balaji Cylinders
11. Venny Containers
12. Jay Cylinders
13. Nagpur Fabriforge
14. Hindustan Wires
15. Prashanth Cylinders
16. Balaji Pressure Vessels
17. Intal Appliance
18. Associated Chemicals & Mechanical Engg.
19. Hindustan General Industries
20. Midco Containers
21. Standard Cylinders
22. Industrial Oxygen (P) Ltd.
23. Budopalia Industries
24. Pankaj Gas Cylinders
25. J. R. Fabricators
26. Mullur Cylinders
27. Mullur Engineers
28. Bilva Pressure Vessels
29. Curere Cylinder (P) Ltd.
30. Bharat Brake & Valves.
31. Sahuwala Cylinders
32. Prestige Fabricators
33. UP Cylinders (P) Ltd.
34. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
35. Bharat Wagon & Engg.
36. Expo Gas Containers.
37. Veejay Metal Products (P) Ltd.
38. Sahu Cylinders & Udyog (P) Ltd.
39. Rajasthan Cylinders
40. Malav Metals
41. Punjab Gas Cylinder
42. Mauria Udyog
43. BTP Structural
44. Suburban Industries (Kailing) (P) Ltd.
45. Sri Shakti Cylinders (P) Ltd.
46. AVS Containers
47. Nanyaka Parameswari Engg. (P) Ltd.
48. Southern Cylinder (P) Ltd.
49. Deesma Engineering (P) Ltd.
50. Supreme Cylinders Ltd.
51. Sri Srinivas Cylinders (P) Ltd.
52. Konark Cylinders & Containers
53. Jeemajo Indl. Fabricators
54. Indian Kitchen Equipment
55. Associated Cylinders (P) Ltd.
56. North India Wires Ltd.
57. Karnataka Pressure Vessels (P) Ltd.
58. SOL Engineers (P) Ltd.

[Translation]

**Interviews for Allotment of Petrol Pumps
and Gas Agencies**

4133. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
pleased to state :

(a) whether interviews were held this
year for allotment of petrol pumps and gas
agencies for certain places in Himachal
Pradesh and if so, the names of those
places ;

(b) how much time is taken in
deciding allotment of such agencies after
interviews ; and

(c) the number of interviews held so
far and the time by which decisions taken
in this regard will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a)
The interviews held by Oil Selection Board
(North) during the current financial year
for selecting LPG distributors and Retail
Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealers in respect
of locations in Himachal Pradesh are
as under :

*LPG Distributorships**R.D. (Petrol/Diesel
Delearships)*

S. No.	Location	S. No.	Location
1.	Simla (two locations)	1.	Sirkhaghat
2.	Solan	2.	Dhali
3.	Kasauli	3.	Swarghat
4.	Palampur	4.	Karsog
5.	Sundernagar	5.	Rajgarh
6.	Una	6.	Banikhet
		7.	Kalamb

(b) and (c) A period of approximately
4-5 months is usually taken between inter-
views and communication of OSB's
recommendations to the oil company
concerned.

[English]

**Setting up of Ball and Bearings units by
private and public sectors**

4134. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state the number of ball and bearings
units set up both by Private and Public
Sector at different places in the country
so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

There are 20 industrial units manufac-
turing ball and roller bearings in the country
the details of which are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location
1.	Amber Bearing Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)
2.	Antifriction Bearing Co. Ltd.	Bharoach (Gujarat)
3.	Antifriction Bearing Co. Ltd.	Lonavala (Maharashtra)
4.	Asian Bearings Ltd.	Hosur (Tamil Nadu)
5.	Deepak Insulated Cable Co. Ltd.	Mysore (Karnataka)
6.	H.M.T. Bearings Ltd.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
7.	Karnataka Bearing Co. Ltd.	Mysore (Karnataka)
8.	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.	Poona (Maharashtra)
9.	Metal Box India Limited	Kharagpur (West Bengal)
10.	National Engg. Industries Ltd.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
11.	Needle Roller Bearing Co. Ltd.	Thana (Maharashtra)
12.	Needle Roller Bearing Co. Ltd.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

13. Needle Roller Bearing Co. Ltd.	Jalna (Maharashtra)
14. Precision Bearing India Ltd.	Baroda (Gujarat)
15. Ruby Bearings Pvt. Ltd.	Rajkot (Gujarat)
16. Sri Ram Bearing Ltd.	Ranchi (Bihar)
17. Shriram Needle Bearing Industries Ltd.	Ranchi (Bihar)
18. Mysore Kirloskar Ltd.	Harihar (Karnataka)
19. Union Bearing Mfg. Co.	Porbandar (Gujarat)
20. A-ustin Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.	Junagadh (Gujarat)

Out of the above units, only one unit namely M/s. H.M.T. Bearings Ltd. is Government of India public sector undertaking.

Permission to Carbide Factory at Hagary in Billary to Manufacture Acetylene Black

4135. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether permission has been granted to the Carbide Factory at Hagary in Billary District (Karnataka) to manufacture acetylene black and also to the Panyam Cement Ltd. in the same state ;

(b) whether permission for importing acetylene black by the industrial units using the said items has resulted in the glut of indigenously manufactured acetylene black at Hagary ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to encourage the indigenous manufacturing units at Hagary ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) At Hagary in District Billary in the State of Karnataka, only M/s. Panyam Cements and Mineral Industries Limited have been licensed to manufacture Acetylene Black.

(b) and (c) In the Import Policy of 1984-85, Acetylene Black was under Appendix IV i.e. List of Automatic Permissible Items. However, considering that the present licensed capacity would be sufficient to meet the indigenous demand, in the current Import Policy, import of Acetylene Black has been made more restrictive by including it in Appendix-III(A) i.e. List of Limited Permissible Items.

Companies under MRTP Act after 1984 Amendment

4136. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MRTP Act was amended in 1984 with a view to bring all those companies, which were till then avoiding registration, under that Act ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of top industrial houses/companies, including those of Tata's and Birla would now become eligible for deregistration after the increase in assets limit from 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores under the MRTP Act ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take suitable steps to ensure that such large industrial houses are not deregistered ?

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 MRTP Act was amended in 1984 as a result of (i) the recommendations made by the High Powered Expert Committee (Sachar Committee) ; (ii) the need for modifications in the Act in the context of increased emphasis on productivity and the emerging economic situation in the country ; (iii) the suggestions received by the Government from various quarters from time to time ; (iv) experience of the working of the Act for over a decade ; and (v) some judicial pronouncements.

(b) No, Sir. All undertakings, whose assets together with the assets of the interconnected undertakings exceed Rs. 100 crores will not be eligible for deregistration.

(c) Does not arise.

Lok Nyayalaya in every State

4137. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the suggestion of the Chief Justice of Supreme Court to introduce Lok Nyayalaya in every State ;

(b) reaction of Government thereon ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government, the Chief Justice of India, who is the progenitor of the concept of Lok Adalat, is of the view that Lok Adalts should be placed on a statutory footing. A comprehensive legislation on the subject of Legal Aid to the Poor has been prepared by the Committee also keeping this in view. However, the Committee has not yet finalised the details of the draft legislation.

Consultant for Fertilizers Projects

4138. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fertilizer projects in India where M/s. Haldor Topsoe is acting as a consultant and has transferred its technology for production ;

(b) the area of its specialisation with experience and details ;

(c) how it differs from PDIL and FEDO ; and

(d) the number of projects internationally where their technology has been bought over by producers ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d) M/s. Haldor Topsoe (HTAS) is acting as a consultant for Ammonia facilities in RCF's Thal Plant and NFL's Vijaipur Project. They have a Transfer of Technology agreement with PDIL, an Indian engineering organisation in the public sector.

2. M/s. HTAS's areas of specialisation are :—

i) Developing the entire range of catalysts required in Ammonia Plant ;

ii) Design of Reformers, both Primary and Secondary ;

iii) Design of synthesis loop.

3. According to information available, Topsoe Technology has been/will be used in 62 large-size Ammonia synthesis units and 45 large-size Ammonia Reformers.

4. M/s. PDIL and FEDO have not yet developed a commercially proven technology for manufacture of Ammonia. The former, however, manufactures some catalysts, based on its own know-how.

Pricing of Drugs used for Eradication of Certain Diseases

4139. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a policy to eradicate certain diseases in the country ;

(b) the names of such diseases and the names of drugs used for their eradication ;

(c) the rational of having some of the medicines in the price controlled category and some out of it, when these are used for the same disease ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) There are National Programmes for eradication/containing of certain diseases like leprosy, T B., Malaria, Filarisis and Blindness. Drugs required for these programmes include INH, PAS, Ethambutol, Dapsone, Clofazimine, Chloroquin, Rifampicin, Vitamin A, DEC Citrate etc.

(c) and (d) Almost all the drugs required for these programmes are now Price controlled.

Demand of Territorial Army Personnel for the Status of Ex-Servicemen.

4140. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any decision regarding the demand for including those personnel completing their service in Urban Units of the Territorial Army, for the status of Ex-servicemen ;

(b) if so, the date on which the demand has been accepted alongwith the number of Territorial Army personnel who would be benefited from the grant of this status ;

(c) whether their demand for the promotion to the rank of Subedar Major while in service and the sanction of Hony. Commission rank while in service have also been accepted ; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Grant of Ex-servicemen's status to certain categories of TA personnel is under consideration.

(c) and (d) Provision already exists in the Territorial Army Regulations ID 48 for promotion of Territorial Army personnel to the rank of Subedar Major. Government

have also accepted the grant of Honorary Commissions to Territorial Army Junior Commissioned Officers while still in service.

Supply of Water and Electricity Facilities to Employees Engaged in Construction Work

4141. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees engaged on the construction work of Nangal/Talwara Railway line have requested the authorities of the National Fertilizers, Naya Nangal, Distt. Ropar, Punjab to continue the existing water and electricity facilities to the quarters handed over to the Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the authorities in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the employees allowed to continue the facility ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) has reported that a request was received from the Northern Railway authorities to provide electricity and water connection to the quarters handed over to them. The NFL could not do so as the electricity and water lines were re-aligned. However, the NFL has stated that electricity has been provided by the Punjab State Electricity Board and water connection has been given by the NFL on temporary basis.

[Translation]

Complaints Against M/s Jyoti Kalash Patna

4142. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Patna Town is divided into two parts Patna City and Bankipur ;

(b) if so, whether there are many cooking gas supply agencies in Bankipur area where as there is only one such agency named Jyoti Kalash Gaighat, Guljar Bagh in patna city ;

(c) if so, the reasons for which there is only one gas agency in the entire Patna city sub-division ;

(d) whether a number of complaints have been received against this agency ; and

(e) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Patna city is a sub-division of Patna Civil District.

(b) Nine distributors are operating in Bankipur (Patna Town) and one distributor (M/s. Jyoti Kalash Gaighat, Guljar Bagh) in Patna City.

(c) Plans are affect to appoint two more LPG agencies in Patna city.

(d) and (e) Since 19.7.84, nine complaints have been received against M/s. Jyoti Kalash, out of which seven pertain to delay in refill supplies and two to delay in DBC installation. The Dealer has been directed to avoid delay in future.

[English]

Oil Exploration in Orissa

4143. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI : Will the Minister of
PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the outcome of the drilling for oil exploration and development in the on-shore areas conducted in Orissa ; and

(b) the new areas proposed to be brought under exploration in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Oil India Limited have a Petroleum Exploration Licence covering 6800 sq.kms in Orissa where survey has been carried out for oil. Though no well has been drilled so far one exploratory well proposed to be drilled in 1985-86.

Oil India Limited have also applied in June, 1985 to the State Government of Orissa for Petroleum Exploration Licence for another 1750 sq. kms adjacent to their existing concession.

Steps to improve conditions in Burn Standard Co. and Cycle Corporation of India

4144. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the unsatisfactory condition of Burn-Standard Company which has resorted to retrenchment of labour in their refractory works and the Cycle Corporation of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The performance of Burn Standard Co. has been improving and the Company has been making profits since 1982-83. To improve the performance further, the Company has taken action to diversify into new lines of manufacture such as Offshore Platforms, coal preparation plants, steel plant equipments etc. Action has also been initiated to strengthen corporate management and improve productivity. The Company has not resorted to retrenchment of labour in their refractory works. Cycle Corporation of India, whose performance has been reviewed recently, has been advised to take requisite steps to increase production, cut down avoidable expenditure and reduce cash losses.

[Translation]

Small scale industries in Bihar

4145. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of Small Scale Industries in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : The number of small scale units registered with the State Directorate of Industries, Bihar was 37,136 at the end of December, 1984.

[English]

**Setting up of Electronics Industry in Orissa
by B. E. L.**

4146. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has submitted any proposals for (i) expansion (ii) new product programmes and (iii) to set up new ventures ;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon ;

(c) the names of places where new projects are proposed by B.E.L. and whether any joint venture is proposed in collaboration with the States ;

(d) in view of the ambitious plan of Government of Orissa for electronic revolution, whether any electronics industry will be set up by the B.E.L. in Orissa in the near future ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c) No, Sir.

However, M/s BEL have been assisting some State Undertakings to set up specific production lines by giving them technical assistance, as and when such requests are received.

(d) and (e) At present BEL have no plan to set up electronic industry in Orissa.

Import of Cement

4147. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is self-sufficient in the production of cement ;

(b) if not, the total quantum of cement imported during the last two years, year-wise ;

(c) the total quantum of cement likely to be imported during the current financial year ; and

(d) the steps taken to become self-sufficient in the production of cement in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) The total quantum of cement imported during the last two years, year-wise is as follows :—

1983-84 :	2.38 million tonnes
1984-85 :	0.37 million tonnes

(c) Against imports authorised in 1984-85 contracts have been entered into by State Trading Corporation of India for import of 3 lakh tonnes of cement during the current financial year. No decision in regard to further imports to be authorised, if any, has been taken so far.

(d) Every effort is being made to improve the capacity utilisation of the existing units in the cement industry and by sanctioning additional capacity for installation.

Investment on Phones

4148. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government investment is Rs. 40,000/- for each telephone installed in the country ;

(b) if so, the total investment in phone system in the country ;

(c) whether in view of the above, Government would hand over the phone system to private enterprise as in U.S.A. ;

(d) whether 50 per cent of the phones in the country are with civilian and defence establishments, both office and residential ; and

(e) whether Government would bring out a Position Paper on user complaints and action taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) In the 7th Five Year Plan, the Working Group on Communications had estimated an outlay of Rs. 13,768 crores for an integrated and balanced growth of the network for providing around 41 lakh main telephone lines. This outlay also provides for :

adequate expansion of telex capacity with the objective of giving telex connections practically on demand by 1990 ; improvement and expansion of telegraph services ; introduction of several non-voice services ; balanced growth of long distance transmission and switching segments for maximising returns on assets already created ; an exclusive upgradation programme for the four metropolitan cities at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras ; an improvement element by way of automatization and replacement of worn out and life expired equipments to the extent of 8.5 lakh lines ; ducting for several city networks for improving the performance of local exchanges as also computerisation of their automanual services and other commercial records for improving subscribers satisfaction ; extension of telecom. Services to rural areas ; optimum utilisation of INSAT facilities ; R and D and training programmes as also other infrastructural elements like administrative buildings and staff quarters to achieve a satisfaction of 15% and a component for meeting the requirements of bulk users like power sector etc. in the country.

The cost per line for a composite package as above works out to around Rs. 33,600 for each telephone installed in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Statistical information in respect of categories mentioned is not being maintained by the Department. It would be quite difficult to collect this information from all over the country within a reasonable time.

(e) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Telephone and Telegraph Service in Maharashtra

4149. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for 1985-86 for providing better telephone and telegraph services in rural areas in Maharashtra ;

(b) whether targets set for 1984-85 have been achieved fully ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The targets for providing better telephone and telegraph services in rural areas in Maharashtra in 1985-86 are :

(i) To provide about 200 Long Distance Public Telephones/Combined Offices.

(ii) To provide 124 Small capacity automatic exchanges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The targets could not be achieved due to limited availability of equipments and line materials.

Suggestion to improve the quality of Tractors and Diesel Engines

4150. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted any expert Committee and received certain suggestions to improve the quality of tractors and diesel engines and whether certain improvements have been made ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the farmers are being put to considerable loss because of inferior quality of these tractors and diesel engines ; and

(c) if so, the details 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) Committees constituted by the Govt. to formulate plans for technological upgradation of tractors and engines are expected to submit its report shortly.

(b) No specific complaints have been received from the users regarding the quality of tractors and diesel engines.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Wireless Communication Service

4153. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the difficulties in allowing the installation of wireless communication within a frequency band to prepare for the great leap into 21st century and introducing Mobile Phones ;

(b) the number of backward areas where industries are proposed to be set up and the Government are giving financial concessions for the same but telephone facilities do not exist there ; and

(c) whether the liberal use of wireless communication will help the development of the backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are no major technical difficulties in this matter. However there are limitations due to inadequate resources.

(b) Whenever timely advance intimation is given by the industries and firm demands are placed, Department does provide telephone facilities. However here again resource constraints will come in the way of providing the facilities in the required quantities in time.

(c) Each backward area requires its own engineering solution. In some areas radio communication will help.

Opening of Telephone and Communication Equipment Factory at Howrah

4154. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to open a telephone and communication equipment factory at Howrah, during the Seventh Plan for having the best skilled labour and better infrastructure in that zone ;

(b) if so, when Government will proceed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The location for setting up of the third and subsequent digital electronic switching factories can be considered after the necessary inputs have been provided by the National Centre for Development of Telematics for an Indigenous Electronics Switching System, which are likely to be available towards the end of 1986-87. It would, therefore, be premature at this stage to decide on the location of these factories.

Telex Lines and Telephone Exchanges with French Assistance

4155. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 6 on 23rd July, 1985 regarding telex lines and telephone exchanges with French Assistance and state :

(a) the names of the stations for which 23 electronic and 15 Trunk Automatic Exchange have been sanctioned Circle-wise ;

(b) the names of the places where some of these have been actually installed along-with dates of installation, Circle-wise ;

(c) the names of the remaining places, Circle-wise where they have been planned for installation and the likely date by which they would be (i) imported (ii) installed and (iii) commissioned ; and

(d) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) (i) The names of the stations where 23 local Digital Exchanges have been sanctioned are given below :

S. No.	Name of the station	No of exchange	Name of Circle.
1.	Bombay	7	Bombay Telephone District
2.	Calcutta	4	Calcutta Telephone District
3.	Delhi	5	Delhi Telephone District
4.	Madras	2	Madras Telephone District
5.	Ahmedabad	1	Ahmedabad Telephone Distt.
6.	Hyderabad	1	Hyderabad Telephone District
7.	Kanpur	1	Kanpur Telephone District
8.	Pathankot	1	North West Circle
9.	Sriganganagar	1	Rajasthan Circle

(ii) E-10 B Trunk Automatic Exchanges have been sanctioned at 16 places as indicated below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Name of the Circle
1.	Agra) (
2.	Varanasi) (
3.	Lucknow) (
4.	Jalandhar) (
5.	Ludhiana) (
6.	Pune	Pune Telephone Distt.
7.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu Circle
8.	Rajkot) (
9.	Surat) (
10.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh Circle
11.	Cuttack	Orissa Circle
12.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan Circle
13.	Bangalore	Bangalore Telephone Distt.
14.	Ranchi	Bihar Circle
15.	Raipur) (
16.	Bhopal) (

(b) (i) The following local E-10B exchanges have been commissioned:

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Date of Commissioning	Name of Circle
1.	Bombay Worli III	10.4.1985	Bombay Telephone District
2.	Kanpur Lajpatnagar (5000 lines main)	4.7.1985	Kanpur Telephone District

(ii) None of the Trunk Automatic exchanges has been installed so far.

(c) The following is the list of remaining local E-10 B exchanges which have been planned. The equipment for all these exchanges has already been imported and is available on sites. Most of these exchanges are under installation and the tentative year of commissioning is given against each :

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Circle	Year of Import	Whether installation commenced	Likely year of commissioning
1.	Bombay-Wadala II	Bombay Telephone District	Already imported	Yes	1985-86
2.	Bombay-Ghatkopar	"	"	Yes	-do-
3.	Bombay-Marol III (Local)	"	"	Yes	-do-
4.	Bombay-Marol Tandem	"	"	Yes	-do-
5.	Bombay-Cooperage V	"	"	Yes	1986-87
6.	Bombay-Khar III	"	"	No	1986-87
7.	Calcutta Central I	Calcutta Telephone District	"	Yes	1986-87
8.	Calcutta Central II	"	"	"	1985-86
9.	Calcutya Telephone Bhawan	"	"	Yes	1986-87
10.	Calcutta-Cossipore Tandem	"	"	No	1986-87
11.	Delhi-Karolbagh Tandem	Delhi Telephone District	Already imported	Yes	1985-86
12.	Delhi-Rajauri-garden	"	"	Yes	1986-87
13.	Delhi-Shaktinagar	"	"	No	1986-87
14.	Delhi-Okhla	"	"	No	-do-
15.	Delhi-Shahadra South	"	"	No	-do-
16.	Madras-Anna Road Tandem	Madras Telephone District	"	Yes	-do-
17.	Madras-Flower Bazar (Tax Building)	"	"	Yes	1985-86

18.	Ahmedabad-Railway pura IV	Ahmedabad Telephone District	..	Yes	1985-86
19.	Hyderabad-SAIFABAD	Hyderabad Telephone District	..	Yes	1985-86
20.	Pathankot	North-West Circle	..	Yes	1985-86
21.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan Circle	..	Yes	1985-86
21. (a)	Kanpur (5000 lines RLU)	Kanpur Telephone District	..	Yes	1985-86

(ii) The names of the Trunk Automatic Exchanges which have been planned is given below. The likely year of delivery of the equipment and the tentative year of commissioning is given against each :

Sl. No.	Name of TAX	Name of Circle	Likely year of delivery of equipment	Likely Commissioning target
1.	Agra	U.P.	1985-86	1986-87
2.	Varanasi	..	1986-87	1987-88
3.	Lucknow	..	1985-86	1986-87
4.	Jalandhar	North West Circle	1985-86	1986-87
5.	Ludhiana	..	1986-87	1987-88
6.	Pune	Pune Telephone District	1985-86	1986-87
7.	Trichy	Tamil Nadu Circle	1985-86	1986-87
8.	Rajkot	Gujarat Circle	1986-87	1987-88
9.	Surat	..	1986-87	1987-88
10.	Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh Circle	1986-87	1987-88
11.	Cuttack	Orissa Circle	1986-87	1987-88
12.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan Circle	1986-87	1987-88
13.	Bangalore	Bangalore Telephone District	1986-87	1987-88
14.	Ranchi	Bihar Circle	1986-87	1987-88
15.	Raipur	Madhya Pradesh Circle	1986-87	1987-88
16.	Bhopal	..	1986-87	1987-88

(d) The following are the main reasons for delay :

- (1) Delay in the completion of the buildings and special environmental conditions required for E-10 B exchanges.
- (2) The delay in the commissioning of E-10-B exchanges for the first time in the country at worli-III Bombay. Since E-10 B system was introduced for the first time in the country at Worli, it was subjected to stringent acceptance tests and validation tests in order to ensure its smooth adaptation in the network for good performance/service to the subscribers. During the tests, a number of technical problems were encountered and sorted out by incorporating appropriate modifications. After completing the modifications, Worli III exchange was commissioned in April, 1985. The other exchanges are being commissioned progressively making optimum use of the limited number the installation teams, tools and tester.
- (3) Delay due to the installation of the PCM systems and building up of the junction network.

Shortage of Stores and Line Equipment in North-Western Circle

4156. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was acute shortage of stores and line equipment which are so essential for the installation of telecom. facilities

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the exact stores allocated to the Telegraph Engineering Division and Phones Division in North West Telecom. Circle since 1.4.1985 till date ; and

(c) the steps taken for overcoming the shortage and provide necessary stores for completing the projects stalled on this score or not taken up on this ground ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There was no general shortage of stores and Line Materials except only GI Wires during 1984-85. The position, however, improved during the last quarter of the year.

(b) Shortage of GI Wires was due to non supply of the materials by some of the firms on whom orders were placed. The quantities of some of the major items of equipment and Lines and wires Stores allotted against I and II quarters of 1985-86. to North Western Telecom Circle and the quantities supplied during the period 1.4.85 to 31.7.85 division-wise is given in the statement below.

(c) The allotted quantities of stores are being supplied progressively. For North Western Telecom. Circle, arrangements have been made for early supply of GI Wires and stalks.

Statement

ITEM	HEMILTON TUBES	SOCKETS	BRACKETS 4W	STALKS	WIRES GI	SAX'S
Ist & 2nd Qr. allotment 1985-86 issued for NW Circle.	21470	10458	9712	42692	140 MT	27 (Full Year)

S. No. Divisions

Supplies Received Division wise from 1. 4. 85 to 31. 7. 85.

1. Simla	1085	424	1248	4174	7564 Kg.	2
2. Dharamshala	1220	936	860	5960	10860 "	2
3. Surajpur	681	407	652	3440	1960 "	—
4. Patiala	1027	536	450	17413	4372 "	—
5. Moga	232	86	100	2000	—	—
6. Pathankot	288	266	—	3838	665	—
7. Amritsar	7	398	—	3266	—	1
8. Jullunder	306	154	365	8912	10584 "	1
9. Bhatinda	—	162	—	2948	3135 "	—
10. Sangrur	349	541	243	2156	—	—
11. Karnal	229	350	226	3469	395 "	—
12. Hissar	1858	1003	1263	7390	13695 "	—
13. Rohtak	121	104	125	1114	900 "	—
14. Ambala (Phones)	—	—	—	209	—	—
15. Ambala (Telegraphs)	757	101	180	8252	4350 "	—
16. Gurgaon	430	407	404	610	2000 "	—

Substitute for Petroleum Products

4158. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study or research to find out substitutes for the petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of other substances which can be used as substitutes for the petroleum products ; and

(d) their respective advantages and disadvantages ?

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

(b) and (c) IOC (R&D) and IIP have conducted laboratory and field trials on alcohol-ethanol and methanol as partial substitutes for petrol and diesel respectively. Ethanol and methanol can be used in admixture with gasoline and diesel respectively upto concentration of 20%. Research is also being carried out by the National Botanical Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Petroleum on potential petro-crops and their conversion to petroleum hydrocarbons.

(d) As alcohol fuels have high octane numbers, these can be used in neat form as well as in admixture with petrol, thereby reducing lead pollution for vehicles. Their carburation in diesel vehicles also helps in reducing smoke. The use of alcohol, however, is found to result in increased wear and tear of the engines, faster oil degradation and increased corrosion tendency with fuel system components. Regarding petro-crops, as the research is still at a preliminary stage, their advantages and disadvantages can not be assessed at this stage.

Proposal by Instruments Industry for Setting up Research and Development to Reduce Technology Import

4159. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the instruments industry has submitted any proposal for setting up research and development centres with the help of Non-Resident Indians to reduce technology import ;

(b) whether Government propose to give some aid to that industry in this regard; 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The question of assistance for setting up R&D centres will be considered as and when specific proposal in this regard is received. However, Fluid Control Research Institute is being set up by the Government at Palghat (Kerala) with UNDP's assistance.

Production of Erythromycin

4160. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the customs duty on drug intermediates TIOC and 6 APA was raised in September 1984 making the life-saving medicines out of reach of the common man ; and

(b) the production of erythromycin by the companies which were issued licences in the year 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Import duty on 6—APA was revised only once after March, 1979. It was revised in August, 1984 in respect of imports other than those by the Canalising Agency namely State Trading Corporation, with a view to ensure that unregulated imports do not affect domestic production of 6—APA.

As regards TIOC, the customs duty on this intermediate was increased from 25% to the present level of 135.21% (total) with a

view to ensure that Erythromycin and its esters produced out of TIOC and from the basic stages are available at a uniform price.

(b) No manufacturer in the Organised Sector was granted an industrial licence for the production of Erythromycin during the year 1984-85.

Natural Gas Flared up due to Non-availability of Bottling Equipment

4161. SHRI JAGANNATH PATINAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government where large quantities of natural gas have been reported flared up due to non-availability of bottling equipment and LPG cylinders ;

(b) if so, the total investment needed for imports of the equipment of cylinders mentioned in part (a) above ; and

(c) the quantity of gas that has been flared up so far indicating its value on the basis of retail consumer prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Natural gas is not being flared due to non-availability of bottling equipment and LPG cylinders, for which adequate capacity is available in the country. Natural gas cannot be compressed and stored in cylinders economically like LPG, and supplied to retail consumers. It is being flared for reasons such as inadequate compression facilities offshore, inadequate infrastructural facilities downstream, failure of consumers to lift the committed offtake, safety reasons, etc.

The total quantity of natural gas that was flared during the year 1984-85 is 3052 million cubic metres. The national value of this gas computed at the rate of Rs. 100 per thousand cubic metres, the lowest rate charged within the country, is Rs. 30.52 crores.

New Telephone Connections in Hyderabad and Saroor Nagar in Andhra Pradesh

4162. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh is being neglected in the matter of giving new telephone connections specially, in Hyderabad and Saroor Nagar, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve Telephone system in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Hyderabad and Nalgonda with details ?

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

(b) About 4800 new telephone connections were provided in Hyderabad Telephone System during 1984-85 and about 7,000 telephones will be provided in 1985-86. The waiting list as on 1.4.1985 is 31,661 telephones and is expected to be cleared during the Seventh Plan period. As regards Saroor Nagar the waiting list has increased since the exchange could not be expanded in the present building. This exchange is proposed to be replaced and expanded by 2000 lines electronic exchange in the next two years.

Nalgonda district is presently served with 4079 telephones fed from 82 small exchanges. The present waiting list is 165, which will also be cleared during the Seventh plan period.

Production and Import of Baralgan, Kekone etc.

4163. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether drugs like Ampicillin, SMZ, TMP which are already in abundance and already produced by the Indian companies and small scale Units have been delicensed and thrown open for production by multinational companies ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether drugs like Baralgan, Kekone; Pyrental Palmote, Diloxamide, Dipheaoxylate etc. are produced by only multinational companies and yet they have not been delicensed ; and

(d) the details of the producers of these drugs, productions and imports during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Under the Policy in vogue since 1978, regardless of demand/capacity considerations non-FERA - Non - MRTP companies are eligible for registrations with DGTD in respect of drugs which are not reserve for small scale sector or public sector. The

scheme of delicensing further simplifies the procedure for these companies in respect of bulk drugs and formulations delicensed.

(c) and (d) Pfizer have very recently commenced production of Pyrental Pamoate, Dihenoxylylate although being produced by Searle, is not being monitored in this Ministry. Company-wise details of production of Baralgan Ketone and Diloxanide Furoate for the last three years are furnished below:

Name of the Bulk Drug	Name of the Company	Production during		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Baralgan Ketone	Hoechst	2.89 Tons	3.91 Tons	2.41 Tons
Diloxamide Furoate	Cipla	4.99 „	4.61 „	8.81 „
	Boots	9.96 „	10.68 „	13.12 Tons
	Unichem	—	2.72 „	6.36 „

Details of imports are published in the monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade in India, Vol. II, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

Government policy on delicensing is constantly under review.

Production of Titanium Dioxide

4164. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the installed capacity for production of Titanium Dioxide of M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd. Trivandrum and Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Chavara and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : The present annual installed capacity of M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., Trivandrum and M/s. Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd., Kerala for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide is 24 500 and 22,000 MT respectively.

The other details are given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Date of Commencement	Name of Foreign Collaborator
1.	M/s. Travancore Titanium Products Limited	Trivandrum	October, 1951.	No Collaboration at present.
2.	*M/s. Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited.	Chavara, Quilon District.	1.1.1985	1. M/s. Benilite Corporation of U.S.A. for the manufacture of Synthetic Rutile etc... 2. M/s. Woodall Duckham Ltd. U.K. for recycling of Hydrochloric Acid etc... 3. M/s. Kerr-Mc Gee Chemicals Corporation, USA for the manufacture of Titanium Dioxide Pigment etc...

*The company's total licensed capacity is 48,000 tonnes. They have implemented part capacity of 22,000 tonnes for the time being.

Development of Indigenous Technology in Drug Production

4165. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "MNCs out to sabotage drugs companies innovations" appearing in "Business Standard" dated 25th July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the findings of Kerala Sastra Parishad or enquired into the allegations that multinational corporations have been sabotaging innovations in the Indian Pharmaceuticals industry ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ;

(d) the stand of government in the matter ;

(e) the reaction of Government to the cases referred to in the report of Kerala Sastra Parishad ; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide support for development of indigenous technology in drug production ?

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

(b) to (f) The specific instances of "Indian innovations a victim of sabotage by multinational corporation" referred to in the report of the Kerala Sastra Parishad refer

mostly to the Period prior to 1978 Drug Policy. The 1978 Drug Policy has earmarked specifically the areas for FERA drug companies. The latter are permitted to produce only drugs not reserved for the public sector, or the Indian Sector and that too from the basic stage and only if the process involves high technology.

For encouraging development of indigenous technology for the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals, certain incentives are being offered, e.g.

- (i) delicensing with the approval of Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (ii) liberalised treatment in import policy for recognised R&D laboratories ;
- (iii) price decontrol on bulk drugs developed for the first time through indigenous R&D.

Petrol Pumps Running without Licence

4166. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "32 petrol Pumps bina licence chal rahe hein,, appearing in 'Sandhya Times, of 24th July, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether petrol pumps are being run without licences and unauthorisedly in New Delhi area for years and some of those are running fulfilled repair workshops illegally against the provisions of the terms and conditions attached to their licences to run a petrol pump ;

(c) if so, the details of these petrol pumps, since when these are running without licences and unauthorisedly as also fulfilled workshops with reasons for not taking notice of that and the details of the terms and conditions attached to a licence for the grant of petrol pumps ; and

(d) whether there is a general complaint of the petrol pumps in not making available air free at all times ?

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

(b) and (c) The retail outlets referred to in the news-item hold the authorisation necessary for the oil companies to supply products to them. Some of these outlets have facilities for allied activity like attending to running repairs or emergency break-downs with a view to giving proper service to the customers.

(d) Free air facility has been provided at most of the retail outlets in the Union Territory of Delhi. This facility is available during working hours. However, this facility is not available presently at some of the retail outlets in the Union Territory of Delhi. The oil companies are taking steps to provide the said facility at these outlets also at the earliest.

[Translation]

Opening of Branch Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Backward and Tribal Areas of Bihar.

4167. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branch post offices and Telegraph Offices to be opened in Bihar, district-wise, during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of post offices and telegraph offices, out of them to be opened in backward and tribal areas ;

(b) the additional number of green colour letter boxes to be installed in various big cities of Bihar ; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred on the opening of these new post and telegraph offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Targets for the 7th Plan have not yet been finalised.

(b) No green colour letter boxes are to be installed in any of the cities in Bihar. The green letter boxes have been installed at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad Bangalore and Ahmedabad on experimental basis for a period of 3 months and decision to extend installation of green letter boxes to other towns will be taken after evaluation of the results of the experiments.

(c) Does not arise.

Rents for Rigs

4168. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the new item captioned "Desh Ki Daulat Kaun Loot Raha Hai" appearing in 'Nav Bharat Times' of 2nd January, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the rent for the rigs upto 11th September, 1983 was 8 crore 58 lakh and 80 thousand dollars out of which

the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has already paid 7 crore 42 lakh and 47 thousand dollars ;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for paying such a huge amount of rent when the cost of rig at that time was 2 crore and 19 lakh dollars only ; and

(d) the number of rigs hired, Country-wise so far, alongwith the dates of hiring thereof and amount of rent paid in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No Sir. The paper did not carry any such item in its issue referred to in the question.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The information is given in the statement below.

Statement

A-Offshore rigs

Sl. No.	Name of Rig	Daily Operating rate	Period
U.S.A.			
1.	DALMAHOY	US DLRS 25,000	SEPT. 75 To AUG. 77
2.	DISCOVERER III	US DLRS 13,550	APRIL 78 To 31ST MAY 79
3.	FREDERICKSBURG	US DLRS 18,850	13.3.80 To 31.5.81
4.	SEDCO 445	US DLRS 77,000	22.1.82 To 21.1.85
	-----	(FOR ANCHOR MODE)	
	-----	US DLRS 87,000 (FOR DP MODE)	
5.	GETTYSBURG	US DLRS 13,000	1.5.77 To 31.5.78
	-----	US DLRS 13,400	1.6.78 To 31.5.79
	-----	US DLRS 14,850	1.6.79 To 31.5.80
	-----	US DLRS 25,000	1.6.80 To 31.5.81
	-----	US DLRS 35,000	1.6.81 To 31.5.83
	-----	US DLRS 21,732	27.10.83 To 26.10.84
	-----	US DLRS 19,800	27.10.84 To 31.12.85
	-----	US DLRS 23,000	1.1.85 To 31.12.85

6.	HAKON MAGNUS	US DLRS 32,000	SEPT 75 To FEB. 78
7.	GRIFFIN ALEXANDER	US DLRS 41,600	11.6.82 To 20.11.84
8.	DIXILYN FIELD 95	US DLRS 48,250	16.8.82 To 16.10.82
	-----	US DLRS 35,000	17.10.82 To 16.10.83
	-----	US DLRS 19,500	17.10.83 To 26.1.85
	-----	(PLUS) Rs. 65,000	
	-----	US DLRS 20,500	27. 1.85 To 26.1.86
	-----	(PLUS) Rs. 40,000	
9.	SHENANDOAH	US DLRS 25,000	12.3.76 To 3.11.76
	-----	US DLRS 21,000	4.11.76 To 11.3.77
	-----	US DLRS 19,900	12.3.77 To 11.9.78
	-----	US DLRS 26,200	12.9.78 To 11.9.79
	-----	US DLRS 26,800	12.9.79 To 11.9.80
	-----	US DLRS 35,000	12.9.80 To 11.9.81
	-----	US DLRS 40,000	12.9.81 To 11.9.83
	-----	US DLRS 16,689	17.2.84 To 16.2.85
	-----	US DLRS 16,689	17.2.85 To 16.2.86
10.	W. T. AADAMS	US DLRS 44,403	27.8.80 To 21.12.81
	-----	US DLRS 45,550	1.1.82 To 30.6.82
	-----	US DLRS 45,650	1.7.82 To 16.8.82
	-----	US DLRS 47,643	17.8.82 To 16.8.83
	-----	US DLRS 41,743	17.8.83 To 31.8.84
11.	BONITO I	US DLRS 28,000	31.5.83 To 30.4.84
	-----	US DLRS 20,450	1.5.84 To 30.4.85
	-----	US DLRS 24,450	1.5.85 To 30.4.86
12.	TRITON II	US DLRS 41,600	15.7.82 To 2.12.84

NORWAY :

1.	PELERIN D.P.	US DLRS 40,500	29.11.79 To 10.7.80
	-----	US DLRS 74,000	25.11.80 To 10.6.81

BRITISH WEST INDIES :

1.	CHICHEN ITZA	US DLRS 46,000	22. 5.82 To 21.5.84
	-----	US DLRS 29,500	22. 5.84 To 30.4.85
	-----	US DLRS 23,500	1. 5.85 To 30.4.86
2.	UXMAL	US DLRS 23,500	20. 5.85 To 19.5.86

B—ONSHORE RIGS

West Germany

1.	DST	DM 33600	30.11.84 To 29.11.86
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Italy

1.	Saipem	a) US DLRS 13594	4.10.84 To 3.10.86
		b) US DLRS 12984	

[English]

**Exceeding sanctioned capacity by
Bhadrachalam Paper Mill of ITC Ltd.**

4169. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the units of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. including Bhadrachalam Paper Mills have exceeded more than their sanctioned capacity under industrial licences ; and

(b) if so, the details and the names of each of the units of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. with their sanctioned capacity ?

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 sanctioned capacities of the various units M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. for manufacture of cigarette and their production is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name and Location	Annual licensed capacity	Production	
			1984	1985 (Jan-May)
1.	I. T. C., Bombay	7,700	3223	1756
2.	I. T. C., Calcutta	4,800	3774	1616
3.	I. T. C., Bangalore	19,000	14419	5541
4.	I. T. C., Manghyr	6,800	7296	3383
5.	I. T. C., Saharanpur	13,700	7780	3636

The licensed capacity of M/S Bhadrachalam paper Boards and their production during the last five years is as follows :—

Licensed capacity	Production of Paper and Paperboard	
Paperboard and wrapping paper—61944 tonnes	1980	29620 tonne
	1981	47001 tonne
	1982	49921 tonne
	1983	49374 tonne
	1984	52569 tonne

(b) whether the B.E.L. has a world-wide market demand and cannot increase the export due to capacity constraints ; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to remove the manufacturing constraints/capacity of B.E.L. both for domestic market as well as export market ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Major items exported by M/s Bharat Electronics Limited in the last three years are Fire Control Radar System, HF Communication System and Secondary Surveillance Radars.

Exports by Bharat Electronics Ltd.

4170. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the major items being exported by the Bharat Electronics Ltd. to other countries and the amount of export value earned in the last three years (year-wise) ;

The export value year-wise is as under :

Year	Value of export in lakhs of Rupees
(i) 1982-83	1305.00
(ii) 1983-84	565.00
(iii) 1984-85	42.50

(b) Some product lines of BEL especially Defence related items have good export possibilities. It is true that capacity constraints have prevented BEL from exporting in a bigger way.

(c) The capacity constraints are expected to ease when the new factories under construction become operational in the next few years.

M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.

4171. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed M/s I.T.C. Ltd., to do any business they like without the clearance of the Companies Act and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ; and

(b) if not, the details of business for which M/s. I.T.C. Ltd., has been granted permission under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the Companies Act ?

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) M/s. ITC Ltd. can do business as per Companies Act only according to the objects stated in their Memorandum of Association. Approvals under the Companies Act and the MRTP Act are accorded wherever necessary. Some of the business activities where approvals were necessary and were given are as under :

- i) India Tobacco Division for manufacturing cigarettes ;
- ii) Printing Division ;
- iii) Putting up Hotel, in the Hotels Division ; and
- iv) Information System Division dealing with micro-computers etc.

Project on China Border Financed by Foreign Donor Agency

4172. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign donor agency, namely "Bread for the World" (West Germany) financed a voluntary project on China border ;

(b) if so, whether the maps of restricted areas were published as a part of the project ;

(c) whether the foreign donor agency was interested only in the procurement of the plan or in its implementation also ; and

(d) whether the plan was implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) (b), (c) and (d) The matter is being inquired into by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry.

(b) Government's attention has been drawn by the Commission to the publication by a voluntary organisation, of maps of certain areas of Pauri District in UP which come under the 'Restricted' category under the Map Restricted Policy.

Publication of Maps Restricted Areas of Kerala and Orissa

4173. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the maps of restricted areas of the coastline of Kerala and Orissa have been published by voluntary organisations ;

(b) whether these areas have some defence installations also ; and

(c) if so, the name of the organisation and the names of office-bearers who published the maps ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn by the Kudal Commission of Inquiry to the publications by some voluntary organisations of maps of certain areas of Kerala and Orissa which come under the 'restricted' category under the Map Restriction Policy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The names of the organisations and their office bearers are as under :—

i) *Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD)*

President : Shri K. S. Radhakrishna.
Vice President : Shri A. C. Sen.
and Gen. Secy.

Treasurer : Shri Gopi Krishna.

ii) *Nehru Seva Sangh, Banpur*

Principal : Shri Harihar Ram
Secretary.

iii) *Mitraniketan* : Shri K. Vishwanathan
Director.

**Publication of MAP Restricted Area in
Sunderban Delta**

4174. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that map of restricted area in Sundarban Delta has been published without permission of the Ministry of Defence ; and

(b) if so, by whom ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government's attention has been drawn to a map of an area in the Sunderban delta, published by M/s Coromandal Fertilisers Ltd., which comes under the 'restricted' category under the Map Restriction Policy.

There is no record to indicate that permission of the Ministry of Defence was obtained for its publication.

**Extension of Article 19 of the Constitution
to Companies**

4176. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Law Commission Report on Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 of the Constitution has been under the consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Law Commission submitted to the Government its 101st Report on "Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of the Constitution ; recommendation to extend it to Indian corporations" on 28th May, 1984. Copies of the Report have been sent to the Department of Company Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which are administratively concerned with the subject, for their consideration. No decision has been taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Report.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Haldia

4177. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received any proposal to issue any industrial licence to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia, West Bengal ;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when the necessary industrial licence is likely to be issued.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) A Letter of Intent has already been issued to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation Limited for the setting up of a Petro-chemical Complex at Haldia. The stage for issue of the Industrial licence has not yet been reached.

Updating of MIG Planes

4178. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's effort to meet the threat of Pak defence build-up with particular reference to its purchase of F-16 planes from America ; and

(b) whether Government are considering updating the MIG planes now being used in our country as part of the programme to strengthen our air strength ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Government monitors all developments having a bearing on our security, and takes necessary steps within the resources available to ensure adequate defence capability and preparedness at all times. It will not be in the public interest to disclose further details in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Exploration of Gas and Petrol in Jaiselmer

4179. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements of ONGC in the exploration of gas and petrol in Jaiselmer district during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the details of the progress made in this regard so far ;

(b) whether slackness was shown by ONGC in drilling works and only one drilling machine was used for drilling purposes ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this slackness ; and

(d) the time by which the exploration programme of gas and petrol will be expedited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Exploratory drilling was carried out in Ghotaru and Sadewala structures. Gas was discovered in Ghotaru structure.

(b) No Sir. One drilling rig was considered adequate for the number of prospects to be taken up for drilling.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Imports of Drilling Pumps by O.N.G.C.

4180. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total purchase of ONGC imported item like Drilling Pumps, etc. for India during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively and the countries from where it was imported ;

(b) whether on the appeal of ONGC, efforts have been successfully made in India to have indigenously built such pumps and technology by a few firms ;

(c) if so, whether to avoid import, O. N. G. C has placed any order for those indigenously built items ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) ONGC did not exclusively import any drilling pumps during the period 1981—85.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Decentralisation of B.E.L. Industrial Units

4181. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where the Bharat Electronics Ltd. has set up industries, being set up and proposed to be set up in the near future, and nature of products of such B.E.L. industries.

(b) whether in view of the new electronic policy domestic market demands and export potentiality (based on export records of

B.E.L.), Government are considering/propose to decentralise the existing B.E.L. industrial units to full-fledged corporations to ensure more growth ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Company has at present four operational units situated at Bangalore Ghaziabad, Pune and Machilipatnam. Three more units are under various stages of implementation at Panchkula (Haryana), Taloja (Maharashtra), Kotdwara (Garhwal, U.P.). Besides these factories, BEL has a Tank Electronics Support Centre at Madras and Electro Magnetic Division at Hyderabad.

(b) and (c) Presently, there are no plans to change the existing structure of Bharat Electronic Limited which is organised as a Limited Company under the Companies Act.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Cement Factory at Raipur, M.P.

4182. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cement Corporation of India has formulated a scheme for setting up a Cement factory in Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the progress made in regard to the commissioning of the proposed factory ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the total cost of the proposed factory has been estimated at Rs. 2.60 crores and the capacity thereof at 19 lakh tonnes ; and

(d) if so, the people of which districts other than Raipur are likely to get employment there and the number of persons likely to be benefited ?

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) Cement Corporation of India Limited is at present having an operating cement plant at

Mandhar, district Raipur, Madhya Pradesh. The Corporation has submitted a Feasibility Report for conversion and expansion of this plant for a post expansion capacity of 6 lakh tonnes per annum at an cost of Rs. 36 crores. This report is being examined by scrutinising Agencies. As manpower of the existing Mandhar Cement Plant will be adequate for the conversion / expansion scheme, no extra manpower is expected to be inducted. The expansion / conversion proposal has not so far been approved by Government.

[*English*]

Enquiry into Affairs of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. and M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd.

4183. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to order a special enquiry into the affairs of M/s I. T. C. Ltd. and M/s Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. for violation of Industries (Development and Regulations) Act by producing more than their licenced capacity in their units falling within the jurisdiction of his Ministry ; and

(b) if not, the reasons 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 production of cigarettes by the various units of M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. and of paper and paperboard by M/s. Badrachalam Paperboards Ltd. is within their licensed/sanctioned capacity. There is therefore no proposal to order an enquiry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act against M/s. ITC. Ltd.

M/s. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. falls within the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and coal, and the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs have no proposal to order an enquiry into the affairs of the undertaking under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act.

Lack of Civic Amenities in Ahmednagar**Cantonment Board Area**

4184. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ahmednagar Cantonment Board area-lack certain civic amenities like school buildings provision of drinking water; latrines, Community Hall and requires more facilities in hospitals ; etc :

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Civic amenities such as water supply, latrines, school buildings and hospitals etc., do exist in Ahmednagar Cantonment Board area. These facilities, however, require further improvement.

(b) and (c) Representations for construction of community hall, vegetable market, excavation of bore wells for drinking water etc., have been received. The Cantonment Board has been asked to examine these and submit proposals.

Pension to Pre-1976 Retired Employees of Cantonment Board

4185. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of Cantonment Boards who retired before 1 April, 1976 are not getting pension ;

(b) if so the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation regarding grant of pension to employees who retired before 1 April, 1976 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since the pensionary benefit was granted with effect from 1st May, 1976, the employees of the Cantonment Board retired before this date are not entitled to it.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government have not agreed to the request to grant pension to employees who retired before 1st April, 1976.

Allotment of Land to Freedom Fighters in Ahmednagar Cantonment Board

4186. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the allotment of land to freedom fighters at concessional rate in Ahmednagar Cantonment Board ; and

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

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

(b) As per the policy, Defence lands are allotted on payment of current market value. A reply has been sent accordingly.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts

4187. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 67 posts of Judges remain to be filled in the 18 High Courts in the country as on July 1, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the date on which each of these posts fell vacant and reasons for delaying the new appointments ?

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

(b) A statement showing the dates from which the 67 posts of Judges, as on 1.7.1985, were vacant, is given below.

The question of filling up of these posts is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities. Such consultation does take time.

Statement

Position as on 1-7-1985

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies		Date from which vacancy shown in Cal. 3 have arisen
		Permanent	Additional	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	6	6	15-10-1984 15-10-1984 15-10-1984 15-10-1984 15-10-1984 6-11-1984 15-11-1984 16-1-1985 7-2-1985 29.6.1985 1-7-1985 1-7-1985
2.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	26-11-1982 29-11-1982 1-7-1983 8-4-1984 5-7-1984 10-10-1984 8-4-1985
3.	Bombay	4	3	28-11-1983 29-11-1983 20-1-1984 24-5-1984 8-7-1984 3-10-1984 18-3-1985
4.	Calcutta	4	—	6-9-1984 1-10-1984 1-11-1984 1-7-1985
5.	Delhi	—	2	6-9-1984 12-3-1985
6.	Gauhati	2	1	21.11-1984 15-11-1984 14-5-1985

1		3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	—	3	7-6-1984 26-6-1984 2-4-1985
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	10-9-1984
9.	Karnataka	1	—	January, 1985
10.	Kerala	1	1	28-4-1984 13-6-1984
11.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2-11-1982 15-6-1985
13.	Madras	7	—	29-12-1981 9-2-1983 12-9-1983 15-9-1983 22-10-1983 25-1-1984 1-6-1985
14.	Orissa	1	—	16-7-1984
15.	Patna	3	—	9-9-1984 28-11-1984 12-1-1985
16.	Punjab & Haryana	77	—	1-3-1983 29-11-1983 16-1-1984 26-3-1984 14-5-1984 1-8-1984 24-5-1985
17.	Rajasthan	4	—	20-10-1982 23-10-1983 17-12-1983 8-3-1985
18.	Sikkim	1	—	4-1-1985
Total :		48	19	

Grand Total :

67

Crash of Indian Air Force Plane

4188. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK: Will the Minister of
DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the Times of India dated the 16th July, 1985 wherein it has been stated an Indian Air Force plane crashed somewhere in the Western Sector on 15th July, 1985;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A Court of Inquiry is investigating into the cause of the accident.

**Location and Tapping of new Oil Reserves
by ONGC**

4189. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no significant oil find by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission after Bombay High;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the oil find in other areas; and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made to locate and tap new oil reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to
(c) Since the discovery of Bombay High
in early 1974, ONGC have made 47 new
oil discoveries of varying sizes between 1.1.75
to 1.1.85 but none of the size of Bombay
High. The total addition to the initial
geological reserves during this period has

been about 2.5 million tonnes of oil and
oil equivalent of gas. Some of the notable
oil finds were as follows:

Onshore

Jotana		
Gandhar		Gujarat
Dahej		
Chanmaigaon Assam		

Offshore

Panna, Bassein, Heera, Ratna,
R-9, R-7, B-58, B-57 DCS (D+1),
B-178 and KD (Kutch Offshore).

(d) Some of the steps are:

(i) Introduction of new seismic
exploration technology

(ii) Intensive exploratory efforts

(iii) Induction of advanced technology
and increased use of computers
for data processing.

Military Base in Hoshiarpur

4190. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether Government have under
consideration a proposal to set up a military
base in Hoshiarpur;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in
this regard;

(c) whether Government have under
consideration a proposal to set up military
bases in other border States also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):
(a) and (b) Setting up of a Military Station
at Hoshiarpur in Punjab has been approved
by Government.

(c) and (d) A few proposals to set up
Military Stations in Border States are under
consideration.

It would not be desirable to disclose
details.

Hindi Translation of Central Act

4191 SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) progress made in the translation of Central Acts in Hindi and other Indian languages upto 31st March, 1985 ; and

(b) the measures taken or being taken to hasten the implementation of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) So far as translation of Central Acts into Hindi is concerned, it may be stated that the work is now almost up-to-date. Authorised texts in Hindi of practically all the Central Acts included in the India Code have been published. The progress regarding other Acts is shown in the statement below.

(b) work relating to translation of Central Acts from English into other languages is of a complex and arduous nature. Proficiency in the language alone will not suffice since new legal terminologies and semantic patterns have to be evolved. While the Official Language Wing of the Legislative Department has acquired expertise in several respects, for translation and also for printing of Central Acts in various languages, the Wing has to depend a great deal on the State Governments. States are being reminded to hasten the implementation programme. Some States have constituted Review Committees. Visits are also undertaken to State capitals by senior officers to sort out difficulties by discussion, etc. A proposal to strengthen the Official Languages Wing to facilitate the speeding of the programme is also under consideration.

Statement***Translation of Central Acts in Regional Languages upto 31st March, 1985***

S. No.	Name of Languages	No. of central Acts translated
1.	Assamese	34
2.	Bengali	66
3.	Gujarati	513

4.	Kannada	104
5.	Malayalam	192
6.	Marathi	220
7.	Oriya	193
8.	Punjabi	175
9.	Tamil	92
10.	Telugu	63
11.	Urdu	181

Translation of Central Acts in Languages other than those mentioned in Constitution

4192. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to translate the Central laws in the Indian languages not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution but are duly recognised by the Sahitya Akademi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to meet the needs of the language groups like Manipuri, Khasi, Mizo, Konkani etc. and

(d) whether the State Governments concerned have been asked to submit proposals in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. No proposal of this nature is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Development of regional languages is the responsibility of the concerned States. So far, no proposal has come from any of the States to meet the needs of language groups like Manipuri, Khasi, Mizo, etc. The Official Languages Wing of the Legislative Department will try to assist constructively, if any request is received in this behalf from any State.

S.T.D. Services from Imphal with Rest of the Country

4193. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the S. T. D. facility to and from Imphal with the rest of the country has stopped working soon after its introduction ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative arrangement available ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the trunk line between New Delhi and Imphal is mostly out of order to the embarrassment of the users at both ends ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure good telephone link between this border State and the rest of India ; particularly the National capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. STD facility has not been introduced at Imphal.

(b) Imphal is directly connected to 11 stations namely Calcutta, Dimapur, Jorhat, Gwahati, Kohima, Laktak, Dibrugarh, Delhi, Silchar, Shillong and Tinsukia. The trunk calls to these stations can be put through directly by the Imphal operator. The trunk calls to other-stations in India are put through directly by the Imphal operator. The trunk calls to other-stations in India are put through as transit call via these eleven stations.

(c) The efficiency of the outgoing trunk circuit from Imphal to New Delhi has been satisfactory. The efficiency of trunk circuit from New Delhi to Imphal needs improvement.

(d) Imphal is already connected by transmission media like microwave and satellite communication system. Automatisation at Imphal has been completed recently. Supervision has now been tightened.

Selection of Beneficiaries under the Self-employment Scheme for educated unemployed

4194. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that complaints have been received by Government regarding faulty selection of beneficiaries by the District Industries Centres under the Scheme for Self-employment to educated Unemployed and the officials of the D.I.C. indulging in large scale corruption ; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures Government propose to take to rectify this ?

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) A few complaints have been received and have been referred to the concerned State Governments/Department of Banking for inquiry and necessary action.

Telephone Service Deteriorating in Uttar Pradesh

4195. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that telephone service has deteriorated considerably in the U.P. Circle and the Government or the Department has received a large number of complaints from the consumers even after the electric supply has improved considerably ;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and action taken in each district of the circle; and

(c) whether the telephone service is in an extremely bad situation in the districts of Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Hardoi and no effort is being made by the Department to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) No, Sir ; telephone services in U.P. Circle are generally satisfactory and the number of complaints received from the subscribers is also not large.

(b) Number of telephone complaints received district-wise and disposed of during the last three months are given in the statement below,

(c) No, Sir. Average number of Bareilly, Pilibhit and Hardoi were 57.3, 60.3, 55 and 66.6 respectively. However, efforts received during the last 3 months i. e. April, are being made to improve these systems 85, May, 85 and June, 85 in Shahjahanpur, further

Statement

Name of District	Name of Unit (system)	Complaints received during 3 months (April to June, 85)	Complaints disposed of (Action taken)
Lucknow city	Lucknow Telephone District	1807	1704
Agra „	Agra „	752	408
Allahabad city	Allahabad „	206	143
Varanasi „	Varanasi „	186	134
Agra, Mathura	Agra Telecom Div.	160	159
Pilibhit, Sultanpur			
Jaunpur, Banda	Allahabad -do-	31	18
Etah, Aligarh	Aligarh -do-	534	487
Azamgarh, Deoria, Ballia	Azamgarh -do-	82	54
Rampur, Pilibhit, Badaun	Bareilly -do-	44	23
Bareilly city	Bareilly Phones Divn.	50	38
Dehradun	Dehradun Telecom Divn.	647	602
Ghaziabad, Bulandshahar	Ghaziabad -do-	38	16
Gorakhpur, Bahraich,			
Gonda, Basti	Gorakhpur -do-	72	53
Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaon	Jhansi -do-	100	89
Etawah, Mainpuri			
Farakhabad	Kanpur -do-	62	55
Rai bareilly, Faizabad			
Barabanki	Lucknow -do-	26	19
Moradabad, Bijnaur	Moradabad -do-	163	47
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar -do-	158	118
Nainital, Almora,			
Pithoragarh	Nainital -do-	2	6
Saharanpur	Saharanpur -do-	220	157
Sitapur, Shahjahanpur			
Lakhimpur, Haldwani	Sitapur -do-	68	28
Mirzapur, Gazipur	Varanasi -do-	8	2
Tehri, Ghamoli, Uttarkashi			
Srinagar, Pauri	Srinagar (Garhwal) -do-	8	2
Meerut proper	Meerut Phones Divn.	651	511

Completion of Blanket Unit at Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U.P.

4196. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Blanket Unit at the Ordnance Factory, Shahjahanpur, U.P. has been completed if not, the reasons therefor and the date by which it is likely to be completed ;

(b) the other new projects being taken up in the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh with details of each project, dates of commencement of works and completion of the projects ;

(c) whether orders given by the Army for clothing items are so large that the ordnance clothing factories are incapable of producing them and the requirement of the Army is being procured from the private trade, if so, the details of the items being procured from the private sector ; and

(d) whether with a little investment these factories can fulfil the entire requirement of the Army by expanding their existing capacities and also utilising fully their existing capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The delay is because of delay in completion of Civil Works and delay in receipt of some machines from suppliers.

The project is expected to be completed early in 1986.

(b) The other new project being taken up in the Ordnance Clothing Factory Shahjahanpur, U.P. relates to augmentation of capacity for manufacture of certain clothing items by 50 lakh man hours. The project was sanctioned in October 1983. The work on the project is expected to be completed by October 1987.

(c) Due to introduction of new uniforms and replacement of certain items on life cycle concept, a one-time pack requirement was projected by Army. It was not possible for the Ordnance Equipment Group of Factories to meet the whole of it within the

time frame laid down. Even if the capacity had been augmented it would have taken 3 to 4 years to make the supply. There a decision was taken to meet a part of the Army's requirement by procuring the items from trade. The items being procured from trade consist of Durries, Socks, Vests, Blankets, Jerseys, Towels, Caps, Boots and the like.

(d) The available capacity in the Ordnance Equipment Group of Factories is being utilised fully. It is not economical to add to the capacity in the Ordnance Factories by making further investments where the balance requirements can be met from the trade at no extra cost.

Outlay for Heavy Industry

4197. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Seventh Plan outlay for heavy industry has been retained at the Sixth Plan level :

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether a number of suggestions have been made by the Planning Commission in this regard ;

(d) if so, details thereof ; and

(e) whether there is a move to increase the outlay for heavy industry during the 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) Seventh Plan outlay for Heavy Industry has not been finalised yet.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Suspension of Assistance to Cement Plants

4198. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial institutions have decided against further financing of new cement projects in the country ;

(b) if so, to what extent the production of cement will be reduced ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to ensure that the cement capacity is not reduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has indicated that institutions may not finance any large grass root projects for cement for the time being. Institutions may however consider on a selective basis proposals for expansion at the same location, and increase in capacity by technological improvements such as installation of pre-calcinators, conversion from wet/semi dry to dry process.

(b) Due to the prolonged gestation period involved in setting up cement plants, the present restriction imposed by IDBI is not likely to affect production of cement at present.

(c) Adequate capacity has already been approved for setting up cement plants upto the end of Seventh Five Year Plan and beyond.

Work Programme of ONGC

4199. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be no change in the work programme of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the next five years ;

(b) if so, the original plan outlay decided for the ONGC programme ;

(c) whether the Planning Commission had earlier decided to cut the outlay ; and

(d) if so, the programme ONGC is likely to undertake during the five years from now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d) The Working Group on Petroleum had proposed a plan outlay of Rs. 17609.06 crores for exploration and exploitation of hydrocarbons for ONGC during the Seventh Plan period. The Seventh Plan outlays and programmes are still to be finalised.

Proposal to Raise Funds by way of Convertible Debentures by Lohia Machines Ltd.

4200. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have finally cleared the long pending proposal of Lohia Machines Ltd. to raise additional resources to the tune of Rs. 10 crores from the public by way of convertible debentures to fund its on-going two-wheeler Vespa Scooters project in collaboration with Italy ;

(b) whether according to the latest decision the Lohia Machines Ltd. has been permitted additional resources of Rs. 10 crores due to sickness of that industry ;

(c) whether the Lohia Machines has not so far provided two-wheeler Vespa Scooter to those who have registered with them since 1983 ; and

(d) if so, to what extent this proposal of raising more funds will help them to provide the scooter to those who have registered them in advance ?

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) Ministry of Finance, who are the competent authority in this case, have given consent to the proposal of M/s. Lohia Machines to the issue of secured partially convertible debentures for Rs. 10 crores for financing expanded of production capacity for 2-wheelers.

(c) Company has advised having despatched about 32,000 scooters up to 31.7.1985 to registered customers against bookings for about 21 lakhs,

(d) Implementation of the expansion project would enhance production capacity of the company enabling it to meet pending demand in shorter time.

Expansion of Cochin Naval Base

4201. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes proposed for the expansion of the Cochin Naval Base ;

(b) how much amount is allotted for the schemes ; and

(c) what are the schemes proposed for the construction of residential complex for the navy personnel ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) In the perspective plan drawn up by Naval H Qrs. for the development of the Naval Base at Cochin, some of the important elements being catered for are :—

(i) The augmentation of the Base Repair Organisation at Cochin.

(ii) Its development as a major training base for the Navy.

A 1200 ft. jetty is also under construction.

(b) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 13 Crores is provided for these schemes during 1985-86.

(c) Accommodation for 163 officers and 902 sailors is under construction. Proposals for additional accommodation for 15 officers and 240 Sailors are being considered by Naval H.Qrs.

No Industry Districts in Maharashtra

4202. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the whole of Maharashtra is not covered by the definition of 'No Industry District' as there is one industry, small or medium, in every District and although a very vast area of this state is industrially backward ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Union Government to change the definition of 'No Industry District' to "No Industry Area" ; and

(c) whether this suggestion has been considered and if so, the decision of the 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) Gadchiroli District in Maharashtra has been identified as No Industry Districts with effect from 1.4.1985.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to consider the suggestions received from the various State Governments.

Deterioration in Telephone System

4203. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO) : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephone system in the country is deteriorating day by day ;

(b) whether to begin with, Government are considering ways and means to streamline the system at least in the Metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ;

(c) whether Government have worked out the finances required for this streamlining ; and

(d) if so, whether in view of constraint of resources, Government are considering to collect funds through Bonds etc. ; to carry out the much needed revamping of the system ?

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

The working of telephone system in the country is generally satisfactory and is not deteriorating day by day. However, there is always scope for further improvement.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir.

Production of Penicillin

4204. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the units manufacturing Penicillin in the country;

(b) the production month-wise of these units during the last one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of their production has been channelled off to one single unit; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) and (b) Details of units producing Penicillin and their month-wise production of bulk Penicillins during the last one year are given in the statement below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Production of Bulk Pencillins for the Year 1984-85

Name of the Manufacturing units	A C Unit												Total 1984-85
	Apr.'84	May'84	June'84	July'84	Aug.'84	Sept.'84	Oct.'84	Nov.'84	Dec.'84	Jan. 85	Feb. 85	Mar.85	
1. I.D.P.L. BU	5600	6000	5900	1200	—	—	—	100	2100	4500	4100	4700	34,200
2. H.A.L. BU	4460	9560	6260	5320	4030	7350	3120	10510	2890	4060	3900	8430	69,940
3 Alembic BU	7132	6150	6930	8809	7238	7056	2210	—	3366	269	555	2815	52,530
4 Standard Pharma. BU	7816	3829	1079	1992	5592	3556	6472	8617	9675	8768	4840	2776	65,012
TOTAL BU	25008	25539	20159	17321	16910	17962	11802	19227	18031	17597	13395	18721	221,682

Classification of Cefalexin Products made out of Penicillin

4205. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that 6 APA, 7 ADCA are made from Penicillin ;

(b) whether it is also fact that Cefalexin is made from 7 ADCA ; and

(c) if so, the reason's why Government have not classified Cefalexin products made out of Penicillin as semi-synthetic Penicillin ?

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

(c) According to authoritative publications, like Martindale-Extra Pharmacopoeia, Krik-Othmer-Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, U.S. Dispensatory, etc. Cephalixin is not classified as a semi-synthetic penicillin.

Stock Inventory of Penicillin-G in Public Sector Units

4206. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector units are carrying huge inventories of Penicillin-G ;

(b) their month-wise stock inventory during the last two years ; and

(c) the steps Government have been taken to liquidate these stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (c) Public sector units are not carrying huge inventories of Penicillin-G.

(b) It will not be in the commercial interest of the companies to disclose their month-wise stock inventories.

Installation of New Industries in no industry Block or Taluka

4207. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct a survey to find out no industry blocks or talukas in each State ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(b) whether Government have issued instructions to each State Government to send the names of such blocks and talukas which have no industry, if so, the response given by each State ;

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) Does not arise.

Land and Air Intrusions by Pakistani and Chinese Air Force Planes over Siachin Glacier

4208. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, according to Jane's Defence weekly, a number of Pakistani and Chinese Air Force Planes flew a military photo reconnaissance mission over the Siachin Glacier and Nubra Valley areas on 29th may ;

(b) if so, whether air and land intrusions into Indian Air and land space in this region have taken place on several other occasions also ; and

(c) the action taken by the Northern Army Command and Air Force to prevent such intrusions ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) According to Jane's Defence Weekly dated 6th July, 1985, "Pakistani Air Force Mirage III EPs and RD reconnaissance versions flew" over the

Siachen Glacier area on 29th May, 1985. The Weekly also states that "Chinese combat aircraft were also reported overflying the area", without specifying any date.

(b) There have been a few incidents of violation of Indian airspace by Pakistani aircraft in this area. Pakistani troops have made attempts to dislodge our troops from their positions in this area. These attempts have been effectively foiled.

(c) Our Defence Forces are keeping a constant vigil to meet any eventuality.

**Findings and Recommendations of B.I.C.P.
Regarding Price Increase in Tyres**

4209. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) which went into the price structure of tyres in November 1983 and price increase in January 1984 ;

(b) if so, the findings and recommendations of the Bureau ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to implement the recommendations of the Bureau and/or to discipline the tyre manufacturers from increasing the prices and regulating tyre supplies to create artificial scarcity ?

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) The B.I.C.P. have been asked to update their study to cover impact of 1985-86 Budget on input costs, so that an overall view can be taken in the matter.

**Decline in Output, Value Added, Employment
and Number of Factories in West Bengal**

4210. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage share of West Bengal in India's total industrial output, Value added, employment and in the number of factories in the country has declined during the period between 1976-77 to 1983-84 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the main reasons for such decline ?

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) A statement showing share of West Bengal in the country's total industrial output, value added, employment and number of factories during 1976-77 to 1981-82 is given below.

(c) The performance of West Bengal in absolute terms in respect of industrial output, value added, employment and number of factories has been showing distinct improvement. However, the relative share of a State depends upon the overall performance of the State vis-a-vis that of other States,

Statement

A Statement showing Share of West Bengal in the country's Total Industrial output, value added, Employment and number of Factories.

Year	No. of Factories		Employment (Nos.)		Total Output (Rs. lakhs)			Value Added (Rs. Lakhs)		
	All India	W.B.	All India	W.B.	All India	W.B.	Per-centage	All India	W.B.	Per-centage
1976-77	81277	6173	6649250	882100	3409065	372134	10.9	731070	88218	12.1
1977-78	84924	5950	7093382	934582	3886033	407813	10.5	812594	94220	11.6
1978-79	88077	5909	7248109	932720	4434379	433984	9.8	955396	106820	11.2
1979-80	95126	6264	7678271	970344	5225785	512595	9.8	1086450	119145	11.0
1980-81	96503	6359	7854274	958262	6108403	599252	9.8	1192877	137494	11.5
1981-82	105037	7281	7894254	929720	7367247	676449	9.2	1455457	144196	9.9

SOURCE - ASI Summary Results for Factory Sector (Table-4)—CSO.

Ban on use of Places of Worship for Election Purposes

4211. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission have made any suggestion with regard to amending the Representation of the People Act in order to ban the use of places of worship as podium for electioneering ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the aforesaid Act on this suggestion ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) The Election Commission had earlier recommended that a specific provision may be made in chapter III of the Representation of the people Act, 1951, to prevent the use of Temples, Churches or other places of worship as a forum for election purposes and prescribing suitable penalty for default.

(c) and (d) The proposal along with others sent by the Commission recently is under consideration of the Government. While the Government are keen to put through poll reforms, such reforms as have for reaching implications would be decided after consultation with political parties and other representative bodies.

[*Translatoin*]

Action taken on Jaswant Singh Commission Report

4212. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the report of Jaswant Singh Commission and if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ; and

(b) the number and names of the States in whose capitals the High Courts and the Division Benches of High Courts have not been set up so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir. The report is being examined by the Government.

(b) There are 8 States, namely Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa and Tripura in whose capitals the High Courts and the Division Benches of High Courts have not so far been set up.

Indian Judicial Service

4213. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Indian Judicial Service is likely to be constituted ; and

(b) the category of judicial officers likely to be included in the said service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) THE Government is considering the question of forming an All India Judicial Service. It is not possible to indicate the date by which this Service is likely to be constituted

(b) Details in this regard are yet to be worked out.

[*English*]

Transportation of Fertilizers

4214. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have authorised the fertiliser factories to transport the fertilizers to the consuming centres by road ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor ;

(c) the extent to which fertilisers transported by road would be costlier than the fertilizers transported by rail and details of burden that would be borne by the consumers particularly farmers in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government not to increase the price of fertilizers as a result of transportation by road ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) (a) and (b) In order to ensure adequate availability of fertilizers to the farmers in time and in interior areas, the fertilizers are also transported by road, though the share of road transport is much less compared to rail transport.

(c) and (d) The cost incurred by the manufacturers on transportation of fertilizers is determined by the Government for each unit and the same is reimbursed to the manufacturers as part of the freight subsidy scheme. There is no question of the cost of transport having any impact on the selling prices of fertilizers which are statutorily fixed by the Government.

Setting up of Fertilizer Plant at Mahboob Nagar A.P.

4215. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Union Government to set up a fertilizer plant in Mahboob Nagar District of Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, whether some proposals have also been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in this regard ;

(c) if so, the time by which Union Government are expected to take a final decision in the matter ; and

(d) the time by which the plant is expected to start production and its annual capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. (c) and (d) Do not arise.

Fertilizer Plants in Andhra Pradesh

4216. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) total number of fertilizer plants in the country as on date, together with locations thereof ;

(b) how many of them are under construction/near completion and when production is expected to be started ;

(c) how many such plants are in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) whether there is some proposal under the consideration of Government to set up some such plants in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c) A statement giving the number and location of fertilizer plants, both in operation and under construction/implementation, in different States, including Andhra Pradesh, is laid on Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT—1434/85). All the plants under construction/implementation shown in the statement, are expected to be completed, in a phased manner, during the Seventh Plan period.

(d) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, to new fertilizer plants would be established at Kakinada in the State of Andhra Pradesh, one by M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers Limited and another by M/s. Godavari Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.

Restrictions for Protection of Nascent Industries

4217. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to impose certain restrictions for the protection of "nascent industries" in the country (Times of India dated 1.7.85) ;

(b) if so, the details of the restrictions proposed to be imposed ; and

(c) the details of nascent industries to be given protection and duration 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 afford protection to small scale industries from competition from large scale units. In view of this several industries have been reserved for exclusive development in the small scale sector and large scale units are not permitted to enter the field reserved for small scale unless they undertake substantial export obligation of not less than 75%. Similarly the MRTP/FERA companies are allowed to enter only Appendix-I industries and entry by them in Non-Appendix I Industries are subject to substantial exports of not less than 60%. This policy will offer protection to Non-MRTP/Non-FERA companies in Non-Appendix-I industries. Further a number of industries have been delicensed recently for Non-MRTP/Non-FERA companies relating to items not reserved for small scale sector. This is also intended to protect both small scale units and medium scale units from competition from bigger units.

Import of L. P. G. Cylinders

4218. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister for PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Many LPG cylinder units on silck list' appearing in 'Economic Times' dated 22 July, 1985 and 'Bare cylinder Bananayaye' appearing in 'Jan Satta (Hindi)' of 22 July, 1985 ;

(b) whether orders for the supply of cylinders for the requirements of next three years have already been given ;

(c) if so, the correct position of the supply of LPG cylinders and the manufacturing units ; and

(d) the number of LPG cylinders imported during the last three years indicating the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For meeting the shortfall in indigenous availability, it was decided in 1983-84 to import 8 lakh LPG cylinders, against which 6.20 lakh have been imported.

Import of Major Bulk Drugs

4219. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita availability of modern drugs in our country showing the same in respect of some countries in the West ;

(b) whether our Drug industry depends on imported chemicals and active ingredient ; and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether drugs manufactured by SCPC and IDPL are costlier ; if so the reasons therefore for both ; and

(d) the details of import of major bulk drugs which are also indigenously manufactured for the last three years showing the details of our own production of each ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Per Capita availability of modern drugs in 1982-83 had been about Rs. 28.50. Similar information in respect of other countries in the west is not readily available.

(b) Import of those bulk drugs and chemicals which are not produced in the country or produced in inadequate quantities is permitted.

(c) The prices of price controlled bulk drugs are fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The prices fixed by the Government in most of the cases are the same whether drugs are produced in the private sector or in the public sector.

(d) Details of import and indigenous production for the last three years in respect of some of the major drugs to the extent available are given in the statement below.

Statement

		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Import	Indi- genous	Import	Indi- genous	Import	Indi- genous
Chloroquine and its salts	MT	166.27	58.96	196.25	82.29	19.48	123.46
Predisolone	Kgs.	746.15	1273.0	2161	824.0	2487.5	1846.0
Amoxicillin trihydrate	MT	24.73	0.90	21.98	9.95	6.5551	22.33
Ampicillin trihydrate	MT	27.97	47.09	19.65	113.49	7.588	123.64
Pyrazinamide	MT	19.81	—	18.70	—	24.55	9.35
Oxytetracycline	MT	42.27	114.28	40.94	119.57	23.028	104.99
Ephadrine	MT	20.17	11.65	44.40	2.26	36.185	2.16
Doxamethazone & its salts	Kgs.	299.8	96.52	337	167.67	259.24	149.54

Telecommunication Services During Seventh Plan Period

4220. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present telecommunication service is unsatisfactory ; if so, the details of lapses in telecommunication services ; and

(b) the provision made to provide better telecommunication services in the country during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telecommunication services are generally satisfactory in the country. However, these may not be upto the satisfaction level of the subscribers at some places. All out efforts are being made to improve the services further.

(b) Seventh Plan proposals originally submitted to the Planning Commission envisage provision of Rs. 13768 crores for providing better telecommunication services in the country.

Issue of Domestic LPG Connections in Gujarat

4221. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdispur gas pipeline is likely to feed six gas-based fertilizer plants being set up in U. P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether two LPG plants are proposed to be set up on the 1730 Km. HBJ gas pipeline ;

(c) the locations of these LPG plants, capacity, outlay involved, and approximate months of their commissioning ;

(d) the number of domestic gas connections proposed to be provided in the first year of their commissioning ; and

(e) whether domestic gas connections will be supplied to Gujarat consumers from these LPG plants ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir ;

(c) to (e) It is proposed to locate these LPG plants at Bijaipur and Auraiya. The other details are yet to be worked out.

Construction of Telephone Buildings and Staff Quarters in Rayagada and Jeypore in Koraput District

4222. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the construction of Telephone buildings and staff quarters of Jeypore (K), Koraput and Rayagada in Koraput District of Orissa ;

(b) the funds provided and steps taken to complete the construction of buildings during the year 1985-86 ;

(c) whether the manual exchanges at Jeypore (K), Koraput and Rayagada cannot be replaced due to lack of departmental buildings ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in taking decision by the Orissa Circle to have its own departmental buildings at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 95% of the civil works of the Telephone Exchange building at Jeypore has been completed and land has been acquired for the staff quarters. The tenders are being invited for the construction of telephone exchange building and staff quarters at Koraput and has been acquired at Rayagada for both telephone exchange and staff quarters.

(b) Sufficient funds have been provided in the year 1985-86 for taking up of the construction of these buildings. The telephone exchange building at Jeypore is expected to be completed shortly while other buildings as mentioned in (a) above are likely to be completed during 1986-87 subject to availability of resources.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The construction of these buildings is being taken up within the available resources.

Opening/Upgradation of Sub-Post Offices in Koraput District

4223. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sub-Post Offices and Head Post Offices opened during Sixth Five Year Plan in Koraput District of Orissa by the Postal Circle, Bhubaneswar, and the names of the places thereof ;

(b) the places selected/identified for Opening (up-gradation of new sub-post offices during the year 1985-86 after lifting of the ban order by his Ministry ; and

(c) the criteria and norms followed while selection of the place for opening sub-post offices in Tribal and Backward Areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 1. Head Offices opened during Sixth Five Year Plan—NIL

2. 13 Sub Post Offices were opened during Sixth Five Year Plan. The details about their names is given in the statement below.

(b) The following places have been selected for the upgradation of Extra Departmental Post Offices into Departmental Post Offices during 1985-86 ;

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Railway station | 2. Koraput Boriguma |
| Gunupur | Road |
| 3. Malkangiri Bazar | 4. Gandhi Chowk |
| 5. Kotapad Bazar | 6. Sadashivpur. |

(c) The following norms are observed for the upgradation of Extra Departmental post offices into departmental post offices ;

- (i) If the extra departmental post office has on its own, the work load of 5 hours per day ; and
- (ii) the loss on its upgradation should not exceed Rs. 1000 per annum.

Statement

Details of the sub post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan

1. Gandhi Gaon
2. Irrigation colony—Jaypur
3. Harddi
4. Kundla
5. Chatpa Handi
6. Khatti Gura
7. Sarda Palli
8. Mirkan Gura
9. Damandudi
10. Jay Kay Pur Bazar
11. Lachipura
12. Kosi Gumra
13. Jayanagar

Construction of Sub-Post office Buildings in Tribal Districts of Orissa

4224. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sub-Post Offices in Orissa Postal Circle having Departmental buildings upto the end of Sixth Plan, District-wise ;

(b) the schemes prepared and funds proposed to be provided for construction of sub-Post Office buildings in Koraput District doing the year 1985-86 and in Seventh Plan ; and

(c) whether his ministry has earmarked the funds and prepared the programmes for construction of sub-Post Office buildings in Tribal Districts of Orissa during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Sir, total number of Sub Post Offices in Orissa Postal Circle having Departmental buildings upto the end of Sixth Plan, District-wise is —69.

viz., Cuttack	—	24
Balasore	—	4
Puri	—	10
Ganjam	—	6
Phulbani	—	3
Balangir	—	2
Kalahandi	—	5
Dhenkanal	—	2
Mayurbhanj	—	2
Keonjhar	—	2
Koraput	—	1
Sambalpur	—	5
Sundergarh	—	3
		69

(b) For 1985-86 no schemes have been prepared for Sub Office in Koraput District. Therefore, no funds are provided for the year 1985-86. In 7th Plan it is proposed to construct buildings for Sub Post Offices at Pattangi, Malakangiri and Gunupur.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Opening of Sub-Post Office at Dombosora

4225. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postal Circle, Orissa had received a proposal from local M.P. and people of the Dombosora area of Gunupur sub-division of Koraput District to open sub-post office at Dombosora ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Postal Division Jeypore (K) to open the sub-post office so far ;

(c) whether the Postal Circle has received any proposal from that Postal Division ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the circle thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, a proposal was received from the local M. P.

(b) On examining the proposal, opening of sub post office at Dombosora was found not justified because its workload was found to be 1 hour 20 minutes as against minimum of 5 hours required for its upgradation into departmental sub office.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, proposals were received for opening sub post offices at (1) Railway Station Gunupur (2) Koraput Baiguma (3) Malkangiri Bazar (4) Gandhi Chowk, (5) Kotpur Bazar and (6) Sadashiv Pur Bazar, which were found justified and their opening will be considered after the economy orders banning the creation of posts is vacated and subject to availability of funds.

Criteria to Denotify Private Industrial Units as Undertakings by Government

4226. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the criteria to take any private industrial unit as an undertaking by the Government and what is the criteria to denotify it ;

(b) after denotifying a unit, how Government justifies its investment during the period of undertaking ;

(c) how many units have been denotified till 31st March, 1985 and how many workmen are jobless ; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the position regarding further survival of those unit ?

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

management of any industrial undertaking can be taken over by the Government in terms of the provisions of section 18A, 18AA and 18FA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The criteria for denotification of any industrial undertaking has been laid down in the policy guidelines on sick industries issued by the Government in October, 1981. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985.

(b) Normally on capital investment is made by the Government in taken over units until decision is taken to nationalise such units. Marginal investments made on repair and maintenance are primarily to maintain the operations of such units and to prevent their closure.

(c) The following three industrial undertakings which were being managed under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act have been denotified till 31st March, 1985.

Name of the undertaking	No. of Workers
1. Carter Pooler and Company Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	400
2. Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta	828
3. Indian Rubber Mfrs. Limited, Calcutta	572

(d) Government have no such proposal under consideration at present.

[*Translation*]

Use of Hindi in Kanpur Telephones Department

4227. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite Government orders, most of the official work in Kanpur Telephones Department is being done in English ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that recently at the time of inauguration of the electronic system in Kanpur, the entire work such as

proceedings of meeting were conducted in English, including pamphlets and speeches, and even Hindi translation was not made available ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) It is not correct. The following will indicate the position regarding the official work being done in Hindi in Kanpur Telephones in the year 1984-85 :—

- (i) 8640 letters were received in Hindi out of which 6995 letters were replied to in Hindi and no reply was required to be sent in respect of the remaining number of letters.
- (ii) 5681 letters originated in Hindi from this office.
- (iii) 250 forms which were available only in English have been translated in Hindi.

(b) This is partially correct. The pamphlets are not printed in Hindi.

(c) The proceedings were conducted in English because the main guests were not conversant with Hindi, one of them being a foreigner.

Industrial Licences granted to Lohia Machines

4228. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to Lohia Machines, Kanpur during the last three years and the number of industries set up by them ;

(b) the number of industries, out of them, which have been closed and also those whose licences have been returned ;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint against Lohia Machines in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any action has been taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. have been granted three Industrial Licences during the last three years for manufacture of high viscosity nylon chips/moulding powder, two-wheelers and spinning frames. The company has advised having implemented the licences for high viscosity nylon chips and two-wheelers. It is in the process of implementing the licence for spinning frames in its existing undertaking at Kanpur.

(b) Nil.

(c) No specific complaint has been received by the Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Details of Applications of MRTP Companies Approved/Rejected

4229. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for setting up industries received by Government from the establishments coming under the MRTP Act throughout the country after its enactment ; and

(b) the number of applications out of them, accepted and rejected by 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) and (b) 2553 applications were received under Section 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act, 1969 from MRTP companies during the period 1.6.1970 (when the MRTP Act came into effect) to 31.7.1985. The position about the disposal of these applications was as under :—

Accepted	Rejected	Withdrawn/Closed	Exempted	Pending
1203	584	400	228	138

Writ Petitions pertaining to Income Tax, IPC, Sales Tax etc. Pending with Supreme Court/High Courts

4230. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of writ petitions pending with Supreme Court and High Courts in the country and the number out of them, pertaining to Indian Penal Code, Income-tax, Sales Tax and other revenue matters and of those which pertain to the disputes of labourers and accountants (Lakha Yojkon) ;

(b) the number of such writ petitions as are pending for the last 10 years, 20 years and 30 years ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to ensure that the people may be able to secure justice within 2 or 3 years' time in a case from lower court to the Supreme Court and if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) Information as furnished by the Registries of Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the Statements No. I and II below.

(c) The Government is aware of the pendency of cases in courts and is addressing itself to the problem. Reforms in judicial administration is a continuous process and it is not practicable to indicate any precise time limits.

Statement I

Name of the Court		Total number of writ petitions pending		Number of Criminal writ petitions pending		
(As on 1.7.85)						
Supreme Court		27,019		1,617		
Name of the High Court	Total number of writ petitions pending	Number of criminal writ petitions pending	No. of writ petitions relating to Labour laws pending	No. of Income Tax references & applications pending	No. of Sales Tax references & applications pending	No. of other direct & indirect tax references & applications pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(As on 31.12.1984)						
1. Allahabad	82003	—	1675	1776	446	512
2. Andhra Pradesh	30748	—	916	570	—	100
3. Bombay	24885	—	1548	4891	218	812
4. Delhi	9201	101	885	3712	218	1750
5. Gujarat	11262	302	1410	2307	74	318
6. Himachal Pradesh	1526	20	5	44	—	1
7. Jammu&Kashmir	5970	95	86	121	—	—
8. Karnataka	68516	—	2381	949	—	340
9. Kerala	18961	33	601	1491	297	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Madhya Pradesh	8010	164	505	436	274	122
11. Madras	30029	134	959	5651	2172	—
12. Orissa	8520	—	220	208	310	60
13. Patna	12200	7	471	911	262	170
14. Punjab & Haryana	7743	148	671	1124	172	296
15. Rajasthan	21293	12	1070	709	339	213
16. Sikkim	18	—	—	—	—	—
(As on 30.6.1984)						
17. Calcutta	1259	—	91	2753	24	291
(As on 31.12.1983)						
18. Gauhati	5402	29	67	122	10	29

Statement II

Name of the Court	Total number of writ petitions pending for		
	Over 10 year	Over 20 year	Over 30 year
(As on 1.7.85)			
Supreme Court	203	Nil	Nil

Name of the High Court	Number of Writ Petitions pending for over 10 years	
	(As on 31.12.1984)	
1. Allahabad	2394	
2. Andhra Pradesh	—	
3. Bombay	108	
4. Delhi	1118	
5. Gujarat	13	
6. Himachal Pradesh	141	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	100	
8. Karnataka	12	
9. Kerala	—	
10. Madhya Pradesh	—	
11. Madras	—	
12. Orissa	—	
13. Patna	1	
14. Punjab and Haryana	32	
15. Rajasthan	1	
16. Sikkim	—	
(As on 30.6.1984)		
17. Calcutta	3	
(As on 31.12.1983)		
18. Gauhati	7	

Complaints Regarding Adulteration of Petrol in Petrol Pumps at Basti (U.P.)

4231. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps functioning in Basti District of U.P., at present and the particulars of their proprietors ;

(b) whether there have been complaints of large scale adulteration of petrol ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to check it ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the number of times samples were lifted for examination from the said petrol pumps in that district and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) (a) The particulars are given in the statement below :

(b) to (d) No complaints of adulteration of petrol pertaining to the above dealers have been received by the oil companies.

(e) Regular instructions are carried out by the oil companies according to the Marketing Discipline guidelines and since the quality of petrol was found to be in order after the filter paper test, no further samples were drawn by the oil companies in 1985.

Statement

Name of the Retail Outlet	Name of the Proprietor
1. M/s. Tulsyan Automobiles.	Shri Shakti Tulsyan
2. M/s. Pandey Automobiles.	Shri Ram Sewak Pandey & Smt. Pan Kumari Devi
3. M/s. Umar Automobiles.	Shri Mohd. Umar
4. M/s Jagdamba Auto Service, Nowgarh.	Shri Chandra Prakash Khaitan
5. M/s. Dilip Filling Station, Bansi.	Shri Jagdish Prasad Nayak & Shri Anant Prakash Nayak
6. M/s. Hindustan Automobiles, Basti.	Shri Shainder Kumar Gupta
7. M/s. Basti Oil Co., Basti.	Shri Jagdish Prasad Gupta
8. M/s. Vijay Automobiles, Barhani.	Shri Vijay Khedia
9. M/s. Om Prakash Ram Prakash, Basti.	Shri Ram Prakash Girotra Shri Naval Kishore Girotra Shri Prem Sagar Girotra Shri Harsh Sindhu Girotra
10. M/s. Mohanram Ramnivas.	Shri Amarnath Rungta Shri Krishna kumar Rungta
11. M/s. Shri Shyam Auto-Service, Itwah Bazar	Shri Gopiram Chhapria Shri Radheshyam Chhabria
12. M/s. Agarwal Automobiles, Itwas.	S/Shri Kailash Chander Banwari Lal
13. Khetan Oil Co., Naugarh.	Shri Kailash Chander Khetan

- | | |
|---|--|
| 14. Indian Automobiles, Harriaya | Shri Satanand Maskara |
| 15. M/s. Indira Automobiles, Babnna | Shri Raghav Candra |
| 16. Ridhault Filling Station, Ridhault | Shri Rambachan |
| 17. M/s. Boora Auto, Shoratgarh. | Shri Brij Mohan Boora |
| 18. Radhey Shyam & Sons, Mehdawal. | Shri Radhey Shyam |
| 19. M/s. Hiralal Shivprasad, Khalilabad | S/Shri Kurilal Rangta & Ramgopal
Rangta, Smt. Kalavati Devi |
| 20. M/s. Kisan Auto, Domeriaganj. | S/Shri S.N. Zalil Abasi, Ramdeo |
| 21. M/s. Prabati Auto, Basti. | Shri Pratab Narayan |
| 22. M/s. Tel Vikas Kendra, Basti. | Shri Gayaprasad Agarwal |
| 23. M/s. Alok Trading Co., Basti. | Shri Atram Agarwal, Shri Idya Kumar
Agarwal, Shri Alok Kumar Agarwal, Shri
Deo Nandan Agarwal. |
| 24. M/s. Radhakishan Bimal Kumar (P)
Limited, Basti. | It is a private Co., registered under com-
pany's Act, 1956 consisting of following
three Directors
1. Smt. Bimla Podar
2. Shri S.K. Neotia
3. Shri V.K. Neotia |
| 25. M/s. Radhakishan Bimal Kumar (P)
Limited, Menau | —do— |

**Direct Trunk Service from Khalilabad
(Basti)**

423/. DR. CANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a direct trunk service from Khalilabad (Basti) to Kanpur ; and

(b) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no proposal to provide a direct trunk circuit from Khalilabad (Basti) to Kanpur.

(b) Question does not arise. The present trunk traffic is of the order of 10 to 15 trunks calls per day between Khalilabad and Kanpur and this meagre trunk traffic does not justify the provision of a direct trunk circuit between these stations.

[English]

Shortage of Naphtha

4233. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware that there will be some shortage of naphtha when the petro-chemical complex of Haldia will come up in joint venture ;

(b) whether this shortage of naphtha will be made good by expanding the present Indian Oil Corporation unit of Haldia or by supplying naphtha from any other source ; and

(c) if so, the details of (a) and (b) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c) On the basis of current trends in the consumption of naphtha it will be possible

to meet the naphtha requirements of Haldia Petrochemical complex from indigenous sources and by imports, if necessary.

Step to fill up future Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court

4234. SHRI SATYAENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of vacancies will arise in the Supreme Court in the coming months due to retirement of incumbent judges ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to fill the vacancies ; and

(c) whether Government have plans to expand the court and add more judges to its benches ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) As on 14.8.1985 there were 2 vacancies of Judges in the Supreme Court of India. 3 more vacancies will arise by way of retirement during the current year. The question of filling up of these vacancies is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

(c) The Government have decided to increase the Judge strength of the Supreme Court of India from 18 to 26 Judges.

[*Translation*]

Letters of Intent Issued to Industries and Public Undertakings

4235. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of letters of intent issued for setting up large and medium scale industries in different districts of U.P. separately since 1982 to-date and the number of letters of intent out of them issued in the name of public undertakings ;

(b) the number of letters of intent out of them converted into industrial licences in each district and the number of industries established on that basis ;

(c) whether his Ministry is formulating any timebound scheme to utilise the remaining letters of intent ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the remaining letters of intent are likely to be disposed of ?

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) Under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a total number of 485 letters of intent were granted during the years 1982 to 1985 (upto June' 85) for setting up of industries in U.P. State. Out of these, 86 letters of intent were granted to public sector undertakings including State industrial Development and Investment Corporations.

Of the total number of 485 letters of intent granted, 56 letters of intent have been converted into industrial licences and 64 have been treated as lapsed as on 31.5.85.

A statement showing district-wise break-up of letters of intent granted during 1982 to 1985 (upto June'85) is given below.

(c) and (d) A letter of intent is granted with an initial validity period of one year and further extensions are also granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. If the holder of the letter of intent fails to implement the letter of intent within its validity period, the same is treated as lapsed.

Statement

Statement Showing Districtwise Break-up of Number of Letters of Intent Granted During 1982 to 1985 (Upto June 85) for Setting up Industries in Uttar Pradesh

District/Division	No. of Letters of Intent
1	2
1. Banda	4
2. Fatehpur	12
3. Hamirpur	4
4. Jalaun	3
5. Jaunpur	4
6. Sultanpur	15
7. Kanpur Dehat	13
8. Chamoli	—
9. Pauri Garhwal	3
10. Tehri Garhwal	6
11. Uttar Kashi	2
12. Garhwal Division	1
13. Almora	2
14. Dehradun	28
15. Nainital	28
16. Pithoragarh	2
17. Kumaon Division	2
18. Balia	—
19. Basti	2
20. Faizabad	1
21. Jhansi	6
22. Rae Bareilly	6
23. Azamgarh	1
24. Badaun	1
25. Bahraich	—
26. Barabanki	1
27. Bulandshahr	17
28. Deoria	4

1	2
29. Etah	5
30. Etawah	1
31. Farukhabad	—
32. Ghazipur	—
33. Gonda	3
34. Hardoi	2
35. Mainpuri	3
36. Mathura	5
37. Moradabad	10
38. Philibhit	1
39. Pratapgarh	—
40. Rampur	8
41. Shahajahanpur	1
42. Sitapur	4
43. Unao	2
44. Dadri, (Ghaziabad)	22
45. Agra	1
46. Aligarh	2
47. Allahabad	9
48. Bareilly	4
49. Bijnor	3
50. Ghaziabad	80
51. Gorakhpur	4
52. Lalitpur	—
53. Kanpur	10
54. Lakhimpur (Kheri)	3
55. Lucknow	17
56. Meerut	7
57. Mirzapur	6
58. Muzaffarnagar	1
59. Saharanpur	3
60. Varanasi	1
61. More than on Distt. Distt. not mentioned	99
Total :	485

Opening of Public Call Offices in Pithoragarh District in Uttar Pradesh

4236. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals have been received by his Ministry for opening public Call Offices at various places in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh and if so, the names of the places for which these proposals have been received ;

(b) the names of the places, out of them where Public Call Offices are likely to be set up during 1985-86 ;

(c) whether the remaining places are also likely to be benefited by the new liberal policy of opening Public Call Offices ; and

(d) if so, the time by which Public Call Offices are likely to be opened at the remaining places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Proposal for the opening of Long Distance Public Call Offices for the following villages in Pithoragarh District have been received.

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Sl. No.	Name of Village
1.	Dhumison	2.	Ghamson
3.	Funger	4.	Manpokhari
5.	Banlekh	6.	Chalthi
7.	Totanauma	8.	Chandlok
9.	Hachela	10.	Ramradi

(b) Long Distance Public Call Offices are not planned at the above places for the year 1985-86.

(c) None of the above places is eligible for provision of Long Distance Public Call Office under the liberalized Policies.

(d) Does not arise.

Linking of Bageshwar Telephone Exchange in Uttar Pradesh with Haldwani Telephone Exchange

4237. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that a proposal to link Bageshwar Telephone Exchange in Uttar Pradesh with Haldwani Telephone Exchange by a direct line was approved by the Department ;

(b) if so, when this proposal was approved ; and

(c) whether this telephone exchange has been linked direct with Haldwani Telephone Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to link Bageshwar Telephone Exchange with Haldwani by a direct line, since the present level of trunk traffic does not justify the same.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Construction of Master Drinking Water Scheme at Khairna, U. P.

4238. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval was accorded initially for the construction of a master drinking water scheme at a place known as Khairna in order to meet the drinking water requirement of Ranikhet Cantonment in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when this approval was accorded ;

(c) whether necessary estimates have been prepared for the purpose ; and

(d) if not, the time by which the detailed estimates will be prepared and approved ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d) An independent water supply scheme known as 'Kosi River Scheme' in which river Kosi is to be tapped at Bhujan near Khairna is under preliminary investigation. U.P. Jal Nigam has been requested to submit estimates and detailed proposals for this scheme.

[English]

Post Office Facility in Orissa

4239. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that union Government have suitably provided funds alongwith the scheme to provide post office facilities in the country during the Seventh Five year plan;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of new Post Offices that are going to be opened, state-wise; and

(c) the details regarding the total number of post offices in the state of orissa at the end of the year 1984 ?

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

(b) Total number of post offices proposed to be opened in the country during the 7th Five Year plan is 6000. Circle wise targets will be fixed after approval by the Planning Commission of the annual plans from year to year.

(c) The total number of post offices in the State of Orissa as on 31.12.1984 is 7539.

Setting up of Industries with U.S. Collaboration in Orissa

4240. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industry with U.S. assistance is going to be set up in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of such industries and the places in Orissa identified therefor ; 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) As a matter of Policy, specific information relating to foreign collaboration proposals pending consideration of the Government, are not revealed in the public interest.

Production of Cement in Private/Public Sector in Orissa

4241. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cement plants set up in Orissa in the public sector ;

(b) whether some cement plants have also been set up in Orissa Private sector ;

(c) if so, the total quantity of cement produced in the cement plants set up in Orissa in the public and private sectors in the last three years (year-wise) ; and

(d) 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) One.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d)

Name & Location of Cement Plants	(Production in lakh tonnes)		
	1982	1983	1984
Public Sector			
1) Hira Cement Works Bargarh			
Dt. Sambalpur	4.38	4.15	3.78

<i>Private Sector</i>	1982	1983	1984
1) Orissa Cement Ltd., Rajgangpur			
Dt. Sundergarh.	4.08	4.26	4.66
2) Kalinga Cements, Birmitrapur			
	(Recently commissioned and production figures are not available at present)		

**Merger of Victoria Workers with M/s.
Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.**

4243. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering or have decided to merge the Victoria Works of M/s. B.B.J. Construction Company Limited with M/s. Braithwaite and Company Limited ;

(b) if so, what benefits are expected from it ; 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) Restructuring of B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd. decided by its owners, envisages transfer of Victoria Works to M/s. Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.

(b) and (c) The proposed transfer will increase M/s. Braithwaite's flexibility in shop loading, enhance M/s. Braithwaite's capacity for structural fabrication and provide some space in its Clive works which is presently operating under space constraint for fabrication job.

**Acquisition of Land in Prakasham District
for Salt Production**

4244. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Landless Associations of Chinaganjam village and surroundings of Prakasam District have approached Salt Commissioner of Madras for allotment of 'Salt Banjar' of 920 acres of 17th July, 1985 ;

(b) whether the said land has been acquired by his Ministry for salt production from, Andhra Pradesh State Government and

(c) if so, the details of the position of the Ministry in allotting the land to land-less Poor of Chinaganjam village in Prakasam District ?

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 information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Exemption of Wakf Property from Rent
Control Act**

4245. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued directives before 1977 to all the States in regard to disposal of the cases of Wakf property ;

(b) whether after issuing the directives, his Ministry had written to all the States to settle all the wakf cases outside the courts ;

(c) whether Government had also written to all the States to exempt wakf property from the provisions of Rent Control Act ;

(d) the action taken on the basis of these directives by each State ; and

(e) the present position in regard to wakf property cases in each State and the States where wakf property has been exempted from the provisions of Rent Control Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) No directives has been issued by the Central Government. However, since 1961 from time to time the State Governments have been requested to settle disputed properties by administrative action such as by negotiation, consent or similar other amicable methods than by resort to litigation.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) A statement is given below supplying the names of those States which have exempted wakf property from the purview of their Rent Control Acts.

As regards action taken on the basis of the letters written to the States, it may be stated that Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu have reported that there are no wakf properties in those territories. The Governments of Sikkim and Kerala have reported that no wakf property is under adverse possession of any of their Government Departments/local bodies. The States of Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana have been able to compile lists of properties under adverse possession. The matter is being pursued with the remaining State Governments for procuring lists of wakf properties under adverse possession of any of their Departments local bodies.

Statement

Statement referred to in Parts (d) and (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4245 for 20th August, '85.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Haryana
4. Punjab
5. Rajasthan
6. Tamil Nadu
- *7. Kerala
- **8. Karnataka
- *9. Maharashtra

* Exempted the buildings owned by the wakf registered under Wakf Act, 1954 with the Kerala Wakf Board.

** Exempted properties managed by Karnataka Board of Wakfs.

*** Exempted property of the Marathwada Wakf Board, Aurangabad.

[English]

Appointments in HMT, Bangalore

4246. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

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

(a) whether he has received representations from Members of Parliament in connection with certain irregularities being done by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore in conducting fresh appointment ;

(b) if so, since when the said representations are pending with the Government ; and

(c) what action has been 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 (c) A representation has been received from an M.P. on 30.7.85. HMT has been asked to report on the points brought about by the MP.

Import of Polio Vaccine by Haffkins Institute

4247. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Haffkins Institute is importing polio vaccine in bulk and refilling it locally ;

(b) the quantity imported by Haffkins Institute during the last three years ; year-wise alongwith source of import and CIF price per dose per consignment ;

(c) the price fixed for polio vaccine per dose ;

(d) whether there is no custom duty on polio vaccine ;

(e) whether his Ministry is fixing the price of imported vaccine batch-wise ;

(f) if so, the prices fixed for each batch during 1984-85 ;

(g) whether his Ministry fixed the price of polio vaccine without verifying purchase invoice and bill of entry ; and

(b) the break-up of last fixation of price and whether it is based on custom duty or not and what mark up was allowed ?

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

(b) M/s. HBPC have intimated that the following quantities were imported during the last three years ;

Year	Source of supply	No. of consignment	Doses	CIF rate per dose
1982-83	Smith Kline Rit Belgium	7	35 million	0.51 Belgium francs
1983-84	Smith Kline Rit Belgium	9	43 million	0.53 Belgium francs
1984-85	Smith Kline Rit Belgium	6	45 million	0.00945 U. S. \$

(c) The price fixed for polio vaccine is Rs. 0.461 per dose or Rs. 9.22 per 10 ml vial (20 doses).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

(h) The price was fixed on 15th March, 1979 under the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and the custom duty was not taken into account in fixation of price. A mark up of 75% was allowed on the ex-factory cost. Custom duty was not included in the price fixed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : A Statement is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. L.T.—1435/85).

[English]

Capital/Output Ratio in Industry

4249. SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATI RAJU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital/output ratio in Indian industry ;

(b) the incremental capital/output ratio in Indian industry ; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the capital/output ratio ?

[Translation]

Licences Issued for Industries in Uttar Pradesh

4248. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the District-wise number of letters of intent and licences for industries issued in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1982 to June 1985 ?

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 Capital (Fixed Capital) and Output (Value added) ratios in Indian Industry as per Annual Surveys of Industries during 1978-79 to 1981-82 are as follows :—

Year	Capital Output Ratio
1978-79	2.40
1979-80	2.47
1980-81	2.51
1981-82	2.38

(b) According to the Planning Commission, the estimated Incremental Capital Output Ratios (ICOR) in respect of Industrial Sector for the periods 1971-81 are as under :

Sector	Estimated ICOR during 1971-81
Mining and Quarrying	16.63
Manufacturing	8.33
Electricity	22.46
Total (including other Sectors)	5.85

(c) Various steps have been taken by the Government to reduce Capital-Output Ratio through optimum utilisation of capacities, promotion of technological upgradation, improvement in management practices, better industrial relations, etc. The focus of the industrial development in the Seventh Plan will also be on upgradation of technology, modernisation, better utilisation of assets and promotion of efficiency resulting in further acceleration of rate of industrial growth.

Prospects for Self-Sufficiency in Oil

4250. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had gone on record that attainment of self-sufficiency in oil was a pipe-dream and that there was no prospect in the near future of discovering an oil field like Bombay High ;

(b) whether in those circumstances, the out in plan outlay for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was justified ; and

(c) the present shortfall in oil production and whether he expects that the deficit will increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Self-sufficiency in the production of crude oil has been achieved to the extent of about 70% at present. Efforts are directed to attain self-sufficiency in oil at the earliest. However, exploration for oil being highly probablistic in nature, it would not be possible to say with any certitude when self sufficiency can be attained and whether a field like Bombay High can be discovered in future.

(b) and (c) The Seventh Five Year Plan allocation are to be finalised.

Legal Aid Provided to Baragovas Assignees of Pattas etc. in the States

4251. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of legal relief so far provided to the Baragovas, Assignees of Pattas under Legal Aid Schemes in different States during 1979—84, year-wise and State-wise ; and

(b) the number of beneficiaries State-wise, year-wise during that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government, the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards are concerned with provision of suitable legal aid and advice in the States concerned. The Committee does not have any information regarding the extent of legal relief so far provided to the Baragovas, Assignees of Pattas under Legal Aid Schemes in different States during 1979—84.

Unequal Competition in the Manufacture of Commodities by Large, Small and Cottage Industries

4252. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that some of the commodities are manufactured by large scale, small scale and cottage industries, the small scale and cottage industries suffer in unequal competition ; and

(b) if so, whether Government will reserve certain commodities exclusively for large scale, small scale or cottage industry sectors in a phased manner ?

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) In order to provide adequate protection to small scale sector, more than 800 items have already been reserved exclusively for development in the small scale sector. In the case of industrial undertakings already engaged in the manufacture of reserved items, their capacity is pegged to the level of production achieved by them prior to the date of reservation. Medium and large scale units are not permitted to enter the field of reservation for the small scale unless they undertake exports of not less than 75% of production. However, it has not been considered necessary to make any separate reservation for cottage sector units under I (D&R) Act. In order to provide adequate protection to small scale units from competition from bigger units, the small scale units are given several fiscal concessions in matters of excise, Income Tax etc. in addition to concessional financial assistance by banks and Financial Institutions, Credit Guarantee scheme, supply of raw material, Export Promotion Assistance, modernisation of small scale units etc.

Production of Anti T.B. Drugs

4253. SHRI SARFAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 105 on 23 July, 1985 regarding shortage of anti T.B. drugs and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of anti T.B. drugs such as Thiacetazine, PAS and its salts, INH and Streptomycine has gone down ;

(b) if so, their production during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(c) the reasons for shortfall ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of these drugs in the country and patients are facing great difficulty ;

(e) whether according to existing Drug Policy, every manufacturer is required to produce 20 per cent of its turnover of such drugs ; and

(f) if so, the steps his Ministry is taking to overcome the situation ;

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (c) Production of Anti-TB drugs, namely, Thiacetazone and INH has gone on during 1984-85 vis-a-vis 1983-84, whereas the production of Streptomycin and PAS has gone down to some extent. The short-fall in the production may be attributed to (i) introduction of new and more patent drugs such as Rifampicin and (ii) obsolescence of PAS and Streptomycin.

(b) Production details of Anti-TB drugs for the last three years, year-wise in the organised sector are as under :

Name of the Bulk Drug	Production (Tonnes)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Thiacetazone	21.08	12.40	20.39
2. PAS	288.40	216.99	119.07
3. INH	125.43	105.72	127.70
4. Streptomycin	239.60	238.31	235.06

(d) No shortage of these drugs have been reported to this Ministry. Shortages, wherever reported are generally of a localised nature and are of brand products for which substitutes are readily available.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Prices of Analgin, Metranidazole etc.

4254. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the prices fixed by his Ministry for Analgin, Metranidazole, Doxycycline, Gentamycin and Ephedrine HCL and when ;

(b) what was the price of each drug taken while fixing each formulation price based on that drugs ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of these drugs are much lower than the prices taken ; and

(d) if so, the market price as well as landed price of each drug and whether these prices are lower than the prices taken ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The prices fixed for the drugs referred to under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 and date of their fixation are given below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Price fixed (Rs./kg.)	Date of fixation
1.	Analgin	224.00	20.5.1982
2.	Metranidazole	363.00	14.11.1984
3.	Doxycycline	5456.00	2.1.1985
4.	Gentamycin	23.50	22.9.1984
5.	Ephedrine HCL	847.00	19.3.1984

(b) and (c) In fixing the prices of formulations the notified prices have been taken into consideration. Some instances of the formulators getting the bulk drugs referred to at prices lower than the prices allowed in the formulations have been reported to the Government. Notices for recovery in respect of most of the drugs referred to above have also been issued under Para 7 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979. The process of recovery is on in accordance with due procedure of Law.

(d) The prices fixed under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are the maximum sale prices and the manufacturers are free to sell the bulk drugs at prices not exceeding the maximum sale prices fixed by the Government.

Merger of B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd. with Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

4255. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Union of M/s. B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd. has demanded that the undertaking of the Company in which or in part be merged with M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd. and that there should be no shifting of the office of Company ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to these demands ?

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) Office of BBJ has not been shifted. However, only a few persons of Design and Drawing Office have been asked to shift to Howrah Works of Burn Standard Co. Ltd. to make superior technical skill available to them. The owners of BBJ Construction Co. Ltd. have decided to restructure the Company keeping all aspects of the matter in view, in the overall interest of improving the operations. The management have taken into account the views of the Union before taking the decision.

Restructuring of B.B.J. Construction Co. Ltd.

4256. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether I.R.C.I. (now I.R.B.I.) has made any recommendation regarding restructuring of M/s B. B. J. Construction Company Ltd ;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the recommendation in full ;

(c) the recommendation accepted by the Government, a gift thereof ; and

(d) whether any programme has been made or is being considered by Government to implement this recommendation ?

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) I. R. C. I. (now IRBI) in its report on rehabilitation programme for B. B. J. Construction Co. Ltd., inter-alia, recommended retrenchment of 172 persons, infusion of fresh funds at concessional rates and taking B.B.J. into the fold of one of the constituting companies. Since it did not seem feasible to provide additional funds, other alternatives to restructure the company were considered. The owners of B.B.J. have now decided that Victoria Works will be transferred to M/s. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd. BBJ should remain a separate entity without Victoria Works and manpower including retrenchment as recommended by I. R. C. I. should be rationalised. The management of B.B.J. is taking necessary follow up action.

Prosecution of Top Managerial Personnel of M/s Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.

4257. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any C.B.I. enquiry has been made in respect of some top managerial personnel of M/s. Bharat Brakes and valves Limited ;

(b) whether the C. B. I. has sought permission of Government for starting prosecution of some persons and if so, the date on which C.B.I. sought such permission and steps taken by Government pursuant thereto ; and

(c) in case there has been delay in according permission for prosecution, 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) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Proposals by Industrialists to Invest in New Ventures in West Bengal

4258. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have information about the proposals of certain industrialists and some multinational, MRTP and FERA companies to invest in major new ventures for industrial revival of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, (i) the details of the major industrial ventures proposed for West Bengal by them, (ii) the details of the applications for industrial licences/letters of intent received for such projects during the last two years ; and (iii) the details of such projects in which the State Government have agreed to share the investment ?

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) During the years 1983 and 1984, 74 and 109 Industrial licence applications under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent were received from various companies and individuals including MRTP and FERA companies for setting up of industries in West Bengal. Their disposal position as on 13.8.1985 was as under :

Year	No. of applications received	Letters of Intent granted	Rejection/ Pendi Other disposal	
1983	74	33	41	—
1984	109	42	62	5

The information relating to details of projects in which the State Government agreed to share the investment is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

Allocation of Funds for Legal Aid Scheme to States

4259. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the funds made available by Government, year-wise, since 1974-75 to 1984-85 to the states for Legal Aid for helping the indigent and litigant public ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes was set up by Government in September 1980. No grant-in-aid was given in the year 1980 or earlier. The grants-in-aid sanctioned by Government, on the recommendation of the Committee, to the States for implementing Legal Aid Schemes from March 1981 to March, 1985, are as follows :—

Year	Grant (in rupees)
1981 (from March 81)	2,30,500.00
1982	14,72,085.52
1983	14,22,280.09
1984	24,24,473.70
1985 (upto March 85)	19,19,469.05

Grant of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences to West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation

4261. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the position of the applications pending with the Union Government for issue of letters of intent/grant of industrial licences to the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Acrylo Nitrile, Acrylic Fibre, Corrugated Galvanised Steel Sheet, Hydrogen Peroxide, Titanium Dioxide, Sponge Iron ; and Linear Alkyl Benzene ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The Industrial Licence applications received from the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the grant of Letters of Intent for the manufacture of Acrylic fibre, Corrugated Galvanised Steel Sheet, Hydrogen Peroxide, Titanium Dioxide and Linear Alkyl Benzene have been rejected and prima facie rejection letters giving the reasons of rejection have been issued to the Corporation. The application relating to Acrylo Nitrile is pending consideration of the Government. For Sponge Iron, the Corporation has been issued a Registration Certificate under the De-licensing Scheme.

Donations made by Sri Ram Group of Companies

4262. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain companies belonging to the Sri Ram Group were investigated towards the end of 1983 on the allegation of showing bogus "donations" to certain trusts and charitable institutions ;

(b) if so, the names of the companies concerned ;

(c) whether prosecutions were initiated against them ; and

(d) if not, 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) No, Sir. No companies belonging to Sri Ram Group have been investigated. However, in the course of inspection under section 209A of Companies Act, 1956 of the books and records of certain companies said to be belonging to the Sri Ram Group, it was noticed that certain donations had been made to certain Trust/Charitable institutions by one of the companies, namely, Usha International Limited.

(c) and (d) Since the matter is still under examination, the question of initiating prosecution has not arisen so far.

Scheme to Ensure Supply of Quality Industrial Products to Consumers

4263. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether he is aware that 'duplicates' of all industrial products are available in the country and the gullible customer cannot distinguish between the genuine and the spurious products ;

(b) whether Government are working out a scheme to ensure supply of quality industrial products to consumers ;

(c) whether Government propose to give training to all entrepreneurs so that they not only manufacture quality products but also improve upon them ; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There have been some reports in the Press regarding sale of unauthorised duplicated goods.

(b) Under the ISI Certification Marks Scheme governed by the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act, 1952, the quality of industrial goods is ensured. However, this scheme is mainly voluntary. In addition, the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 contains adequate penal provisions for applying false trade marks and for selling goods bearing false trade marks. The amended Copyright Act, 1957 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 also contain provisions to deal with these practices.

With a view to ensure that genuine industrial products are available to the consumers at competitive prices, various

steps have been taken by the Government including liberalisation of procedures for industrial licensing and upgradation of technology. The Small Industries Development Organisation has set up a number of Testing Centres, Extension Centres and field Testing Stations in various parts of the country to assist the small scale units in getting their product tested with a view to improve their quality.

(c) and (d) The SIDO have drawn up various training schemes for the benefit of the entrepreneurs to upgrade their technical skill to improve the quality of their products and also to provide training to small industries. These schemes are at various stages of implementations.

Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent Issued for West Bengal

4264. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial licenses and letters of intent granted for West Bengal in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, and for which districts ;

(b) how many of them have been actually implemented in terms of installation of units ; and

(c) the reasons for the industrial sickness in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) 91 letters of intent and 169 industrial licences (including 120 'Carry-on-Business licences') were granted during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 for setting up of industries in West Bengal.

Details, such as, name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location in respect of all letters of intent and industrial licences issued are being Published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

(b) A letter of intent is issued with an initial validity period of one year and further extensions can also be granted on adequate justification. After the entrepreneur fulfils the conditions of the letter of intent, the same is converted into an industrial licence. The initial validity period of an industrial licence is two years and further extensions can also be granted on justifiable grounds. It generally takes 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period,, however, varies from project to project. None of the above industrial licences issued for West Bengal during the last two years has been reported as cancelled.

(c) No separate study has been made to determine the causes of industrial sickness in the State of West Bengal. However, according to studies already undertaken by the RBI on all-India basis, a number of causes, both internal and external, often operating in combination, have been responsible for industrial sickness in the country. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R and D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

Legislation to Stop Manufacture of Spurious Automotive Spare Parts

4265. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the automotive spare parts sold in the country are either sub-standard or spurious ;

(b) whether these products penetrate into the market by over larger and more lucrative trade margins and by avoiding excise duties and sales tax ;

(c) whether the solution of problem lies in introducing stricter legislation making manufacture of spurious and sub-standard items a cognisable offence and a thorough review of the tax structure that at present gives the makers of spurious and sub-standard items a cost advantage ; and

(d) if not, the reasons 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) Automobile Components Manufacturers Association have brought to the notice of the Government regarding sale of spurious and sub-standard automotive spare parts in the market.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Government have already examined the question of making offences of falsification of trade marks etc., cognizable offence. However, it has not been considered necessary to make offences of infringement of trade marks in respect of automobile parts as cognizable offence since existing provisions are considered adequate. Besides, with a view to discourage the sale and manufacture of spurious and sub-standard automotive parts, Government have taken steps to augment the production of quality components through delicensing of the industry and also through modernisation and introduction of latest technology in this sector. Government have also extended certain fiscal concessions to the auto ancillary industry to encourage the production of quality components.

Survey of Industry to Determine Energy Consumption

4266. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has undertaken a survey of industry to determine energy consumption and audit and if so, the salient findings thereof (News Today, 22nd July, 1955) ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Industry's energy consumption is one of the highest in the world for coal mining, steel and aluminium manufacture and transmission losses etc. and if so, corrective steps taken/proposed ?

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 National productivity Council (NPC) undertook Energy Audit Studies in 200 industries, covering 12 sectors, on behalf of the Inter-Ministerial Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy. The Inter-Ministerial Group had estimated saving potential of Rs. 1925 crores on an annual basis (1982 figures) by implementing energy conservation measures.

(b) Yes, Sir. The energy consumption in the different industrial sectors in India is quite high as compared to the developed countries.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Industries in Rural Areas

4267. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making efforts to implement a scheme for the rapid expansion of industries in rural areas with a view to remove regional imbalance ;

(b) if so, whether difficulties are being experienced in this connection due to unnecessary delay in granting industrial licences ;

(c) if so, the number of those cases in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, in which licences have not been granted so far ;

(d) whether Government are taking any steps to grant licences in these cases ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons 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) One

of the important objectives of Government's industrial policy is to correct the regional imbalances and to encourage dispersal of industry and setting up of units in industrially backward areas. In accordance with this policy, priority is given for the industrialization of backward areas. The development of village and small scale industry has also been given special priority by Government in view of the high potential for employment generation, dispersal of industries to rural and semi urban areas and the low investment that it needs.

(b) to (e) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. With this end in view, procedures have been streamlined.

As on 13.8.1985, 761 applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent are pending consideration of the Government. Out of these, 129 applications are for locations in Uttar Pradesh including 77 for locations in backward areas.

[*English*]

Non-availability of Raw Material to Perfumery Industry

4268. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Perfumery Industry is facing various problems due to non-availability of raw materials etc ; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken 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) Government have not received any complaints from perfumery industry about non-availability of industrial raw material required by the industry.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-Defining of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act

4269. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to re-define the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ; 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) Certain proposals to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are being conceptualised. However, no details can be indicated at this stage.

Guidelines for Distribution of Raw Materials to Industries in 'No Industry Zone

4270. SHRI NARSING RAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guide-lines have been fixed for the distribution of raw materials to various industries for 'No Industry' Zone ; and

(b) if so, the details for various industries, supply-wise and raw material-wise ?

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) There are no separate guidelines for distribution of raw materials to various industries in No Industry Districts. However, iron and steel materials are distributed on the basis of entitlements pro-rated to availability. While fixing entitlements, units located in centrally declared backward districts are given 10% more than their normal entitlements.

Industrial Licences to State

4271. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to State :

(a) the number of applications received for grant of licences from different States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ; and

(b) the number of industrial licences granted to various States during the said period, year-wise ; and State-wise ?

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 State-wise break-up of number of applications received and Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent issued during 1982, 1983 and 1984 (upto 16.8.1985) is laid on the table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-1436/85). The numbers of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent indicated against applications received do not necessarily correspond to the number of applications received during the same period.

Legal Aid to Women on Maintenance Motor Vehicle Accident any Workers Compensation Claims Cases

4272. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases Government have given legal aid to poor women for fighting their cases for maintenance connected with and such other cases of social importance in the last three years ; and

(b) whether Union Government have any scheme or plan to help directly or through State-level Legal Aid Committees in the cases of poor people for motor vehicle accident claims and workers compensation claims ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) (a) A statement showing the number of women

benefited by various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards in the last three years, prepared on the basis of the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government, is given below. The Committee does not have information on individual items of legal aid such as for maintenance, etc.

(b) The functions of the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards include rendering of assistance to poor people in cases of motor vehicle accidents claims and compensation claims. This is being done by holding Lok Adalats.

Statement

Statement showing the Number of Women Benefitted by various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards in the Last Three Years

S. No.	Name of State Board	1982	1983	1984
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	261*	61 (May to Nov.)
2.	Gujarat	66 (Jul. to Aug.)	—	—
3.	Karnataka	220	188	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—	15,610 (upto 1983-84)	—
5.	Orissa	262	844	2415
6.	Punjab	38	65	55
7.	Tamil Nadu	—	5737	6548
8.	Uttar Pradesh	24	30 (March)	—
9.	Delhi	20 (Sept. onwards)	92	68

*Shows the figures for the financial year. These figures are based on the information available in the office of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, as on 13.8.1985.

[*Translation*]

Missing of Navy Air Craft from Garud Base of I.N.S.

4273. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a news item had appeared in the daily 'Jansatta' dated the 19th July, 1985 that a Navy aircraft with two member crew had been missing from Garud base of I.N.S. ;

(b) if so, the details and reasons for disappearance of the crew and aircraft and the la-test position in this regard ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the factor attributable to the disappearance of this aircraft ?

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

(b) Islander aircraft IN 134 took off from Cochin at 1839 hrs. on 17th May, 1985 for a routine non-stop cross country flight.

There were two pilots on board. The aircraft reported encountering severe turbulence at 1918 hrs, approximately 75 miles from Cochin. Thereafter contact with the aircraft was lost. After extensive air and ground searches in dense jungle terrain, in adverse weather conditions, the wreckage was located by search helicopters on the 24th May, 1985. Due to the inaccessibility of the terrain accompanied by bad weather, ground parties could reach the crash site only on the 3rd June, 1985. The bodies of the two pilots were recovered from the wreckage and brought to Cochin, where the last rites were performed with full naval honours on the 4th June, 1985. The findings of the Board of Inquiry constituted to investigate the cause of the accident are being examined by experts.

(c) The necessary preventive steps will be considered after a final view has been taken on the precise causes of the accident. As an immediate measure, however, it has been emphasised that the standard procedure of avoiding turbulent weather must be strictly adhered to by all Naval aircrew.

[English]

Amount Locked up in Sick Industrial Units

4274. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Workers rendered jobless in sick industrial units and the amount locked up in these units from various banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks is collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest data available from RBI an amount of Rs. 3273.91 crores was outstanding against sick industrial units as at the end of June 1984. Data on workers affected in the sick industrial units is neither maintained centrally in this Ministry nor collected by the R.B.I.

Government's Policy Towards Sick Units of Public Sector

4275. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO :

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

(a) whether Government have carried out a study to see which of the Public Sector Units are now sick and have no chances of recovery ; and

(b) if so, the details of such units and Government's policy towards such units i. e., whether these will be closed down or sold to some interested entrepreneurs ?

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 performance of public sector units is being reviewed periodically, and appropriate remedial action taken. Closure or winding up may also be considered in individual cases on merits.

Production of Ball and Roller Bearings

4277. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the over all demand for ball and roller bearings in the country in the Sixth Plan ;

(b) the actual production of ball and bearings in that Plan period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that with the increase in the production of automobiles, the demand for ball and bearing is likely to be increased at the end of the Seventh Plan and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the indigenous production of ball and bearings to meet the growing demand 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 demand for ball and roller bearings in the last year of the Sixth Plan was estimated at 80 million numbers.

(b) The actual production of ball and roller bearings during the calendar year 1984 was 41 million numbers. The estimated production during 1984-85 was 42 million numbers.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Apart from granting expansion of capacities of the existing units, Letters of Intent have been issued to 14 firms for a total capacity of 63.4 million numbers of bearings. The industry has also been de-licensed.

National Productivity Council Monitored Project for Post-Harvest Technology

4278. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Productivity Council (NPC) has taken up a project to step up productivity in the post-harvest operations and agro-based industries through the application of improved technology ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the project and how far it will be helpful for the benefit of the rural population ?

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 National Productivity Council (NPC) has proposed a plan project "Centre for Productivity Improvement in Post-Harvest Operations, Agro-based Industries and Informal Sector" for inclusion in the Seventh Plan. It will help in planning and policy making with respect to the development of post harvest operations, agro-based industries and informal sector. The project when implemented, will be beneficial for the uplift of the rural population.

Value of Exports of Toiletries and Cosmetic Items

4279. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Alien brand name use to be permitted" appearing in the 'Economic Times' of 6th June, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the value of the exports of toiletries and cosmetic items to hard currency area of products with alien brand name and with Indian brand name separately;

(c) the benefit that will accrue in using foreign brand name ; and

(d) the number of years for which the foreign brand name will be permitted to be used ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a), (c) and (d) Yes, Sir. However, there has been no change in Government's policy of not allowing the use of foreign brand names on products for internal sales although, there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

(b) Separate export data for Cosmetics and Toiletries with Indian brand names and Alien brand names is not maintained.

Production and Export of Steel Tubes

4279-A. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of public sector and private sector companies manufacturing steel tubes of various types ;

(b) whether these companies are also exporting the steel tubes ;

(c) if so, to which countries ; and

(d) whether Government propose to produce certain types of bigger size steel tubes only by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. and other public sector concerns and if so, the facts 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) A list of public sector companies and most

private sector companies manufacturing steel tubes of various types is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Some of the firms are exporting their products mainly to Iran, Iraq, Ethiopia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE, YAR, Bangladesh, Indonesia, USA, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

I. PUBLIC SECTOR UNITS :

Name of the Unit	Item of Manufacture
1	2
1. M/S. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Tiruchirapalli.	Seamless Steel Tube.
2. Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad.	-do-
3. Rourkela Steel Plant.	Large Dia Steel Pipes.

II. PRIVATE SECTOR :

1. M/S. Shri Hanuman Industries, Calcutta.	Welded Pipes & Tubes.
2. Sakbry Engg. Corp., Howrah Calcutta.	"
3. Jindal India Limited, Howrah.	"
4. Laxmi Trading Co. Calcutta.	"
5. Sekhar Iron Works Ltd., Calcutta.	"
6. Apeejay India Ltd., Calcutta.	"
7. Shankar Tubes Ltd., Calcutta.	"
8. Indian Pan Works, Calcutta.	"
9. Lalbaba Tubes Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	"
10. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd., Bahadurgarh.	"
11. Jindal Industries Ltd., Hissar.	"
12. Jotindra Steel Tubes, New Delhi.	"
13. Prakash Tubes Limited, New Delhi.	"
14. Ravindra Tubes Ltd. Hissar.	"
15. Steel Crafts, Panipat.	"
16. Janak Steel Tubes Ltd., Hissar.	"
17. Haryana Tube Mfg. Co. Ltd., Hissar.	"
18. Swastik Pipes Ltd., Rohtak.	"
19. Bharat Udyog Ltd., Bahadurgarh.	"
20. Tirupati Udyog Ltd., New Delhi.	"
21. Thakur Steel Tubes Ltd., New Delhi.	"

1	2
22. Swadeshi Tubes Ltd., Hissar.	welded pipe and Tube.
23. Niraj Tubes Ltd., Hissar.	"
24. Century Tubes Ltd., Bhiwani.	"
25. Jain Tubes Co. Ltd., New Delhi.	"
26. Jindal Pipes (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	Welded Steel Pipes and Tubes.
27. Shekhar Tubes (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad.	"
28. Quality Steel Tubes Ltd., Kanpur.	"
29. Ajanta Tubes Ltd., New Delhi.	"
30. Hindustan Pipe Udyog Ltd., Ghaziabad.	"
31. Advance Steel Tubes Ltd., Ghaziabad.	"
32. U.P. Metal Industries Ltd., Lucknow	"
33. Span Industries, Ghaziabad.	"
34. Steel and Metal Tubes I.P. Ltd, Ghaziabad.	"
35. Jalakash Enterprise Ghaziabad.	"
36. Triveni Metal Tubes Ltd., Kanpur.	"
37. Shree Shyam Tubes (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	"
38. Rama Steel Tubes Ltd., Ghaziabad.	"
39. Gujarat Steel Tubes Ltd., Ahmedabad.	"
40. Shri Ambica Tubes Ltd., Ahmedabad.	"
41. Indian Metal and Ferro Alloys Ltd., Calcutta.	"
42. Indian Tube Co. Ltd.	"
43. Zenith Steel Pipes and Indus. Ltd., Bombay.	"
44. Khandelwal Tubes, Nagpur.	"
45. Maharashtra Steel Tubes Ltd., Bombay.	"
46. Basant Tubes (P) Ltd., New Delhi.	"
47. Shivmoni Steel Tubes Ltd., Bangalore.	"
48. Appollo Tubes Ltd., New Delhi.	"
49. Surendra Industries, Bombay.	"
50. Tamil Nadu Steel Tubes Ltd., Madras.	"
51. Buildworth Ltd., Gauhati.	"
52. Malwa Steel Tubes Ltd., Mohali.	"
53. Atma Tubes Products Ltd., Patiala.	"
54. Diwakar Engg. Indus. Ltd., New Delhi.	"
55. Jindal Steel Tubes Ltd., Hyderabad.	"
56. Asrani Tubes Ltd. Secunderabad.	"
57. Delhi Tubes Ltd. Hyderabad.	"
58. Nagarjuna Coated Tubes Ltd. Hyderabad.	"
59. Steel Tubes of India Ltd., Dewas.	"
60. Metalman Pipes Mfg. Ltd., Indore,	"

1	2
61. Dinesh Tubes Ltd.	Welded steel pipes & tubes.
62. Bhushan Industrial Co. Ltd.	"
63. Transasia, Jammu.	"
64. Balaji Tubes Ltd., Ahmedabad.	"
65. Premier Tubes Ltd.	"
66. Impex Tubes Mfg. Co. Ltd.	"
67. Rejendra Mechanical Industries Ltd., Bombay.	"
68. Godrej and Boyee Mfg. Co. Ltd.	"
69. Tube Products of India Ltd., Avadi, Madras.	"
70. Malet Welding Works.	"
71. Neozone Tubes Ltd., Calcutta.	"
72. Alok Pipes Ltd.	"
73. Super Tubes Ltd.	"
74. Kalindi Steel Tubes Ltd.	"
75. Steel Crete (P) Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	"
76. Mwral Tubes (P) Ltd., Panipat.	"
77. Bansal Pipes Udyog Ltd., Alwar.	"
78. MLS Steel Tubes (P) Ltd. Delhi.	"
79. Brinjrajka Steel Tubes Ltd.	"
80. The Indian Seamless Metal Tubes, Ahmednagar.	Seamless Steel Tubes.
81. Choksi Tubes Co. (P) Ltd.	Stainless Steel capillary tubes Stainless Steel Welded pipes & tubes.
82. Rajendra Mechanical Industries Ltd., Bombay.	Stainless Steel pipes/tube and tubes.
83. Neeka Tubes Ltd., Ahmedabad.	"
84. Bombay Tubings of India Ltd., Madras.	Copper coated Bundy Tubes.
85. Zaverchand Gaikwad (P) Ltd., Baroda.	Flexible Tubes.
86. Indoflex (P) Ltd., Jaipur	"
87. Injecto (P) Ltd., Faridabad.	"
88. Om Steel Tubes Ltd., New Delhi,	S. S. Capillary Tubes,

Workers engaged in Cement Industry

4279-B. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

the total number of workers engaged in cement industry as on 31 March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The Cement Manufacturers' Association have estimated that around one lakh workers were employed in the Cement Industry as on 31.3.1985.

[English]

12.00 hrs.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : You will kindly recall that you assured the House and the Members when several Members raised this matter that in Jammu and Kashmir on 14th of this month Pakistani flags were unfurled throughout the valley.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already written about it and I am awaiting the facts.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Everyday processions are being taken out by these anti-social elements.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked for the facts and I am waiting for the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You do not listen to me. I am awaiting the result of the finding. I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to ask the Home Ministry to find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You have already made your submission. Now what more do you want to say? Will further submission be of any use?

[English]

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. I have said Whatever I have to say. I cannot be much more impressed by what you have already said. I have already conveyed the feelings of the House to the Home Ministry and I am waiting for their report about the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked them. What more can I do?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done it. I have got no magic wand.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You can instruct them.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already done that.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Even then they are not doing anything. This is very unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER : They are supposed to do it and not I.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I want to draw your attention to the problem of which both the sides are very much distressed.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we had it yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am giving you something else. Yesterday, I have myself seen a video film in which

**Not recorded.

for one minute and 45 seconds Mahatma Gandhi has been super-imposed on a blue film for advertisement purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday one hon. Member brought out the full facts about this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you do it now ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Casually making a reference.....

MR. SPEAKER : It was not casually mentioned. I am already seized of it. Mr. Mahfooj Ali Khan mentioned about it yesterday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : If you still want to do it what can I do ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We had consultations among ourselves. We from both the sides want to raise this issue. What has been done is that Mahatma Gandhi has been shown in that film.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen that. I have heard about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have seen the film yesterday. There they have shown that Gandhiji is ending his fast and he is given a bottle of beer.....
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Will you take your seats now ?

PROF. DADHU DANDAVATE : This is denigration of the Father of the Nation.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You must abide by the rules. Sit down. I am on my legs. Do you not realise that ? I have heard about it yesterday. I have already written to the Ministry. I am already seized of the situation. I know the feeling of the whole House about this non-sense.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Condemn !

MR. SPEAKER : Not only condemnation but it is downright despicable. I agree with you. I do not know how these people are allowed there like this, and I am going to ask the Ministry to do something about this.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Nothing more could be insulting as this... (Interruptions). The Government of India must register a protest to the Embassy. You should give a clear direction to that effect.....(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Exactly. I have already done it. That is what I have said. I am one with this House and its sentiments. We must make a very strong protest against this. This is absolutely irresponsible, this is downright despicable. I condemn it and the whole House condemns it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What is our Ambassador in Washington doing about it.

MR. SPEAKER : They will do.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Golichithipalayam) : Yesterday, the hon. Minister said in this House that the concerned Minister will file a statement in regard to the Sri Lanka problem. The genocide is continuing. Even today.....
(Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : Wait for some time. I will like you to wait. I am already in discussion with the Ministry and I will like you to wait. I have already done that. Wait for some time.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, please allow me to make a submission. I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion on implications of Assam....
(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : No, there is no question of Adjournment Motion... ..

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Will you consider the Calling Attention, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not rejected your Calling Attention. I will consider it. I will see to it. I have rejected his Adjournment Motion if there is any.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Sit down. Take your seats now.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I want to draw your attention to Indian delegations performance in Moscow. Please allow me to raise. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You give it under rule 377, I will see to it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will you allow us a Calling Attention, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it. I cannot just say anything.

I will consider it.

12.08 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Territorial Army (Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Territorial Army (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 118 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Territorial Army Act, 1948. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 1342/85].

Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 728 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1985 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1343/85]

Reports of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the cases of M/s Ciba Geigy of India Ltd. Bombay and M/s Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Calcutta

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 a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

- (1) Report under section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Ciba Geigy of India Limited, Bombay for the manufacture of Isoproturon-A What Herbicide at Santa, Monica, Corlim, Goa and the Order dated the 7th June, 1985 of the Central Government together with an explanatory note.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—1344/85].
- (2) Report under section 21 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 in the case of Messrs Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited Calcutta, for industrial licence for the manufacture of Mini Computer/Micro Processor based systems at Pimpri, Pune (Maharashtra) and the Order dated the 26th June, 1985 of the Central Government together with an explanatory note.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1345/85].

**Income Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985
and Notification under Customs Act 1962**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay
on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 602 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1985 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
1346/85].

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 645 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian currency or vice-versa, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—
1347/85].

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1985, agreed without any amendment to the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 1985, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th August, 1985."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1985, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August 1985."

[English]

**AUROVILLE (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS)
AMENDMENT BILL AS PASSED BY
RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1985, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-sixth Report of the Committee (7th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Railway Safety.

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Third Report

[English]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-second Report of the

[Shri K.D. Sultanpuri]

Committee on the Ministry of Agriculture
(Department of Agriculture and Cooperation)
—Benefits provided to Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in the Cooperative Sector.

STATEMENT RE-WITHDRAWAL OF
AMOUNT FROM THE CONTINGENCY
FUND OF INDIA FOR SETTING UP
OF RAIL COACH FACTORY NEAR
KAPURTHALA (PUNJAB)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI
MADHAV RAO SCINDHIA) : Mr. Speaker

Sl. No.	Particulars of work	Anticipated cost	Expected outlay for 1985-86	Amount withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India
1.	Setting up of factory — Kapurthala (Punjab).	Rs. Cap. 180 crores	Rs. 5.0 crores	Rs. 0.05 crore

The money so withdrawn from the Contingency Fund of India will be recouped through Supplementary Demands for Grants which I shall be submitting to the Parliament during the next Session.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[Translation]

Reported seizure of a large quantity of spare parts of defence equipments in Jehanabad city of Bihar

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Defence towards following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement in regard thereto :

“Reported seizure of a large quantity of spare parts of defence equipments in Jehanabad City of Bihar and action taken by the Government, in regard thereto.”

Sir, In order to meet the shortage of coaching stock on the Indian Railway, it is proposed to set up a second coach factory in Punjab, at Hussainpur near Kapurthala with a capacity for manufacture of 1000 coaches per annum.

Keeping in view the urgency of this work and also to avail of the working season of the current year, this work is proposed to be taken up out of turn during the current year by withdrawing an amount from the Contingency Fund of India, as this constitutes ‘New Service’.

In terms of recommendation No. 1.10 of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table (4th Report of the Sixth Lok Sabha) the following details are furnished to the House.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : According to the information available, DIG, CID, Bihar intimated Headquarters, Bihar and Orissa Sub-Area, Danapur on telephone at 1745 hours on 31st July, 85 that police had recovered at Jehanabad, certain parts of one LMG, parts of two Sten Guns and parts of 27 pistols. He requested for an Army representative to be sent to Jehanabad to identify the seized items. On 1st August 85, an Army representative along with one Armourer was sent to the Jehanabad police Station to identify the seized parts/spares etc.

It has further been intimated by the State Government of Bihar that on the night of 28th and 29th July 85 local police in Jehanabad bazar, a Sub-Divisional HQrs. under Gaya District intercepted two rikshaw pullers carrying several wooden boxes. One rikshaw puller escaped but the second was nabbed by the police. The owner of an automobile spares shop in Jehanabad was also arrested because the wooden boxes were brought to his shop. Two suspects, howe

ever, escaped. In all, 11 wooden boxes were recovered. These boxes were issued and despatched by rail from Central Ordnance Depot Jabalpur to units located in Dimapur, Jorhat and Bagdogra. A detailed inspection of the boxes has revealed that these contained in all 256 spare parts of fire arms. These included 25 carbine barrels, one LMG barrel, two carbine stands, handle drivers, trigger guard, military pouches, etc. The Bihar State Government are of the opinion that these boxes were stolen either from Gaya railway junction or from Jehanabad railway station. Jehanabad Police have registered a criminal case in this regard and the investigations are in progress.

Army HQrs. have intimated that no complete weapon as such formed part of this consignment, nor could these spare parts, if combined, have been assembled into a complete weapon or weapons. This is so far as the factual information is concerned. The investigation is on, but at the same time I would like to take the House in confidence so that some clarifications are given in regard to the method allowed in transit of arms and ammunition by Indian Railways.

I may also inform the Hon. Members that the following practice is in vogue to ensure the safe custody of arms, ammunition and explosives in transit :

- (a) Explosive and fully assembled arms and ammunition are despatched, as a rule, in wagon loads ; the despatching agency waits for a reasonable period in order to make up a wagon load. In case the wagons are meant for destinations in, or have to pass through, sensitive areas, these are sent under Army escort.
- (b) Where full wagon loads cannot be made up within a reasonable time, explosives and fully assembled arms and ammunition are despatched in containers where container service is available.
- (c) When it is inevitable to despatch small consignments, these are sent, in passenger trains under army escort as in (a) above.

- (d) For destinations upto 320 Kms, explosives, fully assembled arms and ammunition are sent by road under military escort.
- (e) In addition to items mentioned in (a) above, vehicles and secret/sensitive equipments are also sent under escort.
- (f) All other items are sent unescorted.

In so far as despatches of spare parts and other items are concerned, as indicated in (f) of para 4 above, sealed packages are handed over to the Railways and a receipt obtained. The Railways are thereafter responsible for transporting the packages to the consignee. The despatching Depot sends the Railway receipt and a copy of the issue voucher, listing the items despatched, to the consignee by registered post. If the consignment is not received within a reasonable period, the consignee checks with the nearest Railway station and lodges a complaint and also informs the despatching Depot of such non-receipt. The despatching Depot, in turn, takes similar action with the Railways.

The consignments from which the thefts have occurred were despatched from Jabalpur to the North-Eastern Sector during the months May to July, 1985. There have been instances in which piecemeal consignments from Jabalpur to the North-Eastern sector have taken more than 4 months to reach their destinations due to transshipment and movement bottlenecks enroute.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Sir, we have been hearing about such antinational activities quite frequently but it seems Government takes these incidents lightly. Sometimes files relating to Prime Minister's Secretariat are passed on to foreign countries in exchange for liquor. Sometimes fire arms are stolen from the ordinance factories and sometimes their parts are stolen and sold.

On the night of 29th July in Jehanabad city, 12 rickshaws.....

MR. SPEAKER : After stating this, please put your question.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : I was stating that 13 boxes were being transported. The policeman on duty deposited them in the police station but the SHO neither inspected the boxes nor questioned the persons accompanying them. The Government's reply is that those persons had escaped. But actually they were let off by the SHO after taking Rs. 40 thousand from them *** This is also being said that he was in collusion with the Chief of the Police of Bihar. He had been transferred two months back to Ranchi.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow that. It will not go into the record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : But even today he is in Jehanabad. Not only this, when the boxes were opened, 31 revolvers were found in them about whose whereabouts nothing is known now. The Government has replied that the DIG, CID went there and conducted the investigations and on that basis he informed the Danapur Military Cantonment that two stenguns and spare parts of 27 pistols were seized but in the latter part of the reply Government had stated that there were 256 spare parts which included 25 barrels of carbines, one light machinegun barrel, 2 carbine stands, handle drivers, trigger guards, military pouches etc. This proves that the Bihar Police did not make a detailed investigation in the incident. One reason stated in the reply for this is that these equipments were stolen on one of the railway stations between Jehanabad and Gaya.

It is more than one month since this incident occurred but so far even this has not been found out at which station—Gaya or Jehanabad—the articles were stolen. Government should have found this out.

Who were the persons who had escaped? What were their antecedents? Were they connected with some terrorist party who wants to spread panic in the country. Were

they criminal elements who indulged in crimes of this nature in other parts of the country? Have they any connection with incidents occurring in other parts of the country? Is any foreign agency involved with them? Information on all these points should have been given?

MR. SPEAKER : You may ask about all this.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Therefore, I want to know whether they had connections with some terrorist group or whether they were involved in similar incidents occurring in other parts of the country or they have links with some foreign agency? The equipments were stolen at Jehanabad or at Gaya? Is attempt being made to hush up the matter because the police officer ** is in collusion with the D.G. of Police, Bihar?

I would also like to know how the SHO is present in Gaya and in Jehanabad for the last two months? After taking into account all these points, will you order a CBI enquiry in this affair? This is what I want to know.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Sir, I have nothing further to say except the facts already stated by me. Investigation is in progress there and as it was the Bihar Police which had informed us, it does not look proper to charge them with such an offence. Firstly, they informed us and subsequently whatever facts came to our knowledge, I submitted them before the House. Investigation is in progress and we are extending them all cooperation. We are asking for the report periodically and on completion of the investigation, all the facts will come to light.

[English]

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Sir, I would not take much time of the House in narrating to you the situation prevailing in that region. But this is perhaps known to the Government that Jehanabad is a very disturbed area in Gaya district and mini factories are found all over in the rural areas and these

***Not recorded.

**Not recorded.

in the crime rate in the district. On the other hand, the weavers and other artisans engaged in weaving and other trades are very poorly paid and the wages earned by them are not even enough to meet their day to day needs.

Etah and Farrakhabad districts are the largest producers of Kampla tobacco, the finest quality of tobacco and are the major suppliers throughout the country. But, unfortunately, the tobacco growers do not get remunerative prices for their produce and a good share of their dues is taken away by the middlemen. Besides tobacco, Etah is also a big sugarcane producing district in Uttar Pradesh and the sugarcane produced is sent to other places in the State and outside the State. As there is no Central scheme in the district of Etah, Government is requested to consider the question of taking up some projects in this district which would accelerate the development of the backward area, generate employment opportunities and improve the economic conditions of the people. I would urge the Government to examine the possibility of setting up a spinning and weaving factory and a sugar factory in the public sector and taking over the tobacco trade through Government agencies to eliminate the middlemen to give adequate remunerative prices to the tobacco growers.

(iii) **Need to show live telecast of world famous Car festival held at Puri every year**

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The Car Festival of Lord Jagannath fell on the 20th of June this year. It is needless to point out that the cult of Lord Jagannath has spread over the whole world and the Car is drawn in Washington and London as it is at Puri. Everybody knows the significance of the festival of Puri.

It is a good thing that the TV network has made rapid strides in India during the past two years and international and national events in tennis, cricket and football are being shown to the people in remote villages over days together.

But it is unfortunate that the world famous Car festival where as many as lakh devotees from all over the world had gathered at Puri was not shown on the TV. People from Orissa residing in different parts of the country and people from other states also are very much unhappy about it.

In view of this, I request the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to look into the matter and direct the concerned officials to show the live telecast of world famous Car Festival held every year at Puri.

(iv) **Extension of "Lead Bank scheme" to Community Development Block level for effective implementation of anti-poverty and self-employment programmes in the country**

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Sir, the District Lead Bank scheme has made a significant contribution in the implementation of the various anti-poverty and self-employment schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, the large size and population of the district have really been the main handicap in this regard and decentralisation of the scheme to the Block level is the prime need. The District Lead Banks should have their own branches at the Block Headquarters for proper coordination and successful implementation of the various schemes. As the Branch expansion policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the next three years is being evolved at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is essential that the Lead Bank Scheme is decentralised to the Block level and the Branch expansion policy of the Reserve Bank of India is suitably framed so as to include the opening of the branches of the nationalised Banks in the Districts concerned at Block Headquarters on a priority basis.

I request the Minister of Finance to ensure the opening of the Branches of the Lead Bank of the districts concerned at each of the Block headquarters of the districts on top most priority wherever there block Headquarters have no Branches of the District Lead Banks.

(v) Financial Assistance for construction of Hostles for SC & ST students

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI (Raigarh) : Government of India under a centrally sponsored scheme are providing assistance on 50—50 basis for construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls in Madhya Pradesh. It is considered necessary to provide adequate residential facilities for the SC/ST boys as the percentage of literacy amongst them continues to be lower than the State average. Since the State Government of Madhya Pradesh is not able to take up constructions of required number of Hostels for residential accommodation for SC/ST boys owing to constraint of resources, I request that Government of India may provide assistance for construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe boys as is being provided to SC/ST girls.

(vi) Need to grant permission to Cochin Shipyard to place orders for steel etc. for building oil tankers.

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : The Cochin Shipyard is facing a number of problems. The major problem is that it does not have a long term order.

About four months ago the Shipping Corporation of India gave it a letter of intent to build an oil tanker. This project is to be undertaken in collaboration with Japan. The Shipping Ministry as well as the foreign investment board have cleared this project, but the public investment board has not so far cleared it.

It will take at least three months for getting clearance from the P.I.B. This delay is going to adversely affect the Shipyard.

Therefore, the Finance Ministry must give the necessary permission to the Shipyard immediately to place orders for steel, etc. required for the building of the tanker. If this is delay the Shipyard will incur a loss of crores of rupees.

In the circumstances, I would request the Finance Ministry to take immediate steps in this regard.

(vii) Demand for restoration of Kengeri-Bangalore passenger train

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Kengeri-Bangalore Passenger Train in Karnataka was discontinued two months ago. The commuters of Kengeri Satellite Town have been agitating since then for the restoration of the above train. I have made many surprise visits in the mornings and found that every day there were nearly 300 season ticket holders waiting at the Railway Station to catch the incoming train from Mysore. The passengers who are all office goers and ladies were struggling hard to enter the overcrowded train. Since Bangalore City does not have proper accommodation for the ever increasing population, thousands of office goers are residing in Kengeri.

It is very necessary to restore the Kengeri-Bangalore passenger train immediately to avoid any further law and order situation caused in the wake of stoppage of the Kengeri-Bangalore passenger train.

[Translation]

(viii) Central Assistance to Rajasthan for completion of second phase of World Bank Sponsored Scheme for irrigation and agricultural development in Kota and Bundi.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a World Bank aided scheme which was started in June 1974 to provide irrigation facilities and undertake land reclamation as also development and research in agriculture in 2,29,000 hectares land in 6 Panchayat Samitis of Kota and Bundi districts of Rajasthan, whose first phase has been completed and the second phase is under consideration of the State Government.

The second phase of the aforesaid scheme is under consideration of the State Government under the Seventh Five Year Plan. Alongwith the remaining work of the first phase, the following developmental works are also proposed to be executed in the second phase :—

1. To reduce the loss of water and to make its optimum use for irrigation, to increase the irrigated area and brickline the canals so as to increase their capacity, dissemination of technical knowledge etc.
2. Increasing the production through proper use of water, land reclamation, propagation of the latest production techniques and development and research in agriculture.
3. To enforce equal distribution of water under the Barabandi Scheme and to ensure more irrigation with the available water.
4. Land conservation and offorestation to prevent land erosion. Afforestation of the land along the area affected by land erosion, ravines, main canal and main drains.
5. To meet the basic needs and increase the facilities of the irrigated land and also to construct roads, culverts brick-lined outlets etc.

Rs. 69.90 crores have been earmarked for 5 years in the second phase. It is necessary in the interest of the targets to approve the draft of the second phase of the scheme at the earliest.

I, therefore, request the hon. Agriculture Minister kindly to extend proper cooperation and financial help to the State Government so that work on the second phase of the above scheme could be started at the earliest.

12.52 hrs.

**GOVERNMENT SAVINGS LAWS
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh,

I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 and the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.

The facility of nomination is available to the depositors of Post Office Savings Bank and holders of National Savings Certificates, Section 4 of Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 and section 6 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959 provide that in the case of death of a depositor/certificate holder, the nominee shall become entitled to receive the sums due, to the exclusion of all other persons notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force or in any disposition, testamentary or otherwise by the depositor/certificate holder.

Section 4A of the Savings Bank Act and section 7 of the Savings Certificates Act also provide that in the case of the death of a depositor/holder of certificate and there is no nomination, the legal heirs could be paid claims not exceeding Rs. 5000 without production of probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate or a succession certificate.

The aforesaid provisions were made to avoid hardship to the heirs of the deceased depositors as the production of legal proof of succession involves considerable delay and expense. In cases of claims not exceeding Rs. 5000, the Department of Posts is making payments by obtaining a claim application form from the person who is entitled under law and statement of consent from the near relatives of the deceased depositor. The claimant has to declare on oath before a Judge, Magistrate or other empowered authority that the particulars given in the claim application are correct. The payment is then made by the postal authorities according to the powers delegated to them.

If the sum due to a deceased depositor/certificate holder is above Rs. 5000, the Department of Posts have no alternative but to insist on the claimants to produce legal proof of succession. Obtaining proof of succession from a court of law involves considerable delay and expense. The

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

claimants are, therefore, put to financial hardship particularly where the claimants do not have substantial assets other than investments in small savings. The limit of Rs. 5000 for payment of claims without production of legal proof of succession was fixed in 1959 when the yearly net collections in small savings were of the order of Rs. 84 crores compared to the present level of Rs. 3500 crores. Due to income-tax concession on investments, a large number of persons now invest over Rs. 5000. Further, a limit of Rs. 5000 was fixed long ago on the money value then.

The Department of Posts have stated that large number of claims exceeding Rs. 5000 each are pending with them as the claimants have to produce legal proof of succession in these cases and it is causing hardship to the heirs of deceased depositors.

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances have recommended upward revision of the limit of Rs. 5000/-. The recommendation was examined in consultation with the Department of Posts and the Department of Administrative Reforms and public grievances and it was felt that the limit for settling claims without production of legal proof of succession could be raised to Rs. 20,000.

The proposed Bill is designed to alleviate the distress of the survivors of the deceased depositors. The limit of Rs. 5000 - appearing in the Acts will be removed and the Central Government will be empowered to provide by rules from time to time appropriate limits upto which claims could be settled by the authorities without insisting on legal proof of succession.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Government Saving Banks Act, 1873 and the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959, be taken into consideration,”

Shri R.P. Das may please speak now.

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Sir, I have one or two points to add. I want these points to be included in the Bill. I could not understand as to why the Minister wants to do away with the limit, which was set by the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873 under Section 4 (a) and a similar provision contained in the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959. In both the Acts, we find that the limit was fixed at Rs. 5,000/-, for the legal heir of the deceased in the event of the death of the holder of the certificates. This Bill seeks to do away with this limit and it also wants to empower the Government to omit this limit for making rules from time to time, upto any limit, and the claims could be settled by the authorities without insisting on any legal proof of succession.

This question of withdrawing the limit was done on two counts. Two please were made in the Statement of Object and Reasons. Firstly, it is said that money value is eroding fast. Under the first Act, which was enacted in 1873, about 112 years back, it was legislative that there should be a limit. Again, in the second Act also, i.e. the Government Savings Certificate Act, 1959 which was passed only 26 years ago, some limit was maintained. In both the Acts, we find that the legislators wanted that there should be a limit. But in this Bill, the Government wants that there should not be any limit and that the limit should be withdrawn, and power should be given to some appropriate authorities who can make some rules, which will, of course be scrutinised by Parliament. But this is not enough and this is not sound also. Wisdom shows that there should be a limit to powers, whether the power is political or economical.

The unlimited power is always bad as anything. It goes to any extent and sometimes it becomes very harmful.

Therefore, the legislators thought that there should be some limit to economic powers also. Hence such limit was set here. In almost all the cases, limits are put only to make the things less worse.

Therefore, I would like to say that these two reasons are not sound. It may not also be valid. Without getting a legal proof of succession, may be in the form of succession

certificate or a provate of will or letters of administration of estate, there should be some provision by which the securities or the savings can be ensured. Therefore, I would like to suggest that there should be a limit-a-limit to be set in this Bill itself. It should not be given any such power by which the appropriate authorities can set any limits. It should be under the scrutiny of this House, and in so far this Bill is concerned, there should be some limit prescribed in the Bill itself. This is because of some socio-economic factors involved in the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Das do you want more time ?

SHRI R. P. DAS : So my proposal is that there should be some limit in some form or other, may be upto the tune of Rs. 20,000 set under Section 4 (a). This way, I oppose the Bill as it is.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We shall adjourn for lunch and meet at 2.00 P.M.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock)

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after lunch, at Four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri Maheswara Rao.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO (Amalapuram) : I rise to extend my qualified support to the Bill.

No doubt, it is a sensible move by Government to waive the formality of production of legal proof of succession for payment of Savings Bank deposits of a deceased to his heirs. The old limit of Rs. 5,000/- is also being deleted, and Government is being empowered to provide by rules from time to time upto which claims could be settled by authorities without insisting on legal proof of succession.

Firstly, I would like to point out that the amount so fixed under this amendment by government should in no case be less

than Rs. 5,000/- because if the amount so fixed is less than Rs. 5,000/- it will amount to denying the existing facility.

Secondly, it is not clear whether with a view to avoid subsequent litigation, how is the government going to decide whether a particular person is genuine or not. This factor becomes all the more important because of the limit of Rs. 5,000/- may be raised to Rs. 8,000/- or Rs. 10,000/-. Moreover in villages and backward areas the people are uneducated, and there will be many problems, resulting in family feuds for claiming the amount. Some safeguard in this respect is very essential.

So, a provision should be made that after the payment from deposits in a saving bank of a deceased has been authorised, this shall not be questioned by any authority and no claims in this connection shall be entertained.

Then the authority, who can decide about the payment being made to a claimant from the saving bank deposit of a deceased, should be specified. It should be ensured that the authority is a fairly high and responsible authority.

This is a good provision but this can be improved by enhancing this limit. The Minister is requested to consider the change and make suitable amendments. Thank you.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I support the Government Savings Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1985. which provides *inter alia* the amendment of the two Acts that is the Government Savings Bank Act 1973 and the Government Savings Certificate 1959. As a matter of fact he has not come out with a comprehensive amendment which was expected to come, because the existing Section 4a reads as follows :

"If a depositor dies and there is no nomination in force at the time of his death and probate of his will or letters of administration of his estate or a succession certificate granted under the Indian Succession Act, 1925, is not within three months of the death of the depositor produced to the Secretary of

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

the Government Savings Bank in which the deposit is, than —

(a) if the deposit does not exceed five thousand rupees, the Secretary may pay the same to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it or to administer the estate of the deceased."

Now the provision is that the Secretary may pay the same to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it ; appearing to him means that the discretion has been given to him ; and up-till now this discretion was being exercised, upto the amount of Rs. 5000/-. Now, you are taking the power that the amount may be determined by the government by subordinate legislation by rule making power and that may extend to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. It is in the wisdom of the government to do it. Now, it will be too much. You dont provide that the Secretary will go or determine the entitlement of the person or the depositor or heirs that he is entitled, according to law, according to the succession, according to the law of succession, law of inheritance, under which the depositor is governed. So, we expected that some sort of provision that may be governed by the law of succession of the depositor, that provision should have been incorporated in this very Act, but you have not done that. So, I think, it is the basic requirement. Even now, when you are giving the Secretary much more Power, financial power, then this provision, that he must be guided by some-norm of the law prevailing in the State or the law of the land, should have been here. Otherwise, it will be very much discretionary with him and the depositor ultimately may not be benefited by the present amendment.

Secondly, at least there should be a permanent limit as it was permanently settled that Rs. 5000 was the limit. Everybody whether he is living in a small village or a big city, knows that the upper limit is Rs. 5000 and upto Rs. 5000 he need not go to the court for taking the probate or letter of administration or succession certificate. Even now what is necessary is that whatever may be the limit that should be permanent. The latest drawback in the country is that today we are making laws which are flexible and the general public is suffering

because of that. You can make a provision for 20 years or 30 years or 40 years but there should not be any flexibility ; otherwise the public at large will not have any knowledge without approaching the legal advisers or the persons who are well conversant with these things. So, while making the subordinate legislation care should be taken by the Finance Ministry regarding this.

When these powers are being given to the authority with which the amount is to be deposited, whether it is the banking authority or the post office saving bank authority especially in cases where there is no nomination, we have to take a decision clearly that there cannot be any point of discretion with him so that he may not exploit his position and he may not take undue advantage of that, because, today the banking institutions are not above board. There are so many charges levelled against the people in authority in banks. Especially when you are giving the discretion to pay the amount of say Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000 to a person who has not only not been nominated but does not have the probate or letter of administration or succession certificate, in that case, what precaution the Ministry will take and what guidelines the Ministry is going to lay down in the Subordinate Legislation so that he will not exploit his position ? Special care should be taken to see that there should be checks and balances on the person or the authority to whom this power is given so that he may not exploit his position.

Of course, the amendment which has been introduced by the hon. Minister is most welcome and I support it.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER
(Bangalore South) : It is really a simple amendment. But at the same time, there is a great danger involved in it. In the first place, I quite welcome and appreciate that legal probate or succession certificate is not necessary if the amount is Rs. 5000. But this limit was incorporated a century ago. I know the value of Rs. 5000 then and now. Certainly it should be increased. But how much that should be left to this House. It is not a sound principle in the financial matters to delegate the power to any authority though it will come up before

Parliament for being recorded. We know that in most of the cases when the rule making power is given to the subordinate legislation, it will never come to the notice of the Parliament. It will not be taken up seriously. So, I really find a great danger in the unbridled power being given to the executive. I agree with the hon. Members Shri Yadav and Shri Das that the limit of the amount should be mentioned. It may be Rs. 50,000, it may be Rs. 60,000, but some limit should be there. Even the Committee has recommended Rs. 20,000. So, let it be even Rs. 20,000, but some limit is very necessary.

I quite realise that in the present day circumstances, the savings bank and the National Savings Certificates are playing a vital role in the economy of our country. The States and the Centre have been very much benefited by these. I must say that both the schemes are really very popular but they should be made still more popular. There are some defects in the working of these two schemes. I would like to make only one or two suggestions in this behalf.

With regard to the savings bank, even now in most of the villages there are no banks. They depend on the Post Office Savings Bank only. The confidence of the people in post offices is so much that even those who could invest in a bank, they prefer to invest in a post office. What I would like to suggest is that our Finance Minister must use all the media-radio, television, etc.-to see that the savings bank and the saving certificates are popularised. I am proud to say that Karnataka has done very well in this regard and last year the Government of India has given a bonus of Rs. five crores to Karnataka. I am sure, the Minister will take necessary steps in making these schemes an or popular. The only thing which I would like the Minister to note and to send circulars to all the State Governments, is to ensure that there shall not be any kind of compulsion in the national savings drive. We know how at times the amounts are collected. It should be purely veluntary. At the same time I would like the Government to motivate the people and tell them that it is their duty to see that they also involve themselves in the development of our country. They

should tell them that every pie that they invest in the national savings will definitely be utilised for the developmental activities of the States and of the Centre. So, the people should be motivated so that they voluntarily come forward.

I would also like to say that at the young age, particularly at the school level, the students also must be made to see that they also invest in the national savings. It will not be out of place to say that in Karnataka, even the persons in the jails also voluntarily invest in the national 'savings. So, these schemes are really playing a very important role in the development of the country, but the only thing I would request the hon. Minister again is that even now it is not too late to fix some limit. Don't have that unlimited power for the Government. The government may fix any amount that they think is proper.

I welcome the other part of the amendment but the only amendment I want is to fix the limit to any amount which the Minister thinks fit.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. Under the Bill, the Saving Laws are being amended where by amount less than Rs. 5000 for which there is no nomination, can be given by the officer or the Secretary to a person whom he considers entitled.

You are aware that to get such type of amount or to get the Succession Certificate of the property involves considerable time and problems. For claiming an amount of Rs. 5,000, you have provided that if a person dies without nomination, his heir should get a succession certificate within three months of the death of the depositor.

It is well known that the period of three months is very short. Now-a-days one cannot get a nomination or succession certificate from any court within three months. The procedure in the courts is such that this cannot be issued in a short time. Therefore, an amendment to this effect should also have been made to

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

provide for more time so that the legal heir is able to get the succession certificate from the court.

The other provision relating to the limit of Rs. 5,000 is definitely a welcome step because the court procedure is so involving that to claim an amount of Rs. 5,000 about Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1,500 may have to be spent. This provision is very appropriate. Shri Ram Singh has rightly pointed out that people indulge in bungling in such cases. Therefore, rules should be framed to empower the concerned officer to pay the amount to a person whom he may consider entitled to receive the amount. Some proof should be asked to be produced in this connection and on that basis the amount should be paid. Otherwise, this arrangement will not work properly. In this way the money spent on the legal process could be saved. Therefore, it is necessary to make such provision. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated in the end :—

[English]

“It is, therefore, proposed to omit the limit and empower the Central Government to provide by rules from time to time appropriate limits up to which claims could be settled by the authorities without insisting on legal proof of succession.”

[Translation]

This is another provision which will result in more scope for bungling. If an officer is empowered to decide a claim involving an amount more than Rs. 5000, then there is a definite possibility of bungling. Of course, rules should be framed so that one is spared of the need of going to the court but at the time of issuing certificate or settling a claim, your officer must demand some proof about the heir or the authorised person so that the money is not paid to a wrong person. Presently, there have been instances, where wrong people in collusion with other received the money and the real claimant was deprived of it. Otherwise, this law is very useful.

I want to make one more submission. As has been said earlier, whatever money is collected through savings, should be spent on the development of that very State so that the people of the State may feel that their savings are being utilised for the development of their State. It will work as impetus and more money will be deposited by the people. The people there will feel that though they will get a lower rate of interest on their deposits, yet the money will be used for the projects which will enable them to improve their economic lot and make progress. This type of arrangement should be made.

In addition, it has been observed that targets are fixed for Income Tax Officers, Sales Tax Officers, S.D.O's, Tehsildars, Collectors and B.D.O's and they are asked to ensure deposits as per those targets. They are told that in case of failure to do this disciplinary action would be taken against them. Because of this order, people are forced to make the deposit. We have seen that targets are fixed for transport officers also. In tax cases also, similar targets are fixed and excesses are committed. Poor people are harassed. Thus this arrangement is inappropriate. This system should be a voluntary one. As one hon. Member has said, unless it is a voluntary system, people will have to face difficulties. An amendment to this effect should also be brought. The amendment which has been brought is definitely a welcome step and I support it.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for welcoming the Bill. The Bill has received support from all sections of the House. In fact, hon. Members have made certain suggestions. I have noted these suggestions, particularly the suggestions made by hon. Members Shri Girdharilal Vyas, Shri Yadav ji, Shri R.P. Das, and also Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

Here is an amendment to reduce the grievances of the investing public. It is both an administrative measure for reform and also a matter of facility for the

investing public. Difficulties have been experienced by the investing public and hence the Government thought that it is better to reduce their problems and grievances and hence this amendm ent.

Hon. Member Shri Krishna Iyer and Shri Yadav ji stated that there should be a permanent limit. Actually, rules will be framed for fixing the limit. It could be, as stated by the hon. Member, upto Rs. 50,000. But at this stage it is proposed to have a limit of Rs. 20,000 as I stated earlier. After framing of these rules, these rules will be placed before the House and hon. Members will have opportunity to look into these rules and if it is required that the limit should be enhanced upto 20 or 30 or 50 thousand, that could be taken into consideration at that time. This limit of Rs. 5 thousands was fixed in 1959. The value of money has come down ; there is erosion of money value and our collection has gone up from Rs. 84 crores in 1959 to Rs. 3500 crores now. Therefore, this measure is necessitated.

I may also bring to the notice of hon. Members that sufficient safeguards will be provided. The hon. Member made a suggestion that care should be taken to safeguard the interests of the investing public, I may bring to the notice of the hon. Member that in the year 1983-84 the target was Rs. 2400 crores. That was the original estimate. But we have crossed this Rs. 2400 crore limit. Actually the performance was of the order of Rs. 3467.93 crores. That was at the end of 1984-85. That is the performance under the head Savings. Hon. Member Shri Krishna Iyer also stated that more publicity should be given. We are taking steps in this direction. He also stated that collection should be made through post offices. I may point out that strenuous efforts are being made in this respect. But, as you know, Sir, it is also the work of the State Governments and they have to give more publicity. They have also to take steps to intensify the collection. Also Shri Krishna Iyer stated that during last year the collection was more sofar as Karnataka is concerned. Now, the latest performance is this. The collection is not up to expectations. It has gone down in

Karnataka. It is better if the hon. Member also takes up this matter not only in Karnataka but in Kerala also.

So, I request the hon. Members to take up the matter with their respective States.

So far as the developmental activities are concerned, as you know, two-thirds of met collection will go, to the States for developmental activities. Even the rate of interest we are giving is 10 per cent and the Government of India, under this scheme, for National Savings certificate Issue VI and Issue VII has to pay 12 per cent rate of interest to the investors. Not only this. The hon. Member made some references to the taxation. In respect of income-tax, 85 per cent of the proceedings will go to the State Governments, 45 per cent of the Union Excise Duty will also go to the State Governments and 100 per cent of Central sales-tax will go to the State Governments. As you know, 100 per cent of Estate Duty would be given. At present it is not in operation, but at least this year, last year's quota would be given, 100 per cent would go to the States for developmental activities. This is in addition to the plan assistance that we are giving to the States. These are the resources for the developmental activities. As I stated, the assistance from the Central Government to the States has gone up. The overall assistance to be given has been raised from 13 per cent to 39 per cent so far as the plans are concerned. So, developmental activities are not put into difficulties. The hurdles have to be removed and attempts are being made to remove the hurdles. Here, as stated by the hon. Members, it is a welcome procedure and let us see how this amendment is going to work and so far as the limit of Rs. 5000 is concerned, no deficiency has been found and the system has been working very efficiently and I feel that there will not be any difficulty for the people. On the contrary, this Amendment has been introduced to reduce these grievances of the investing public. I hope that this Amendment is going to help the investing public.

Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873, and the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, let us take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, I want to speak a few words.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Allright. You can speak.

Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to just make a point that when the rules are framed by the Government, the rules are laid on the Table of the House. The rules will be given the shape of statutory rules after they are approved by the Parliament or as soon as they are published in the Gazette. That is one point which I want to make it clear.

The second point is that suppose the rules are approved by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and latter on when the Committee on Subordinate Legislation finds that there are certain lacunae and they give some suggestions after thoroughly examining them, the statutory rules will come into force as soon as they are passed by the States.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The valuable suggestion made by hon. Member, Shri Dagaji is noted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

14.35 hrs.

INTELLIGENCE ORGANISATIONS (RESTRICTION OF RIGHTS) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of certain organisations established by the Central Government for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Constitution (Fiftieth Amendment Act, 1984 came into force with effect from 11th September, 1984. This Act amended article 33 of the Constitution so as to bring within its purview persons employed in any bureau or other organisations established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence and persons employed in or in connection with the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any force, bureau or organisation referred to in the article 33. Parliament is, therefore, now empowered to enact a law determining

to what extent any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution shall, in their application to the persons working in Intelligence Bureau (IB) and Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW), be restricted or abrogated, so as to ensure proper discharge of their duties and maintenance of discipline among them.

Prior to this amendment, article 33 empowered Parliament to restrict or abrogate the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution relating to fundamental rights only with regard to members of Armed Forces or Forces charged with the maintenance of public order. In exercise of this power, Parliament had enacted the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966. This Act provides for restrictions on members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order with respect to the right to form associations, freedom of speech, etc. This Act, *inter alia* applies to CRPF, Assam Rifles and also Indo-Tibetan Border Police which was raised under Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. The other two Armed Forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs viz., BSF and CISF are governed by specific Parliamentary legislations, i. e. Border Security Force Act, 1968 and Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968. These enactments also contain provisions analogous to those contained in the Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act, 1966.

The amendment of article 33 of the Constitution had been mooted by the Government with the intention of placing appropriate necessary restrictions on the employees of I. B., R&AW and DCPW which are sensitive organisations working in connection with the security of the State. This was felt necessary in the context of growing indiscipline among certain sections of the employees of these organisations and a strong tendency among them to adopt methods akin to those of trade unions. In fact, it was felt that if urgent action was not taken to curb these activities, not only the efficiency of the organisations would suffer but also the security of the State itself may be endangered.

Now that Parliament has acquired the power to legislate with a view to restrict or abrogate the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution, with respect to these categories of organisation, it is considered necessary to enact such a law at the earliest in respect of Intelligence Bureau and R&AW whose functions have a material bearing on the security of the State. There has been erosion of discipline in IB and R&AW in recent years, due to agitational activities of a section of their staff. It is necessary to ensure that the personnel of these organisations work with total dedication and discipline in the discharge of their duties. The Bill seeks to achieve these objects by placing some restriction on the members of IB and R&AW.

The Government are also conscious of the need for providing adequate opportunities for ventilation and redressal of genuine grievances of the staff. In the I. B., arrangements for this purpose already exist at the Headquarters and in the field units of the organisation and these are being strengthened in order to deal effectively with the legitimate grievances and aspirations of the staff. Arrangements also exist for the redressal of grievances of the staff of the Research and Analysis Wing as well as for looking after their welfare at the Headquarters and in the field units organisation.

I commend the Bill to the hon. House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of certain organisations established by the Central Government for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them, be taken into consideration.”

Hon. Members, the time allotted for this Bill is very short. I request the Members to be very brief. Shri H.A. Dora, Only five minutes,

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Sir, is the 5-minute limit only to the Member who initiates the discussion? You are putting control on the time also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The time-limit is not only to the initiator but also to the Member who is ending the discussion.

SHRI H. A. DORA : Sir, I may be given a longer time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told only five minutes. Please be brief.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Time is never given, time is taken !

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. While speaking on the Bill, I may be permitted to submit to this august House, the inherent weaknesses in the Bill itself. The Bill says, to ensure the proper discharge of duties and the maintenance of discipline among them"—does it convey any other meaning than the meaning that hitherto these two intelligence organisations viz., Intelligence Bureau and also the RAW have been discharging their functions improperly and without any discipline? It only conveys that meaning. In order to ensure the proper discharge, as there is no proper discharge hitherto made by these two organisations, and as there is no proper discipline prevailing in these two organisations, this Bill has been introduced in this august House.

I may be permitted to submit that the RAW, as my colleague Prof. Madhu Dandavate has put it, is really a 'raw'. There is any amount of failure on its part right from the beginning. It has been constituted in the year 1968. Its main objective is to evaluate intelligence outside the country, to monitor the intelligence outside the country. But it has been used as the private property of some of the politicians in the Ruling Party. Therefore, the RAW has become a colossal failure in this country. I may be permitted to submit in this particular House that in recent days its failure is crystal clear. RAW failed to observe the state of affairs that has been

prevailing in Assam; it failed to observe the state of affairs that has been prevailing in Punjab; it failed in assessing the situation even in the capital i. e. Delhi. It also failed in Gujarat.

Therefore, this particular piece of legislation is necessary. But is it a comprehensive legislation? Will it really give a fillip to this sensitive organisation? Will it definitely, I mean, give a fillip to these sensitive organisations which will bring about a proper assessment—internal assessment as well as external assessment in this country?

We have been fully posted with the failures in external assessments. In the year 1962, when China made an aggression on this country and in 1971 also when Pakistan invaded this particular country, the central intelligence failed to give its assessment as to these invasions were being made by the foreign countries. Thus, the central intelligence is a failure. It is a total failure, if I may be permitted to put it that way.

I may be permitted to submit that Article 33 of the Constitution as it stood prior to its amendment in 1984, precisely a year back is as follows :

"Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them."

By the amendment of 1984, it introduced clause (c) which says :

"persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence ;"

and (d) which says :

"persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (c),"

These are the two new clauses that have been introduced in order to enable the Parliament to pass laws restricting the rights of persons employed in these two sensitive organisations.

What I would like to submit is that by introducing this piece of legislation, could the discipline be controlled in these two sensitive organisations? According to me it cannot be controlled. Merely by restricting their right to join and to associate themselves with any political organisation or any trade union or labour union or public association the discipline cannot be brought to order. Therefore, I respectfully submit that this is not a piece of legislation which, according to the objects and reasons that are stated in the Bill itself, could bring about the normalcy. There is no discipline and indiscipline is prevailing. That indiscipline cannot be curbed by introducing this particular piece of legislation. I, therefore, submit that a comprehensive Bill is needed in order to ensure discipline and also their dedication to the country as prescribed by law.

Therefore, my submission is that this Bill to some extent eradicates the evils that are prevalent in these two organisations, but it itself is not sufficient to bring about a radical change in the discipline of these two forces.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi):
I rise to support this Bill.

The Bill is, I think, quite innocuous and a simple one. The objections that have been raised by my hon. friend from the other side, I do not think, have contained any material objection. Rather he has been making certain observations that discipline cannot be imposed by this legislation. I think he has missed the spirit of the Bill.

Under our Constitution, you know, everyone has got certain fundamental rights. But Art. 33 makes certain exceptions and empowers the Parliament to legislate on certain forces of the State which are charged with the maintenance of law and order or with the defence of the country or intelligence or counter intelligence organisations or persons engaged in tele-communications systems. The persons who are employed in these organisations should have certain

restrictions because of the nature of job that they are charged with. They cannot take the same liberty with their activities as the employees of other State departments. These are very sensitive departments and their job is also very sensitive. Therefore, it is necessary that they should not enjoy the same type of liberty or freedom of association or speech as is available to other sections of employees.

Sir, the hon. Minister has explained in the House about the facilities that are available to employees in the intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies. It convinces us that the employees of these organisations do have certain avenues to agitate for their legitimate grievances concerning their employment, promotion, pay-scales, etc. so, there is no need for them like others to indulge in trade union activities.

Sir, in our country this has become rather an everyday affair for the Central and State Government employees and employees engaged in public sector undertakings to from trade unions and agitate for their salaries, promotions, etc. The other trade union organisations also go on supporting them. Actually the Government is run by these persons. The persons who are responsible to implement the policies of the Government themselves from trade unions and agitate for their grievances. They do not care for the ordinary people. But then certain laws have been made for them. I have no objection to that. But, I think, it was a proper step on the part of the Government to have got Article 33 amended in the year 1984 so that Parliament could have the power to legislate. Otherwise the Article as it existed prior to that amendment could not confer these powers on the Parliament. That Article related only to the members of the armed forces or forces charged with the maintenance of public order. Now, by the amendment of 1984 Article 33 was enlarged and persons employed in intelligence or counter intelligence services and employed in connection with tele-communication system were also brought in. The duties of Intelligence Bureau or RAW have been included in the Schedule. Their duties are such that if they are not insulated against these trade union activities they cannot discharge their functions impartially or with confidence.

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

Sir, in many of the other democratic countries there are intelligence agencies where great restrictions are imposed on the persons working in these organisations. I do not know what is in the mind of the Government in this regard as to what should be done prior to the employment of persons in these organisations, what should be the method of looking into their antecedents, social behaviour or their activities prior to their entrance into these services. Secondly, in the Bill restrictions have been imposed that these persons cannot communicate with the Press, publish or cause to publish any book, pamphlet or poster except with the prior permission of the Head of the intelligence organisation. I do not know what is the mind of the Government and whether these persons will be free to do all these things after they have left the services voluntarily or after their retirement. Some time-limit should be fixed so that they cannot immediately, after their retirement, divulge any secret or confidential matter that they might have dealt with while in service which may jeopardise the interest of the country, interest of the organisation or the defence of the country. What will be done for this? This point should have been taken care of while drafting this Bill. But I think the Home Minister may have certain ideas or there may be certain provisions in the Bill of which I am not aware, which will enforce discipline after their retirement. We know that in many countries, the persons who are employed in certain Intelligence Department cannot write, publish articles, etc. and there are restrictions imposed on these matters by the Governments of those countries. I think that these activities that have been banned here in clause 3 of the Bill are such that they are very necessary for the employees. Once they have the employment, they have remuneration and they have the opportunities for redressal of their grievances, I do not think there is any need for them to go in for trade union activities.

In the past, there was an agitation in the I.B. and there was an agitation in the RAW also. At that time also, I think most of the people did not like the activities of these organisation. One thing I would like to submit is that in the schedule only Intelligence Bureau and RAW have been included and

the powers have been conferred on the Central Government to include any other organisation or exclude any other organisation that is mentioned here. I would like to know what is the idea of the Government about the Central Bureau of Investigation. I do know that this agency is mostly concerned with the investigation of cases. But there are cases which are linked with the defence personnel and recently there were some cases in which international offenders were involved in fraudulent activities with the banking system or economic system and with export trade also. So, I would like to know whether there should be some restrictions on some of the people who are concerned with such sensitive activities in the C.B.I. and that is also to be looked into. One thing is quite clear that other defence organisations which are charged with the maintenance of order and which are constituted by the Home Ministry do have certain provisions on these lines. As the hon. Minister was pleased to state, C.R.P.F., B.S.F., Indo-Tibetan Force, Central Security Force, etc. do have certain restrictions. Therefore, I think that it is in the fitness of things that the Government has brought forward this Bill.

One thing I would like to submit before I conclude, is that the permission to publish these documents, letters, etc. have been conferred on the head of the Intelligence Organisation. While defining such organisation, if there is any dispute whether it is in a society, in an association or in any other industry, the Central Government will have the authority to decide. So, is it not better if this power of issuing statements, letters, publications, etc. is also conferred on the Central Government so that there may be a unanimity of decision? It will be quite in keeping with our secular system of government. There are organisations which have caste character and there are also other non-secular organisations. There should also be excluded and members of the forces should not be encouraged or rather they should be discouraged from joining the institutions, associations or organisations which are of a nature which may create hatred in the society or amongst different classes of the people.

15.00 hrs.

With those words, I support the Bill.

One thing more. As Shri Daga said earlier in connection with another Bill, I would also like to say that all the rules framed by the Government under this Bill will have to be laid on the Table of the House and unless the House decides to disagree, the rules as framed by the Government and laid on the Table of the House become final after the lapse of certain time. Those provisions are quite good. I, therefore, support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjhupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. There is nothing to offer in this Bill, become everybody is aware of the role of Intelligence Bureau and RAW, but all of us are very sorry to note that the Intelligence Agencies are not working as efficiently as they should have worked. I do not want to repeat anything, but there is no doubt that there are many shortcomings in their work. All the existing Intelligence Agencies or the agencies likely to be formed in future, would be covered by this Bill. In this connection I would like to tell you one very interesting thing. I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should bring forward a comprehensive Bill which could cover all such Agencies under it.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI
in the Chair]

I would not refer to the name of the state, but you might have heard that the chief Minister of that state had suspended some Engineers, because they were found guilty. The reason for their suspension was that there had been bungling in the construction of a large dam and as a result many people had drowned. When the concerned Senior Engineer was suspended all the subordinate and Junior Engineers threatened to go on strike. As a result, the chief Minister of that state had to withdraw his order and he set up another committee to enquire into the matter.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It was your own state.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : When did I say so ?

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Even if you do not disclose the name of the state, all of the state, all of us would come to know the same of the state.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Recently, an S. P. wanted to transfer some of the inspectors on account of a crime committed there. All these persons formed an Association and demanded that they should not be transferred but it is the S. P. who should be transferred. You can well imagine the repercussions of police personnel indulging in such type of talks. The hon. Minister might be aware of this. The people having vested interests refuse to leave a particular place. Leading newspapers of the country have written editorials on this subject. It is not surprising that the people with vested interest demand that the honest S.P. should be transferred and they should not be transferred to any other place. Such type of things may take a serious turn later on. I would like to recent my own experience. I am not such whether I should say this or not.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Please do reveal it.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : When I was working in a Newspaper the officials of I.B. used to come to me with the request that such and such thing might be published in the Newspapers about this officers, but I did not allow its publication. I was surprised to see that officials of I.B. used to come to me. I would like to tell you that officials of I.B. are still engaged in this task of mud-slinging against the Government. I would like to suggest that there should be counter Intelligence Agency against this Intelligence Agency.....(*Interruptions*)..... what is happening at present. It is a very sensitive issue and it should not be taken so lightly. There are very high officers in Private Companies, but even these high officers are removed from service within 24 hours, because of the discipline there. They are afraid that they cannot be allowed to form any association. If anything is taking the country to dogs, it is the associations formed by high officials. If the

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

Bank officers drawing a salary of Rs. 5,000 form an Association and say that they would not allow the work to go on, how can the country march forward? If the country has to march forward, the forming of Associations by high officials should be banned legally, as this is not in the interest of the country. I do not talk about small people, they might be allowed to form Trade Unions, but if big Engineers, officers, Police officers want to form trade unions and if they want to take part in trade Union activities, they should not be allowed to do so.

Same thing should be applicable for Public Sector also. The people working in the Public Sector Units think that their services are secure and nobody can remove them from their services. This is the reason that over Public Sector is running at a loss. If a little sense of insecurity is brought in you will find that the efficiency has increased. The efficiency in Private Sector is more only because of sense of insecurity in it. I would, therefore, request you to bring forward a comprehensive Bill, under which not only the personnel of I. B., RAW and Telecommunication are covered, but the people of other Departments are also covered.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):
In the objects of this Bill it is stated :

It is proposed to enact a law with a view to check the tendency of growing indiscipline in these highly sensitive organisations” etc.

This is the theory always propounded by the Government whenever they want to take away the rights of the people, whichever section they may belong to. Here is my objection because this argument comes from the class character of the Government. And the question is whether they will be able to stop indiscipline with some legislation only. I will request the hon. Minister to have some self introspection and see whether these rigid rules and the policy followed by the Government are causing indiscipline in various walks of life and whether taking

away the rights of a section of the people will serve the purpose or not. You know very well that in various State, though police organisations have no rights, still there are various types of indiscipline like police revolt etc. That is why I want to know whether taking away the rights will serve the purpose. Rights should be given and at the same time, discipline also got to be maintained.

In Clause 2 (b) it is mentioned: “member of any Intelligence Organisation” means any person appointed to, or employed in any Intelligence Organisation”. I do not know whether the Class IV staff and even ordinary peons will also be included under it or whether there is some difference. Then again, in clause 3 (b), they have mentioned the words, “...is not of a purely social, recreational or religious nature.” The Govt. will allow them to join. Those organisations? With regard to those organisations which have political overtones, such as the RSS, Jamait-i-Islami, Anand Margis, etc., I do not know what the decision of the Government

Another point mentioned by hon. Minister is that there is scope for the redressal of their grievances. But nothing codified and there is no mention about it in the provisions of the Bill. Shri Yadav has also mentioned about it. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why we have not codified the ways of redressal of their grievances, It should be mentioned in the Act itself. So many assurances are there and so many assurances are given in this House too, but all these things should be codified properly, as it is done in the case of Army. In Clause 6 (a), with regard to delegation of powers, two institutions are mentioned. We do not know as to when and how more institutions will be included for this purpose, an Amendment to this Act could be made. Otherwise, it will not be in the interest of the people.

With regard to the organisations which are in the purview of this Act also, I would like to mention a few words about their performance. What is going on in these organisations? Some of the failures of these organisations are mentioned. Recently, I warned the Government that a serious attempt is being made by some

foreign agencies to infiltrate in all walks of life, whether in the Government Departments or in the spy organisations or in the research institutions, universities or educational institutions and especially in the voluntary organisations. Crores of rupees are coming from those foreign countries and they are trying to turn the people in these organisations against the interest of our country. I asked the Central Government, last year, as to how much foreign money is coming from foreign countries to the voluntary organisations. The Minister replied that, it is to the tune of Rs. 210 crores. And this is being distributed to the voluntary organisations in the name of research and public welfare. But in these voluntary organisations, there are foreign agents who are operating against the country's interest and this also I wanted to mention here.

The multinational agencies are also very active here and they are working against the national interests. So all these loopholes should be kept in mind, and properly plugged. Our intelligence agencies have failed to know about the accumulation of arms in the Golden Temple, leakage of Defence secrets by spies, even the assassination plot of our late Prime Minister, information regarding sorts at various parts of the country such as communal riots, caste, riots and so on. They have failed to know about all these things. These intelligence agencies should perform in a better way and to ensure this, there should be a legislative watchdog also, like a Parliamentary Committee to see all these things from time to time. We should not leave it in the hands of the bureaucrate alone. So, I will suggest to the hon. Minister that with an iron hand, you cannot bring discipline. It will not serve the purpose.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Madam Chairman, this Bill by itself is no doubt very important, in this hour of the nation. But I am sorry to say that the intelligence organization functioning in this country is doing everything—I can say that the intelligence organization is lacking only in one thing, and that is intelligence.

The very concept of intelligence is just the opposite of the concept of foolishness.

But sometimes counter-intelligence and intelligence organizations in this country function in a manner which gives me this impression : 'A child is playing with the detective book in his childhood, and trying to find out who the culprits are. It finally says : Mummy, I am feeling sleepy. Give me food. I do not like to finish the book.

If for what they have done, a part from Satwant Singh and Beant Singh anyone else is otherwise responsible for the cruel killing of Mrs. Gandhi, it is the counter-intelligence system of this country. Now the Commission is doing its work. Surprisingly enough, there was the police in charge on that day, and the Deputy Commissioner in charge on that day. From the days of Pandit Nehru to those of Indira Gandhi, it is written and recorded in the Blue Book and the Log Book that the sten guns in the P.M.'s house are always kept in the out-house. Seven sten guns are kept in the out-house, which cannot be requisitioned and used without the instructions of the top officers or police, the Commissioner of Police or anybody else, for exclusive close-quarter battle. Surprisingly enough on that day, from seven in the morning, this gentleman was moving with the sten gun right on the lawn, and the intelligence or counter-intelligence people did not do anything. As a result, what happened ?

I wish all of them—the former chiefs of security for the Prime Minister, who were associated with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi—appear before the Commission. They will substantiate my views, as to how these sten guns come out. There is never a sten gun in PM's house, unless it is taken out from the out-house where there are seven sten guns. I hope the Minister will substantiate this. Only seven sten guns can be kept in the out-house. Out of them, one was brought out in the morning, and this man was moving around in the lawn. Nobody stopped. Whom do you blame ? It is the Intelligence and counter-intelligence system, where as Mr. Hannan Mollah rightly pointed out, foreign influence is increasing every day. Have you gone into this aspect, viz. after their retirement from service, what do they do ? They have palatial houses in the Defence Colony

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsil]

of Delhi, or in Bombay or in the Salt Lake area of Calcutta. How do they get the money? Don't you understand?

I do not question their *bona fides* at all, because many of them are patriotic. But many of them are killing this country and bringing this country into disrepute. What is happening right in the Capital?

When I came to this House in 1971, I was the Youth Congress chief. I shouted twenty times; and still I find that it is there viz. the functioning and the clandestine operations of the World Assembly of Youth centre, financed by CIA—in the Vishwa Yuvak Kendra right at Chanakyapuri, managed by a trust, still being funded by EZEDY of west German Organizaitions. They are doing whatever they like, right in the Capital. And the Government is saying that its intelligence is functioning, and that its counter-intelligence is functioning. You go and find out from the Trust how much money they have got from Ezedy, and for what purpose they have spent it. It is continuously going on, and there is no check, no stopping, nothing is there. There is the that every year comes from outside to fund the Gandhi Peace Foundation. We have the Kudal Commission. Intelligence knows where the money goes, and what they do with it. Yes; intelligence activity consists of nothing to be done, except appointing enquiry commissions. This is how our intelligence is functioning.

I disagree with Mr. Hannan Mollah on only one point. Never in any part of the world, be it the Soviet Union, United States or China, is there any kind of trade union activity permitted in the intelligence organizations. Never, in any part of the world. I am prepared to accept if he can any example. Never, its operation itself is done in such a manner that hardly people know. The methods of redressal are not to be made known to us. It is such an organization. But there, we are allowing it and encouraging it for years together; and we are discussing it. You should be very ruthless in stopping this sort of activities there.

I have every sympathy with these people, but there are certain trades and professions in the country, where such things are not liberally encouraged.

Now about the functioning of the system. How are you functioning? Do you have a separate intelligence cadre in the country. No.

You have the Intelligence Bureau. You have the subsidiary intelligence branch. You have the Detective Departments in the respective State Capitals and Metropolitan cities. You have RAW and CBI. How do they function? A Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, who is looking after the traffic arrangement, may be asked to look after the CBI branch tomorrow or he may be summoned by RAW to become the Joint Director of RAW. Is this the function of the intelligence system? How do you actually introduce the concept of intelligence among them? We need a separate intelligence cadre in the country. Normally, a police officer just after passing the IPS examination, cannot do the intelligence job. There are lot of political pressures in the respective States or lot of other influences and they cannot dedicate themselves fully. Intelligence is not merely a work; it is a science; it is an art. If you see the history of the intelligence system of the other countries you will find that never in the other parts of the world have things happened as they are happening here. Here a Deputy Commissioner of traffic today in Calcutta city will be asked to become the Joint Director of RAW tomorrow. A man who is looking after civil defence today will be asked to look after CBI tomorrow. Is this the function of the intelligence? I do not understand the entire system. I hope the Home Minister will bring forward a legislation in the next session of Parliament. You must build up a new cadre for intelligence system in the country with brilliant people. There are people in the IB Department. I am not questioning their bonafides. But, sometimes, I feel pity for my country. Intelligence needs education, academic brilliance. It is not merely a job of doing chowkidari. There are people without any idea as to what intelligence is. Sometimes, they may go to a village, get some notes and submit a report. Is this the function of the intelligence?

In RAW, there are some people who claims themselves to be big shots, but they try to come in contact with some party in an embassy, exchange some words and make a trip abroad or take some hot bath in some hotel, have a telephonic conversation and submit a report. I know this is how somebody is functioning just for his trip abroad. Intelligence itself, once again I repeat, is a dedicated and missionary job ; it is not merely a professional thing, and there you need the total system to be re-vitalised Now I request you to bring forward a comprehensive Bill in the next session at least after the death of Mrs. Gandhi.

The other day, our young friend, Shri Lalit Maken died. You may have issued a statement, but how do you justify that a young MP was being given security at his new residence ? Although guards were provided at his residence, when he came out nobody bothered.

I never asked for police protection. One fine morning, a SHO came to my house and told me that he had been told from the top to give me a guard. I said, "I do not need it. He said, "No, no, we have to give you. Then I said, "All right, you give me a guard." Then they posted a constable with a lathi from 7 p.m. till 10 a.m. to expose me to everybody that I am a dangerous man. That constable was posted without a gun. Then I told him to please leave the place and added that I would survive on my own. because if there was any *humla* he would die since he had only a lathi. It is not a matter of laughing, but this is the way how the system is functioning in the Capital. Therefore, I demand that you should bring a totally new system for the intelligence cadre both for the RAW and the other system right upto the higher level in the respective States, and the people should be recruited not from the regular police staff. In that profession, you kindly see and meticulously examine for people with academic brilliance. Intelligence means intelligence ; intelligence does not mean only cleverness. They should be brought into the mainstream not merely by promotion and other things but on merit. I do not like to be misunderstood by my Muslim friends, Hindu friends and the SC&ST. For recruitment in the Intelligence Department

and promotion, please do not go by the criteria of caste, community and creed. It should be done on merit and efficiency. That is the demand of the system. Let there not be any quota. If you can do it, the system will improve.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) ;
I support the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Home Minister.

I put a question to the hon. Minister. When the 50th Amendment to the Constitution was passed on 11 September, 1984 and the Government was empowered to make appropriate legislation in this regard, why has the Government not initiated the relevant legislation up till now ? This is one of the major factors which should have been taken into consideration by the Government then and there. But no reason for the delay has been given even in the present Bill.

It is true that allegations and counter-allegations are being levelled and have been levelled against the intelligence agencies. But we must look at the working of these agencies and the hardship they have to face.

Up till 1967 there was only one agency and that was IB which was looking after the work of internal external intelligence. Till that time complete information was being gathered and the country was well looked after by this wing. It was for the first time in 1967 that a second wing i.e. RAW was created. It was a bad day in the history of India when the Janata Party and its Prime Minister condemned this agency. It was only due to that regime that this agency, as a matter of fact, lost its moral strength and it was reduced to nullity in the eyes of the people. In efficiency was brought into it during the Janata Party regime. Mr. Morarji Desai, when he was the Finance Minister, gave the sanction for the creation of RAW. But he has condemned this agency in his autobiography in these words :

"I had not then realised the real intention of Shrimati Gandhi and agreed with the proposal. I cannot forgive myself for my stupidity in not seeing the possible implications of that seemingly

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

innocent action. This was the instrument of coercion which Shrimati Gandhi used against all who came under her surveillance including members of her own Cabinet."

So, it was the Janata Party Government which had demoralised these agencies—IB and RAW—and it was Mr. Morarji Desai who condemned these agencies. Even now, the hon. Home Minister, who is very dynamic and intelligent, can take appropriate action in this regard. I may give some suggestions in this respect.

It should be an independent cadre. Now, there are deputationists. As a matter of fact, the persons, who are not liked by various States, are sometimes taken on deputation. But they are not very much interested to work here. There should be one regular cadre,

Secondly there should be a continuous and regular training for the intelligence personnel.

The salary which is being paid at present to these persons is meagre. It should be much higher than what is given to other open services.

When you except that these secret services must work 24 hours actively and intelligently, than it is the obligation upon the nation, upon this Parliament, upon the representatives, to provide all facilities to these intelligence personnel.

I will also suggest to the hon. Home Minister that he should induct assessors who may be academicians, journalists or persons specialised in particular fields, in trade, in economics or in commerce, so that they can assess the field report of the intelligence personnel and come to the right conclusion. He may also look into the fact that the assessment of the field reports needs very close scrutiny by the higher authorities of the same agency. It is only this that can bring eminence to the intelligence agencies.

I may also submit that the hon. Minister has provided in this Bill that the personnel of these agencies can collect funds for the religious, social and recreational nature of associations, but the nation has witnessed that even when the funds are collected in the name of religion, they are misutilised. So, the hon. Home Minister should give a second thought to it and see whether the word 'religious, should be kept in this section 3, sub-section (b) or it should be omitted. We should not pleased incorporate these words simply under the pretext or plea that the persons living in the nation are, by and large, religious minded.

I may also submit to the hon. Minister to give his personal look to clause 7 where it is provided that whatever rules are framed, can be annulled with the consent of the other House. I think this power should be given only to this House. If this House wants to improve or disapprove of any rule, then this House alone should be competent to do so and there should be no need to take the consent of the other House. With these words, I support the Bill and hope that the hon. Home Minister will take into consideration the suggestions which have been advanced by me.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS
(Mavelikara) : Madam Chair Person, I want to supplement what Shri Munsri has said. Really it was an opposition speech, it was not a speech supporting the Bill. He has narrated the poor state of affairs of our intelligence agencies in the country. But who is responsible for this? I would like to ask the Home Minister to come forward with a clear-cut answer as to who is responsible for this. Is it not the Governmental machinery and the political power which sees to it that, that power is used by them? All of you have used these intelligence officers for your political purposes in this country. When you wanted to declare Emergency, you wanted the advice of the RAW, when you wanted to fix up the election date, you wanted the report of the RAW, when you wanted to fix up the candidates in various constituencies you secretly consulted the RAW and then you decided your candidates. Election strategy was formulated by you consultation with the RAW. I know in my constituency how the election campaign went on.

I myself know that every time intelligence report goes to the political party in power, they change their strategy accordingly. If they want to bring a DIG to my constituency, his intelligence police report goes to the Congress leadership and then he is brought. Similarly if they want some communal leader to come and campaign in a particular segment, it is the intelligence police which gives the report to the political party which is in power. You have used them and you have misused them. Now you complain that the country is in peril. You are responsible for this. You cannot shirk your responsibility. I say it cannot be done by tightening the mouth of the people. By chaining the people who are working for this country you cannot give us freedom. You cannot chain us in this manner. Yesterday you brought in ESMA. By this you want to chain the working class in this country. You are depriving them from their right to bargain. I know you could pass it and you are going to do that. Today you are bringing in this law to chain the intelligence forces and keep them under your custody for your convenient use. We oppose it. We cannot agree to that. We all want to see that India is a free country where every person has a right to express his opinion. Whether he is in the police force or whether he is an industrial worker, or whether he is a common man, he should have the right to express his opinion. That is the freedom which we believe in and which we got on 15th August, 1947. That is the freedom which we envisaged for our people, but you being in power think that for all the time you will be in power and so you can change them and control the country. But, I would like to submit that you are all living in a fools' paradise. Tomorrow some other party may come up to power. If this law is there, will it be good for the country? That should be the test to be applied before making an Act. Suppose tomorrow another party is elected to power and this law is there, then will it not go against you? Have you thought that way about this? Without giving consideration in that manner, if you are bringing in this Bill it will be very very dangerous for the country. We want freedom and free society and free association. Shri Das Munshi has asked whether there is any trade union movement for the police organisation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
for intelligence.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I was sitting with a Police Organisation representative of Malaysia in the ILO Conference in Geneva. I may tell you that everywhere in various parts of the world police officers are permitted to organise themselves by way of trade union and have bargaining. So, never think that it is not permitted. It is permitted. But here only because of the system which you follow in this country, you people in power want to use them for your convenience. That is why this deterioration has taken place. These are the Draconian laws by which you want to curtail the freedom of the people and particularly of the working class. That is why I oppose it tooth and nail.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Madam Chairman, I support the Intelligence Organisations (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1985. Just now an hon. Member was stating that this Government used the Intelligence Bureau to find out whether the situation was favourable or not. I would like to tell him that we are ourselves feeling aggrieved whereas he is complaining that Government uses this organisation.

I had said a few days ago also that worthless people had been recruited in an intelligence agency and they were not fit for intelligence work. I fully agree with what my friend Shri Munshi has said. You should provide training to Intelligence Bureau and RAW so that they may be able to supply correct information to you about the country as well as foreign countries. A number of developments have taken place so far. Our beloved Prime Minister, who contributed a lot in making this country powerful and strong, was murdered and your Intelligence Bureau could do nothing. Your Intelligence Bureau and RAW could do nothing. You should make radical changes in such a worthless organisation and set this cadre right. So far as B.S.F. is concerned, I had told the hon. Home Minister that all the discarded police officers are posted to these Forces, and the result is that the officers themselves feel disgruntled and do not work

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

there also. This is the state of affairs in all the armed forces. Leave aside military. Military intelligence is better than the Intelligence Bureau and RAW because it at least keeps all the information. No information is available with your organisations. Instead of helping any improvement in the conditions in the country and supply correct information to you from time to time, these organisations give wrong information. It is not possible for them to supply correct information.

I support the suggestion that either there should be a separate cadre for them and all round training should be given to them so that they may gather correct information or the entire system may be scrapped and communist discipline should be adopted so that discipline is enforced on everybody and you may get correct information. Some such arrangements are absolutely necessary.

You propose to effect certain changes in it. You have yourselves stated in the statement of objects and reasons that there is no discipline among them. A few days ago they had resorted to strike and held demonstrations which forced you to bring this Bill. Otherwise, you would not have brought this Bill. The demonstration held by them was a sort of warning to you about their functioning. I would like to submit that observance of discipline is necessary not only among them but also in every organisation. Discipline must be observed in this organisation because it is pre-requisites for supply of correct information. Discipline in every sphere is a must. There is total lack of discipline among your officers and employees. This organisation should be controlled in a manner which may be helpful in establishing a better order in the country. Will this system prove a success in eradicating poverty from this country and providing all types of amenities and comforts and comforts to the poor keeping in view the objectives and the spirit behind the working of this Government and the order which our Hon. Prime Minister wants to usher in this country? I feel that radical changes need to be made for this purpose not only in Intelligence Bureau and RAW but in all other organisations also. This change should, therefore, be envisaged in entirety. You have imposed certain resttic-

tions on them preventing them from indulging in certain activities. But these restrictions will not help. You might have seen that wherever such restrictions were imposed in police forces, they went on strike, they formed unions and did all other things. Police unions have been formed in many States. The more you suppress, the more people try to raise their head. Military system is functioning properly due to the discipline enforced there. There is no need for any trade union there. But no sense of discipline was inculcated in these organisations and disorder crept therein. This has resulted in the demand for formation of trade unions, etc. Had these organisations been evolved as distinct identities, there would not have been any need to take these steps and today the country would not have faced humiliation on many occasions due to inactivity and carelessness of these agencies. I, therefore, suggest that if we really want to make them disciplined, it should be delinked from other cadres and a separate organisation should be evolved to create discipline and satisfaction among them. A system should also be devised to hear and redress their grievances.

With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Intelligence Organisations (Restriction of Rights) Bill, 1985. My hon. friends have expressed their views on it and have covered many points. Article 33 of our Constitution was amended in 1984. Although more than one year has elapsed, yet I feel that this Bill has been presented here in time and it is a comprehensive Bill also and there appears to be no lacuna in it.

The question is that full care should be taken about the antecedents of persons appointed to I.B and RAW services. It is very important because our intelligence agencies are not functioning properly. We have to pay attention to the nature of cadre also. If an independent cadre is formed, antecedents must be verified. Shri Vyas was saying that sons of big persons had been appointed in it. But I feel that it is not true. In some case it may be so. But if their sons are capable, they can be appointed there. I feel that it is not proper to level such charge,

Thorough investigations should be made about the antecedents of persons to be appointed in these sensitive services on which responsibility of country's security rests. Had we known about their antecedents, Smt. Indira Gandhi would not have been murdered. Out of the two persons involved in this murder, one used to accompany her but the antecedents of the other were not verified. He was recruited on *ad hoc* basis and in a very short period he was appointed to that post. It is, therefore, not proper to appoint anybody on such important posts without verifying his antecedents. I mean to say that full verification should be made about the antecedents of persons to be appointed in these services.

Secondly, there must be certain restrictions to prevent them from taking any undue advantage of the information available with them after retirement from these services. In the absence of any restriction, there is a tendency on the part of industrialists and industrial concerns to misuse the services of these persons after retirement from these services. Larkins' case is an example in this regard. If need be, the Constitution should also be amended for this purpose.

As pointed out by Shri Das Munsi, even now the position is that only those persons join the intelligence branch who do not get charge of District Headquarters. People try to go to District Headquarters from intelligence branches but no officer leaves the district headquarter for joining intelligence services, because they do not consider these service as important. Their services should be made important. The status of their cadre should be raised by increasing their salary and allowances so that they can work for the country's security.

With these words I support this Bill,

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Madam Chairman, my young friend, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi has spoken very nicely excepting the fact that he mixed up China and the Soviet Union in the speech. He is a very intelligent boy rather. Madam, in Soviet, Union and China, the whole State is against exploiters

and is for the people. The people who are in such Intelligence organisations have the motivation that they are serving the State which is a bulwark against the imperialism. There are such things. I don't think it is correct, as Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi thinks, that our State is a State which is serving the poor, toiling people of the country. Rather this state of ours service the employers. So no comparison can be made between USSR and India. Excepting the mixing up of things, his speech was *Amritham Bal Bhashitham* and nothing more than that.

Madam, the monumental failure of our RAW and Intelligence has been clearly shown in the assassination of our Late Prime Minister, Madam Indira Gandhi. How could these things take place? Definitely, for this treason, the poor people, the employees of the RAW who sometimes ventilate their grievances here and there, are not responsible. There must be persons getting four figures—5,000, 6,000 or 10,000—responsible for it. The failure of Intelligence agency is continuous. Smuggling of arms and ammunitions is going on unabated. There is RAW ; there is Intelligence Agency ; Even then, it continues. The chaos in Punjab continued for many years and we could not know many things. The experience in Assam, Gujarat and other States shows that our Intelligence system is very much defective and for that reason, the people for whom you have brought, this Bill are not responsible. The persons other than those people are responsible for these things. As has been clearly suggested, I do not know whether you will make a special cadre or given them special allowances. But the fact remains that if I become an officer in charge of certain important police station, say Howrah, my daily income is not less than Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: It is more than that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He knows it. What is the amount ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : You will be giving authentic information.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He gives more correct information.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: We will share our information.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : An "intelligent" inspector gets Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500 per month. Naturally, how could an intelligent person go to the Intelligence agency? Moreover there is no motivation. First of all, I would urge upon the Government to motivate the people who are serving there. Ours is a poor country and it has to be saved. So, our people should not be enticed by rich countries who are very much trying to see that they can enter into our Intelligence agency, as some of them have already entered.

You have said that you want to discipline them. I agree, you discipline them. I do not grudge. But then, do you want to keep them satisfied also? What is the channel by which you are trying to look after their grievances? As Comrade Hannan Mollah suggested, have codified them? Rather your codified information is passing, through your Intelligence men, to foreign countries. It is going to U.S.A. It is going to France. It is going to Canada. It is going to Britain. Naturally, you see that their genuine grievances are also looked after otherwise, simply by bringing in whips, you cannot control them. As madam Chairman knows and you also know, common constable in the police stations and the Intelligence men also are asked to do the work of rather casual labour. They are asked to carry the children of SPs to schools. Are they not human beings? They are treated as slaves. They cannot talk and they have no voice. How do you solve this problem of the poor employees in Intelligence, whom these big people in the Intelligence Department treat as slaves? How do you safeguard them? What channels have they got to put forth their grievances before the authorities?

Suppose, I am an employee under a big officer. If I make a complaint against the officer through the proper channel, I

am removed. I am punished. I am transferred. At least some safeguard also must be there against this.

Without these safeguards, there can be no discipline. You must motivate them. You must discipline them. You must satisfy them. All these three things should go on simultaneously.

Sometimes it so happens these boys of RAW go to some foreign countries. Suppose an Officer of RAW is sent to Spain. You take him to a school to learn Spanish. After giving him training in Spanish language, you ask him to go to Chile or to Indonesia. This is meaningless. You must have a policy. The person to whom training suited to a particular country is to be given, should be sent to that particular country. Otherwise, your funds are spent for nothing.

With these words, I neither support nor oppose the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then what do you do?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There must be discipline and satisfaction on the part of the poor employees and, at the same time, there must be motivation that our country has to be saved and our nation has to be saved. Our duty is to be done. Some motivation should be there. They speak of socialism and all that. But the security men are starving. The rich people go in cars and spend luxurious life. But their drivers are starving. Such a situation can never motivate them. You should motivate them. Then only you will be successful. Otherwise, however strong you may be, you are not going to be successful.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Madam, I will make two or three submissions. RAW and IB are two very sensitive parts of our nation and I attach importance to these Intelligence Departments.

I have seen this Bill in which certain restrictions have been put by Clause 3. Although these restrictions are very essential and a must, yet, I feel that on account of the provisions which are contained in the

Constitution in Part III, these have not been thoroughly restricted. With respect to the personnel in these two organisations, I think there will be some problems. For instance, if any action is taken under Clause 3, still Articles 226 and 32 will be open to them to go to respective High Courts or Supreme Court. No doubt, it is said in Part III that there will be nothing which prevents an employee from going to the court unless Part III is totally suspended. As no total restriction has been placed on the personnel in these two organisations, Articles 226 and 32 will still be available to them. If a person goes to a High Court or Supreme Court, it may be that the writ petition may be dismissed on account of the provision contained in Clause 3. Yet, if the court finds that there is a prima facie case, then, stay can be granted and stay in today's circumstances means at least two or three months and if a stay is granted with respect to unwanted men for two or three months, some problems will be there.

I, therefore, like the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to look into this matter, and see to it whether the entire chapter on fundamental rights with respect to personnel can be suspended, because it is very essential according to me.

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, there are codes of conduct applicable to Central Civil Servants. In that, certain provisions appear to be similar to those contained in Clause 3 of this Bill. Apart from that, the provisions contained in Official Secrets Act are also some what similar to the Clause 3 of this Bill. There is no mention with respect to this Act in Clause 3 as to whether Clause 3 is notwithstanding the provisions contained in the Official Secrets Act and the Code of Conduct. Besides, Clause 3, Sub-Clause (d) says —

“except for purposes of official duty, contact or communicate with any person on any matter relating to functioning, structure, personnel or organisational affairs of the Intelligence Organisation of which he is a member ;

Now, this is a sub-clause with, respect to which, I think, there are some provisions in the said Code of Conduat.

Apart from that, ultimately, if a person violates this provision, what is the punishment provided for ? It reads :

“Any person who contravenes any of the provisions of section 3 shall, without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.”

Now, no court of law is going to impose imprisonment for the first offence and that, normally, courts are inclined to impose fine. Besides, no court is going to impose maximum fine for the first offence. That means for a serious offence like Clause 3 (d), a person may jet goscot free with Rs. 500 fine or Rs. 1000 as fine.

The Bill will not be effective unless imprisonment is made compulsory and no option is given to impose fine because these are serious offences and therefore, I feel that imprisonment should be made a compulsory clause.

Sir, with respect to both RAW and I.B., I would request that these two organisations should be dissolved and there should be only one organisation. There may be wings for local intelligentsia and foreign intelligentsia separately. But it should be one organisation under one head and there should be branches for various purposes, instead of having RAW and I.B.

Lastly, whatever personnel matters of RAW and IB are there regarding terms of payment, salaries, etc., they should be sorted out, I learnt that there are a lot of differences between Army personnel and IPS officers in RAW. It leads to friction between them and it hampers the working of RAW. This aspect may also be looked into.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Madam, it is quite surprising that for such an Intelligence Department of the nation the Government has to come forward with such type of Bill. I think, the Intelligence Department is having problem and I understand that they are not doing well. I think, as some of my hon. friends have rightly said that many times, we are the politicians who are at high places are responsible for this. I think, the Intelligence Department is more intelligent to study the boss and it acts just to keep him pleased. When the boss gets dissatisfied or disturbed, he blames them by saying. "You are not intelligent, you are doing all these things."

For whatever things have happened in Punjab, Assam and Gujarat, we cannot blame the Intelligence Department. I do agree that they are not working properly. The responsibility of the Government should be to tackle various problems like poverty, unemployment, etc. which are now increasing. We are just not bothered about the labour problem. Just when something has happened, they go on suppressing the labour. Police should not form union, CRP should not form union. Ultimately, you say that because of unions, everything is happening. Sir, Clause 3, Sub clause (a) reads :

"be a member of, or be associated in any way with, any trade union, labour union, political association or with any class of trade unions, labour unions or political associations ;

Government feels that the unions are damaging the intelligence. Something else is wrong somewhere. Hon. Minister has said that he will find out about this. Yesterday also the Essential Services Maintenance Act was passed. In that, it is said that without warrant one can be arrested. Economic offenders are just left out. In the union, if somebody goes on strike you arrest him. I say that there are some good unions. You were the Chief Minister of Bombay, you come with me to Bombay, I will show you to two - three hundred factories where my strong union is there, where production has gone up and where discipline is there. More premier automobile cars have been produced. The workers are doing well. They are getting Rs. 800 or Rs. 900 as salaries

to start with. Some sweepers are getting Rs. 2000 or so per month. There is not a single strike there. In Mazagon Dock Shipyard where my union people are working, production has increased more than two times and submarines are manufactured there. There is no need of workers going on strike there. If the management are a little intelligent and can provide facilities to the workers, I think the working class will definitely cooperate with the management. I think our economic failures and other failures are not at all due to the trade unions. They are suppressing these facts and I do not say that it is due to the big officers. There is no need of having these words in this Bill. As far as the wording in the Bill is concerned it should not be the attitude of the Government to gradually go on suppressing the working class and condemning them in this House and if this is the attitude of the Government, I think gradually a time will come when the working class will find it difficult to do any work. Then tomorrow you will say that the Secretary of the Department is controlling the Government servants working in his department and if they are not serving him properly, you will say that it is an essential service and you will not allow them to organise themselves. Yesterday when the Essential Services maintenance Act was discussed in this House, you mentioned that to form an association is the fundamental rights of anybody and it is a basic thing.

The words which are used here are really damaging and it is not in the interest of the working class. About political organisation, I can understand that they cannot take part in any activities of this country and if they want to be members of any political organisation, that is not allowed. But you are saying that because the trade union is there and you people are not acting properly in this country and therefore I condemn them. So, it is not the way of making them to act properly or by such suppression, it is going to act in the reverse way. In the Intelligence Department, you do not allow them to have their right and that way they will never cooperate with you.

Sir, in the Police Department, the same is the position. The police personnel are working for 12, 13 or 14 hours a day. About 25% of the police constables are not

housed in Bombay and they have to act as slaves. The salaries of the constables are Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 per month. What is the provision that has been made for the welfare of these police men? Now, the machinery about which you are talking, is entirely left to the mercy of the superior officers. What is the other alternative? There is no procedure at all? I suggest that the police men should have equal representation as workmen in the Government with one High Court judge sitting in their behalf. At least the grievances of these people will have to be looked into and should be solved. Such a type of provision, if the Government provides, will to some extent take care of these people. Now, you have no rules to implement them. According to this, you are going to implement them. There is a need that if some sections are not acting properly, you come out and say that these are the sections and the departments in the Intelligence Wing which are not acting properly. We do not know about this. But ultimately it will be decided which section or the department should be added or deleted. You should spell out this. Otherwise, it will be a bad way of doing thing. This House is the biggest in the country and the Government should come out with any legislation for enactment in this House. Why are you not coming out with reasons for including this section? In the present Bill, I have found in three or four places loopholes. But you are not doing anything for that. Therefore, I want this thing to be banned. You are just keeping it open. We can add anything and we can also subtract anything after that. Subsequently, you can say that these are independent departments.

Regarding the rules, you have rightly said that the rules can be framed and implemented and that is the bone of contention of the law. But then you say that these rules can be rectified by the Parliament and if the Parliament does not accept then it will be changed. Therefore, all these loopholes which are found here are really of very serious nature. I did not expect from the Home Minister that he would allow these loopholes and also put a ban on the activities of the Government servants and also gradually on the private sector employees also. Yesterday, you said that the Industrial Disputes Act will be used in

all these cases and action against them will be taken under ESMA. But in the law there is no provision and it will have to be rectified and then only action will be taken. I think that the Government policies, the economic policies of this country, are the major reasons for this and therefore they cannot act properly. Therefore, by implementing this law, I do not think any purpose will be served. In view of this, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) :
Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

In a democratic society like ours, the Intelligence Department is more vulnerable to outside forces than other Departments of Government. The world has entered the satellite era of intelligence, but our country is not that rich to acquire the capability of satellite for collecting information required for intelligence agencies. But at the same time, we must feel ashamed of the fact that the Prime Minister of this country was shot dead by the persons who were supposed to protect her. Nowhere in the world we find such an example. Only one Head of the State was shot by the guards at the time of taking the guard of honour, not by the security men. As Shri Munsli has said, our Intelligence Department should be revamped and it should be controlled properly. We see that at the lower level, people who are not wanted in the police service are given jobs in the CID.

During the last year, we had a number of dangerous cases, which showed total lack of intelligence. There were spy scandals in which people like Coomaraswami were involved, and there was the Guns of Bellary case. In the Guns of Bellary case, one Shri G. Laxmanan had direct access even to the files of the Home Ministry. This is a very serious matter.

I will urge upon the Minister, who has worked earlier as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Finance Minister and as Defence Minister and as Minister in charge of various strategic Ministries and has got good experience to revamp this intelligence organization. It is not sufficient to bring forward this Bill alone. The implementation is important.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the chair*]

My friend, Shri Samant was objecting to the non-involvement of the officers of the Intelligence Department in the union affairs. This is very important. It is not necessary to bring unions in IB or RAW. Shri Samant may go to the extent of forming a union of the Members of Parliament, and he may also ask for the union of spies, and may also subscribe to that.

On the contrary, in other developing countries, how the spies and intelligence men are recruited. Without quoting the agency, I would like to mention how the spies are recruited. The directions are :

“Go, search for people who are hurt by fate or nature, who are ugly, these suffering from an inferiority complex, craving power and influence but defeated by unfavourable circumstances.”

Such people are given power and employed intelligence organizations. They enjoy the superiority complex. They feel themselves superior over the handsome and prosperous people around them. They even work better for such intelligence agencies. Even in other agencies, the profiles of potential spies, potential intelligence agents and department employees are studied. They are studied very assiduously before enlisting them in-to the Department. Even lie-tests are conducted in the case of employees who are to be employed for other countries. Under such circumstances, I would like to urge upon the Minister to add one clause, that is on drinking. Hitler used women, wine and wealth to find out the military strength of Russia before the Second World War. Women, wealth and wine are influential phenomena because these are human weaknesses. You have taken care of wealth. But about wine also, I feel that there should be a mention in this Bill and this clause should be amended accordingly.

Even in developed countries with all their huge wealth invested in collecting intelligence information, one agency is not sufficient to collect the information and analyse it. It is necessary to have several agencies. But intra-departmental and intra-

agency coordination is very essential. Intra-departmental and intro-agency jealousies come in the way and at least, in this field, and rules should be made in such a manner that there may be proper collection of information, and its evaluation should be better so that the intelligence information required for the functioning of the Home Ministry in keeping law and order, for exchange of information in the international arena among different nations would be proper. It should serve the cause. With these words, I fully support the Bill and I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill introduced by the hon. Home Minister. I would like to offer some suggestions in this regard. First of all, I would like to know whether the same type of training cannot be given to our intelligence agencies as is given to military intelligence ; whether our intelligence agencies cannot function like army intelligence ; and whether recruitment cannot be made to our intelligence agencies on the pattern of recruitment made to army intelligence. If any employee of army intelligence falls in the hands of the enemy, he will not open his mouth even if his body is cut into pieces. If the enemy orders him to raise his hands, he will prefer facing bullets to raising his hands. Can we not impart such training to our intelligence personnel ? The educational qualification of our intelligence personnel should be on the pattern of Army Intelligence Service. Their medical selection should also be on the same pattern so that it can be verified whether they have got enough guts or not because merely equipping them with arms will not serve the purpose. They should have the courage to operate arms also. During war we will not hesitate to sacrifice our lives to protect every which of our mother land. This should be the motive of our intelligence personnel. At the time of any army operation, we know the name of each soldier and commander of our enemy, but it is a matter of great surprise that we do not come to know about incidents of such magnitude. This shows how from an S.P. to constable can be influenced with money. It shows the type of collusion

among the policemen, the S.H.O. and traffic constables. It is our suggestion that a Pay Commission should be appointed for the employees working in the intelligence department. There should be separate residential arrangement for them. They should be given training to motivate them not to deviate from the path of duty by the allurements of money. They should be provided all the facilities and they should be given best training so that they may not hesitate to sacrifice their lives in the service of the motherland.

This is my suggestion and with this point of view I support the Bill.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is proper that it has been provided in the Bill that in the States the intelligence agencies should be kept aloof from other organisations. The members of the Congress party have said that a comprehensive Bill should be brought forward which should cover some big officers also. I agree with their suggestions.

As Mr. Munsli has said, Indiraji was assassinated despite the presence of RAW. Lalit Maken also met the same fate. There are three types of intelligence agencies in our State. One is a special branch of the State intelligence, the second is intelligence department of the Central Government and the third one is the RAW. There is no relation between the RAW and the intelligence department.

The Member who spoke earlier to me had stated that the work of the RAW was to help the Congress party in selection of candidates who can win the elections.

AN HON. MEMBER: They keep an eye even after winning the election.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: The RAW and the intelligence people give money to some people and get information. The State intelligence people sit in the hotels with 5 to 7 persons and write their report on the basis of the talks held with them. Then you take action on that basis.

You may recall that when the elections were announced in 1977, the RAW had advised Indiraji that Congress would win.

(Interruptions)

It is a fact that the Intelligence and the RAW had been functioning as a wing of the Congress party all these days. They had more intelligence about the Congress party than about the country. In 1977, elections were announced against their advice and the Congress was defeated in the election. The responsibility for the defeat was put on the RAW that they had given wrong information. What I mean to say is that the RAW should be kept aloof from the political parties. All these things are happening because of their contact with the political parties. They should have a separate cadre.

We find that often C.I.A. and K.B.G. are blamed and we malign other agencies. We are not prepared to mend ourselves. We just want to show that all this happened due to the intelligence agencies of America and U.S.S.R. We blame other agencies to hide our failures. There should be check on other agencies and they should be kept under surveillance. We should take steps to improve our intelligence.

In 1947 when the communist party in Andhra Pradesh was spearheading the land reforms movement and was against the fragmentation of holdings. They took up arms against the Nizam. Some intelligence men infiltrated into the movement and gave all the information to Government. Some of them had to sacrifice their life. You should give them some reward.

As my friend from Rajasthan had said an army jawan cannot be compared with a constable. The constable is always on the look out to make a fast luck whereas the jawan is free from such temptations. He is full of patriotism and is always ready to sacrifice his life. This is the reason that the intelligence agencies and the RAW should be kept away from the politics and they should have their separate cadre.

We have read in the newspapers that we send intelligence men to other countries. What is happening in Ceylon? The Indian

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

Government itself are instigating the Tamils and are providing them with money and arms. You should not do this.

Sir, you might be aware that in Russia the intelligence agencies keep an eye on each other, so much so that nobody knows who is observing whom. You have to mould your intelligence on that pattern.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. They have given very valuable suggestions as to what needs to be done, to make the intelligence agencies more effective.

I am reminded of 1980, when I was a Member of Parliament, before joining the Cabinet. Some of these members of RAW and I.B. had approached me. I know the grievances which they had put before me. I have also heard the speeches of all the hon. Members who have spoken here. Identical points have been repeated by most of the hon. Members, which clearly establishes why it was absolutely necessary that such a kind of legislation should have been brought in.

It is all right : everybody will have a grievance. I cannot deny the fact that everybody cannot be kept satisfied. Whether he is at the police station or in the I.B., ultimately it depends upon the character of the person. In the police station, there can be honest people who can never be corrupt, but there are people who believe in going to a particular station, so that they may be able to earn enough money.

So, I cannot say on behalf of anybody that the entire organization is very honest, or totally corrupt. The combination exists everywhere.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) :
What is the ratio ?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : The ratio depends on who supervises them. Since I have administered one of the major States

in the country, I know what attempts were made by some of the people, in order to go to a particular place ; and when they were denied that, what kind of canards were spread,

These people who are now agitating for certain things, have already gone to the Supreme Court. They are spreading all kinds of canards. They are spreading half truth so that you may be able to abuse the government that the government has failed in this and that. These half truths are being spread by a large number of people including agencies outside the country. This is a very dangerous trend ; and if these things were to continue, I think, it will have very dangerous consequences ; and that is why we thought it necessary that such a Bill should be brought ; and this was possible only after the amendment of Article 33. In 1984, we could not legislate because that legislation was only to the extent of armed forces, and the police constabulary and other people, there was no provision for having a Bill of this nature ; and that is why in September 1984 Article 33 was amended which enabled Parliament to have legislation of this nature.

Two or three points I would like to clarify. In fact, I wanted to go early to Rajya Sabha. I have got two Bills pending. I do not know what I will have to tell them except that I may be excused. I am in full agreement with what the hon. member, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav suggested that antecedents of new recruits in government service are being verified and especially in IB and RAW it is very necessary that we should do it. I admit the kind of incidents which are taking place clearly establish the fact that there is something wrong in also finding out the antecedents of the people. People of this nature have been recruited who could drag their organisation to the Supreme Court and abuse them in all quarters. I admit that there is basically something wrong, that wrong people have been recruited. All kinds of things are being spread by them. I do not want to go into them and it will not be proper on my part to defend any organisation though you have tried to provoke me to say something, but, I think,

I will have to keep myself cool and not give my reaction to any of the points which you wanted me to say something.

A point was made that this is all right that some kind of a restriction has been put. But after they retire, is there any kind of restriction? Even after the retirement, the official Secret Act is applicable, and I don't think that those who are in possession of it can divulge the secrets. They are prohibited from doing this; and if any one were to do it, we would certainly take action against the people. Why is it that the CBI has been excluded? I think the previous Act of 1966 covers all the investigating agencies of the police, and that is why there is no separate provision made for CBI.

I could not get the point but still something was said about the rules and the ennobling powers which the government has taken; that is why because of the fact that at present there are a few branches of the intelligence—one for internal and another for external; in future may be that are or more organisation may also be added for doing this kind of intelligence work,—this enabling provision has been provided that if any agency is created later on, it is also covered by this.

Mr. Daga raised the point that if the Committee on Subordinate legislation were to take a particular decision, what will happen to this Act? I think, before the matter goes to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, the rules have to be framed. We cannot keep the Act in an animated suspension. And the rules have to be placed before the House for approval. If the House so pleases, it can approve those rules. Or it can also amend those rules. If the House makes any amendment, then the amended rules will become applicable. So the stage of taking up all these rules for consideration of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation will arise at a very later date. Till then we cannot continue like that. Even then the Committee on Subordinate Legislation is going to recommend only whether it requires a statutory provision or not and whether under the Act we could have framed the rules that we have framed. This is the

only point that the Committee can go into. If we wait till then the purpose for which this Act has been brought, will be defeated. That is why, we cannot continue to wait till the Committee on Subordinate Legislation were to go into the details of the Act.

Mainly these were the points which were raised by the hon. Members barring one or two Members who were feeling very strongly that there should be total freedom of association, freedom of speech and other things. Mr. Thomas was very critical. He was saying that it is because of the suppression of these rights that these things are erupting. But this is not borne by facts. Right from 1979 to 1985 you know how things are happening. Indiscipline has developed because of certain political reasons. I do not want to go into all those aspects. With that kind of encouragement, things have gone to such an extent that the matters have now gone to the court. But it is a matter which can be fought out at the Supreme Court level.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : What about coordination?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Coordination is definitely required. But there are a large number of things on which though I can say what is being done, I do not think that even that matter should also be divulged in the House.

Improvement in their service conditions is required. I have asked the officers to look into that. If you prohibit them from forming an association, then an alternative forum is to be provided where their legitimate grievances could be solved. In fact, we are thinking of going into the details. At the apex and field levels they must have some organisation by which if they have any grievances, they should be able to put forth those grievances and officers are there to redress those grievances. May be in certain matters there may be financial implications. They can report back such matters to the Directors and the Directors can report that to the Government so that their grievances can be redressed. I do not think, it is necessary to codify what sort of machinery is being set up for looking into the grievances of these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the restriction of certain rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution in their application to the members of certain organisations established by the Central Government for purposes of intelligence or counter-intelligence so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we take up clauses. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 3 Mr. Munsri are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : No.

Mr. Chairman : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clauses 4 to 7 and the Schedule were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I beg to move : "That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

16.40 hrs.

TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now go to the next item—item No. 14. Shri P.A. Sangma.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move : *

"That the Bill further to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration."

The Tobacco Board set up in 1976 under the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 has been functioning with the prime objective of development of the tobacco industry and regulation of the production and curing of virginia tobacco having regard to the demand therefor in India and abroad and promotion of exports of tobacco and tobacco products. The working of the Tobacco Board, the efficacy of the various provisions of the Act and their shortcomings, the problems of growers, curers, traders, exporters and others connected with unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco products, have been in continuous examination of the Government. With a view to enabling the Board to play a more effective role in production, development, marketing and export of tobacco, it has been found necessary to amend suitably the provisions of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975. It is accordingly proposed to bring about amendments to the Act to achieve the following objectives.

- (i) To increase representation to the growers on the Board for more effective participation ;
- (ii) to empower the Tobacco Board to regulate production of virginia tobacco *inter alia* on the basis of differences in soil characteristics and agroclimatic factors in different regions of the country where this type of tobacco is grown, and the effect thereof on the quality and quantity of the tobacco produced in these regions ;
- (iii) to require the processors of virginia tobacco and the manufacturers of products made therefrom to register themselves with the Tobacco Board. This will help the Board in having control over cigarette manufacturers who are the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

major buyers of virginia tobacco and in monitoring the regular off-take of this tobacco by the manufacturers from the growers ;

- (iv) to provide licensing of graders to take up commercial grading. This will help the farmers to bring properly graded virginia tobacco to the auction platforms which will help in their securing better prices in the auctions.
- (v) to provide for licensing of construction and operation of barns which would regulate barn capacity, thereby effecting production control indirectly ;
- (vi) to prohibit certain unfair practices in the tobacco trade ;
- (vii) to provide for prosecution for contravention of not only the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder, but also regulations made under the Act and to provide for enhanced penalties for contravention thereof.

Opportunity is being availed of to include, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, in the Act, provision relating to the power of the Tobacco Board for writing off losses. Opportunity is also being availed of to provide for laying of the regulations under the Tobacco Board Act before the Parliament.

With these few words I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Penchalaiah.

SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH (Nellore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir Tobacco is the first and foremost traditional item of India's export commodities. Tobacco is one such item which can find a ready market anywhere in

the globe. India occupies the third position in the export of tobacco. Yet it is surprising to see that the Government are not making any efforts to grow more and export more tobacco. In spite of our best exports in recent years, we are struggling hard to export non-traditional items like engineering goods. We are far away from our target.

Even if a slight effort is made, we can grow more tobacco. With a little effort we can very easily export all the tobacco we produce and thus can earn much more foreign exchange. Countries in North Africa, Egypt, Algeria and USSR are literally knocking at our door for more tobacco. So, effort should be made to grow more tobacco in the country. States like Andhra Pradesh, where top quality tobacco is produced, must be given incentives for growing more tobacco.

I wish to say a word about auction centres opened in Andhra Pradesh by the Tobacco Board. Out of the 21 auction centres opened, seven had to face a rough weather. The traders in these seven centres formed a syndicate and tried to peg the price for the top F-1 grade at Rs. 1,250/- per quintal. Violence had taken place due to this highly deplorable attitude of the traders to cheat the growers. But, as the foreign buyers were coming forward and also the tobacco Board had intervened in the matter, the tension was defused and the growers got a price between Rs. 1,450/- and Rs. 1,600/- per quintal. So, the cunning practices of traders to subvert the auction centre system should not be allowed. The Government should make every effort to safeguard the interests of the farmers.

The cost of inputs to raise the tobacco has gone up steeply. The cost of inputs and cultivation has gone up by thirty per cent. The farmers had to spend another ten per cent more due to vagaries of the nature. As though this is not sufficient the price of coal which is used in Tobacco barns for curing has been increased by 30 per cent. Under these circumstances what the tobacco growers are getting today is hardly sufficient to meet the cost, let alone getting profit. The prices the farmers get should be remunerative. Otherwise, I am afraid, the production may fall steeply in the years to come as it happened in the case of sugar.

[Shri P. Penchalaiah]

The Tobacco Board should conduct a study to find out the reasons why the production of VFC tobacco is low in States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and recommend suitable measures for increasing the productivity.

Small and marginal farmers get financial assistance under various centrally sponsored schemes. At present small and marginal farmers who grow tobacco are not getting these benefits. I request the Central Government to extend all the benefits under the various Centrally-sponsored schemes to the small and marginal tobacco growers also. With these words I conclude my speech. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is the second country in the world which produces 350 million Kg. tobacco every year and occupies the sixth position among the tobacco exporting countries. India exports 55 million K.G. virginia tobacco to other countries every year. I welcome the Bill wholeheartedly which our hon. Minister has brought to modernise the tobacco industry.

The tobacco industry and its cultivation have remained grossly neglected in our country. No effective legislation has been brought in this respect as a result of which the requisite encouragement could not be given to the tobacco growers in increasing the production and as a result the production did not increase and it remained neglected. The Government have paid attention in this respect through this Bill and there is a provision in the Bill to reorganize the Tobacco Board. The private companies have been buying tobacco from the tobacco growers and Government did not pay attention in regard to its purchase and sale. The private companies and the private dealers have been purchasing tobacco from the formers at low price and no requisite incentive was given to the farmers and neither was any monitoring carried out. No effective legislation was enacted to safeguard their interest. That is why they always remained neglected. Now the position is

that in foreign countries there is a great demand for tobacco, particularly for virginia tobacco. If we increase the production of tobacco by adopting intensive care cultivation, we can earn substantial foreign exchange and the tobacco growers will also get considerable financial help.

I do not want to enter into any controversy. In Andhra Pradesh, the S.T.C had authorised some persons for selling and purchasing tobacco and an agency was appointed on 6th November, 1984 for this purpose. A Press report appeared in the 'Statesman' regarding the agency. I am quoting it.

[English]

The CBI which enquired into the recent tobacco scandal in Andhra Pradesh has filed four charge sheets before the Special Judge trying the special police establishment cases, implicating 12 Tobacco Companies and 6 officials of the STC, reports UNI. According to the charge sheets, the STC officials had colluded with the companies in defrauding the Central Government of funds, totalling Rs. 27 lakhs.

[Translation]

These private companies regard these tobacco growers as their colony. In Bihar, virginia tobacco is not grown on large scale but, of course, tobacco is produced there. There also the cultivation of tobacco is regarded as a colonial affair. The growers are not paid the due price of tobacco.

I am thankful to you that you have brought an effective legislation, but you have not made provisions for stringent punishment. There is provision of only lighter punishment in it. Until provision of stringent punishment is made in the Bill, the private companies and the private dealers would not allow your good intentions to succeed. They will sabotage them.

In the last session, a Bill was introduced in this House for the takeover of I T. C. company. In this company, the workers are being exploited, They are taken on contract basis and are never made

permanent. The performance of this company is also very bad. I would request the hon. Minister to bring a legislation to takeover I. T. C. so that all the shortcomings in it are removed.

You propose to reorganise the Tobacco Board. There is a provision that 8 or 10 members will be nominated by you. I would request you to include representatives of the tobacco growers also in the Board. I would also request that the labourers working with the tobacco growers should not be included in the definition of 'farmer'. The labourer does not come under the definition of farmer. When you constitute the Board, the representatives of the labourers and the representatives of the tobacco growers should be included in the Board. Only then we will be able to implement this arrangement effectively in the interest of the farmers and labourers. It is a good think that we are giving due importance to this sector. We must ensure maximum export of this commodity.

17.00 hrs.

A warning is inscribed on the cigarette packet that "Smoking is injurious to health." We have given warning to the cigarette smokers that cigarette smoking affects lungs, heart and many other parts of the body. we have accepted the fact that cigarette smoking is injurious to health. I want that ban should be imposed on the manufacture of substandard cigarettes. I find that publicity is given to the cigarettes in our mass media. Posters are put up in public places to the effect that this is a very good virginia cigarette and is best for smoking. But underneath the cigarette packet is written-- "Smoking is injurious to health".

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : It is written in a very small print—

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Yes, it is written in a very small print. I want that tobacco farming should be made export oriented so that the tobacco growers may get maximum incentive and it's cultivation is encouraged. Tobacco is not cultivated in every State. I want that the Agriculture Department should carry out a survey to

find out in which State, the climate is suitable for tobacco cultivation. For this purpose monitoring is needed. I think many States are left out in this process. I therefore want that necessary steps should be taken to examine the climate of every State. With these words, I support the Bill as well as express Thanks to the hon. Chairman and I resume my seat.

***SHRI S. M. GURADDI** (Bijapura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the debate on the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1985. I would like to express certain vital points.

I welcome that portion of the Bill, Section 4 which reads as . (i) for the words 'eight members' the words 'ten members' shall be substituted. But the other part which reads as 'provided that the number of members appointed under this clause from amongst the growers of tobacco shall not exceed six' is not at all convincing to me.

In the entire bill, there is not a single mention about other varieties of tobacco than Virginia tobacco. Sir, as you know there are several varieties of tobacco like chewing tobacco, beedi tobacco, sunff tobacco etc. These varieties of tobacco also should have been included in the Bill. My State, Karnataka, and the neighbouring State Andhra Pradesh grow beedi tobacco abundantly. As you are aware there is a great demand for Mangalore Ganesh beedi and Number 30 beedi in the international market. The places where beedi tobacco is grown are not fertile lands and the entire crop depends upon the mercy of rain. The growers of this variety of tobacco are not rich farmers. They are the poor small and marginal farmers. Therefore I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how the Board has helped the growers of these marginal farmers. The tobacco growers of Karnataka and Andhra have faced crises several times. Some time there was no buyer of tobacco and huge quantity of tobacco was converted into manure. The Governments of Karnataka and Andhra had asked the help of Central Government. Finally the farmers succeeded in getting Rs. 100/- per quintal. On the one hand

*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shri S.M. Guraddi]

the farmers are rotting in permanent debts, on the other those who convert tobacco into cigarettes, beedis etc. are flourishing. They are making money and are leading luxurious life. This is how we find a vast difference between the tobacco grower and the tobacco businessmen.

In this Bill there are several restrictions. For example licences are to be obtained for grading work and construction of barns etc. However, the tobacco Board should ensure that fine quality of tobacco should come to the market. For this purpose the Government and the Board have to come forward to help the tobacco growers. Then only we can increase our valuable foreign exchange earnings. Therefore, I feel that there should not have been so many restrictions. The Board should take the responsibility of buying tobacco from the grower. If this step is not taken strictly, then the tobacco of the marginal farmers will have to be thrown into the garbage. The Board should take all necessary steps to protect the marginal farmers.

The Board has shown huge expenditure on various items like travelling expenses, administrative expenditure etc. I wish that the hon. Minister would tell us clearly in his reply about these huge expenditure.

I welcome the step taken by the Board to prohibit certain unfair practices in the tobacco trade. Sometimes, the beedi tobacco is used for cigarettes. Virginia tobacco may be used for producing beedi and chewing tobacco. These kinds of unfair practices have to be put to an end once for all. The Government has to take stringent measures in this regard.

Once again I would like to express my view about the restriction of membership to the tobacco growers. There should not be any such restriction. The membership for the growers may be more than six. After all the Board has been constituted for the welfare of the growers. The factory owners may not be included in the Board. Because they have other forums to express their views. But for the grower the Board is the only place where they can ventilate their

grievances. The merchants and businessmen also should not get more membership. Only the membership of growers should be increased. Then only the Board can help the farmers properly. The Board should help the growers at all stages, such as cultivation, curing, grading, marketing etc. etc. Then only the problems of the tobacco growers can be solved. The Board is not their only to nominate members but to go to the doors of the farmers. Then only the tobacco cultivation can enter the new era of progress and prosperity.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views and with these words I conclude my speech.

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO** (Chikballapura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our hon. Minister has presented in this august House a progressive Bill. I wholeheartedly welcome this Tobacco Board (Amdt.) Bill 1985. Our nation is at the top in the world in the production of tobacco after China and United States of America. Tobacco being a very important commercial crop has a great demand in the world market. We are earning good amount of foreign exchange by exporting tobacco. Exports of tobacco and tobacco products during 1983-84 were of the order of Rs. 204.63 crores. Exports of these items during the period April-December 1984 are provisionally placed at Rs. 164.61 crores. In view of the relatively lesser exports demand for tobacco this year, it is estimated that export may not exceed Rs. 220 crores during the year 1984-85.

I feel privileged to welcome the amendment of Section 4 wherein the number of tobacco board members has been increased. It is also gratifying to note that in the board there will be six tobacco growers. But I am not satisfied with the working of the tobacco board. This board was established on 1st January 1976. Nine years have elapsed after the establishment of this Board. Even then it has not achieved its goals to the expected level. The main drawback of this board is that it has failed in providing technical guidance to tobacco growers. Infact technical guidance is very necessary at all levels such as the nursery

***The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.**

stage, curing stage, storing stage grading stage, packing stage, and at the marketing stage. Therefore the tobacco board should make it a point to provide sufficient number of technical experts. Administrative staff also should be increased according to the requirements. Then only we can produce more and more tobacco and earn large amount of foreign exchange by exporting tobacco.

In Andhra Pradesh for example the land under tobacco cultivation during the year 1984 has been reduced from 1,00,000 hectares to 90,000 hectares in the year 1985. This is a matter of great regret. When there is great demand for this commercial crop I do not understand why the area under tobacco cultivation is restricted and reduced. In Karnataka also this has been restricted. We are not growing even half of the quantity of virgina tobacco that we are capable of growing.

In Gowribidanur taluk which is in my constituency of Chikkballapura there were more than 2000 tobacco barns. I am also a farmer. I grow tobacco and I have first hand experience in these matters. I have also built barns. These barns were built in the year 1958-59, spending lakhs of rupees. But what is the condition of these barns today? They have been converted into godowns. They are used as cow sheds. I feel sorry to bring this information to the notice of the hon. Minister. More than 6000 acres were under tobacco cultivation in Gowribidanur taluk alone. But today tobacco is not being cultivated even in 100 acres. I do not know what is happening to tobacco cultivation. Few years ago we produced huge quantity of good tobacco. But unfortunately the major chunk of this tobacco was dumped in godowns as there were no buyers. Farmers had invested huge amounts of money in the tobacco cultivation. Many farmers due to paucity of funds had borrowed money from the pawn broker pledging their wives' jewels. But today they are in the streets. Some licence holders from Andhra Pradesh came there and purchased tobacco but till today the accounts have not been settled and the full payment has not been made. In this helpless condition the tobacco growers went on jata (procession). They represent to the Chief

Minister of Andhra and Karnataka. But a proper solution was not found. Therefore I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into the matter seriously and to take proper steps to save the tobacco growers from the crises. First of all the tobacco board should be given full liberty so that they can work freely and efficiently.

Finally I say that it is a very good step to have 6 representatives of tobacco growers on the board. Technical assistance must be provided to the growers to the maximum extent. Our present day production of tobacco should be doubled as there is great demand in the world market. More than all these, the marketing facilities should be provided to tobacco growers. I hope the hon. Minister and the tobacco board would look into all these suggestions that I have mentioned and help the tobacco growers to lift our country from 3rd position to the top position in the world in the production of tobacco and with these words, Sir, I thank you for giving me this chance and conclude.

[English].

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the amendments proposed. Of course, I am of the view that such amendments proposed should undergo some change, and some more amendments have to be brought forward by the Government so that the interests of the growers are adequately protected in future and for the efficient functioning of the Board.

First of all, Sir, I congratulate the Government for keeping its word which was given on the Floor of the House when Prof. Ranga and several other friends had demanded that the representation of the growers should be increased. Now, numerically the strength is going to be increased from eight to ten but growers, traders, exporters, manufacturers and persons who have got intimate knowledge of the tobacco all these sections have got to be accommodated. We were demanding from the very beginning that majority of these people should be from growers and when you are proposing to increase the strength to ten naturally the number of growers' representatives should not be less than six. Now, as for the present amendment which you have

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

proposed it may so happen that although the number remains six yet sometimes you may nominate only two, three or four. It need not be exactly six. I am not doubting the bonafides of the Government but unfortunately the people who proposed these names they will be having more contacts with the traders, exporters, etc. because they have the ability to come to Delhi and make friendship and acquaintance with them. But what about the poor farmers; There are thousands of farmers in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. None of them will be able to come to Delhi. So, I propose that the number should not be less than six. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly give serious thinking to this and accept this amendment to the amendment proposed.

Sir, this is a very important crop which is yielding hundreds of crores of rupees as Central Excise Duty. Last year the Government derived Rs. 906 crores by way of Central Excise. It is also earning huge foreign exchange. In fact, it is a goose that is laying the golden eggs. So, the Government should take all precautions. It should give a remunerative price and adequate protection to the tobacco growers and also some other measures which will help in the steady growth of this crop. While at the same time meeting our domestic requirements it is a powerful instrument to earn huge foreign exchange. The hon. Members from Karnataka have mentioned about their experience in Karnataka. Since several years the growers have suffered and lost very much but all the time the traders and the companies were getting all the profit. They are not giving the genuine due to the farmers. It should be given to them. Even after the Tobacco Board came into being and in spite of the provisions of the Act as well as the rules, till the other day when the system of auction, platform auction, etc. were introduced, there were quite a number of traders and the company people who had failed to give the farmers, the growers their legitimate due, running into crores of rupees. So, I would request the Government to take necessary action against all those people who have not yet paid the growers their genuine dues and till they clear their dues, they should not be allowed to enter into the auction or platform to purchase tobacco

from the growers. Their licences should be cancelled. For them it may be nothing, but for the farmers if they loss Rs. 10,000 or so, it will take 4 or 5 years to make up the loss.

Sir, apart from the Virginia tobacco which is proposed under the purview of the Board, the sun-cured 'Nattu' tobacco which is mainly used in the production of Cigar and snuff making should also be brought under its purview. In fact the tobacco growers are left at the mercy of the traders and the buyers. The Government should take steps and decide on a scientific way the cost of cultivation of tobacco and decide the minimum support price that is to be given to the growers. I proposed an important amendment to the Act.

The Tobacco Board which was constituted by an Act of Parliament in 1975 has been functioning all these years. It is recommending the minimum export price to be given to the exporters. But it is not recommending the minimum support price to be given to the tobacco growers. The Tobacco Board which was established in 1975 has been brought into force to safeguard the interests of the growers or is it to safeguard the interests of the exporters? That is my question. When the Tobacco Board is having all its expertise, the machinery, the representatives of the Central Government, the representatives of the State Governments, growers and several sections of the trade, I believe it is a fit body to recommend the minimum support prices to the Government for tobacco. In the case of rubber, actually the Rubber Board is fixing the price. So also in the case of tea, the Tea Board is fixing the price for tea. So, I would request the Government to accept my amendment which is as follows :

“(dd) recommending to Central Government the minimum support prices for different grades of virginia tobacco which may be fixed for the purposes of purchase by the Tobacco Board at auction platforms, in the event of there being no buyer at the minimum support price for that grade of tobacco.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rao, you may continue tomorrow. Now, we will take up half-an-hour discussion,

17.00 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Substandard Drugs Manufactured in Government Factories.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :
Mr. Chairman, the half-an-hour discussion has been postponed many times and incidentally its turn has come today. I would request to the hon. Minister to have some patience because it is a very interesting incident. I will prove that it is not a mistake of the hon. Minister and how the employees of his department have compelled him by evading the question. I shall deal with it systematically.

[*English*]

Unstarred Question No. 194, answered on the 23rd July, 1985 in Lok Sabha. The question was :

"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 answer was :

"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."

[*Translation*]

Sir, no reply has been given whether any enquiry has been conducted or not. It was asked in the unstarred question No. 2223 of 9th April, 1985.

[*English*]

"a) Whether it has come to the notice of the Government that tetracycline imported by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in 1977 was sub-standard and the same medicine had been supplied to the public ;

b) Whether his attention has been invited to the press report captioned 'Sarkari Karkhane se Ghatiya Dava Ki Supply (Supply of sub-standard drugs from Government factory) published in the Navbharat Times' of 10 March, 1985 ;

c) If so, the full details thereof ; and

d) the reaction of Government thereto ?
The answer was :

"a, b, c and 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.

"Hindustan Antibiotics Limited purchased 8 batches of imported tetracycline bulk drugs from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in May, 1977 and took delivery even before testing because of immediate requirement. The material was tested by Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in its Quality Control Laboratory and found satisfactory. Based on this, a part of the bulk drug was taken up for processing and capsules prepared were supplied to the Army. These were returned by the Army as they developed colour. In the meantime, the test report of the Drug Controller was received by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited which indicated that four batches were of sub-standard. Part of the material was returned to Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and replacement received by HAL subsequently. The other part was reprocessed to IP specification and used for making human and veterinary formulations. The capsules returned by the Army were also reprocessed to IP specifications and disposed of. No. complaints were received in this regard."

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

[Translation]

Sir, I want to submit that in reply to both the questions it has not been stated whether enquiry was held or not and if the enquiry was held, who was found guilty for all this. I know that I am not supposed to read from the newspaper here but as the whole matter has come to light from the report published in "The Nav Bharat Times," I am reading out this news before you. I am reading out certain portions only. After that, you may decide what type of reply has been given by Government.

"Whether because of the carelessness of the officers and the employees of the two Government undertakings—The Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd. and The Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—the patients of the country were made to consume lakhs of substandard Tetracycline capsules.

The Hindustan Anti-biotics Ltd. on 29th April 1977 placed an order with IDPL for 18 tonnes of Tetracycline worth Rs. 1.17 crores. HAL paid more than Rs. 14 lakhs as advance. The IDPL, out of the imported drug, supplied 2,100 kgs. to HAL. Before supplying the drug to HAL the test report of the Drug Controller for this imported drug had not been received.

Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the rules made thereunder no importer can import a drug which is not of a specified quality. Therefore, HAL should not have been supplied this drug without the test report. Thereafter, HAL on 31st May 1977 demanded from IDPL the test report of the drug supplied to them, as without that report the drug could not have been examined. In the meantime, HAL tested the drug received by them and declared it fit on 26th May 1977. How this was done is still a mystery. In June 1977, after the drug was declared fit by its laboratory, 1525 kg. Tetracycline was sent for manufacturing capsules.

In the meantime, the Drug Controller on the basis of test of the samples stated in his report that out of 8 batches supplied by the IDPL, 4 batches were of substandard quality. I.D.P.L. asked the HAL to send back those quantities of the drug which related to substandard batches. But by that time so much time had passed that out of those 8 batches, the drug of 6 batches had been either used for manufacturing or was in the final stage of manufacturing capsules. HAL returned the remaining two batches to I.D.P.L."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajhans, it will take a long time to read out the whole newspaper. You may read out the necessary portions.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I am reading only the necessary portions, Sir. I will read only one or two paragraphs more.

"In the meantime the Drug Controller after investigating the entire matter asked HAL not to sell capsules manufactured with the substandard drug and told them that those capsules should be destroyed. But HAL said that the drug had been reprocessed and rendered fit and the capsules were all right and permission should, therefore, be granted to sell them in the market. The Drug Controller replied that permission could be granted only after the reprocessed capsules had been examined. The Drug Controller examined the reprocessed drug. 8.68 lakh capsules had been manufactured with the reprocessed drug. A major portion of this had been supplied to the Armed Forces but their officers returned 1.30 lakh capsules after examination. The Armed Forces were of the view that these capsules were not fit after reprocessing."

Sir, I have given this background because the matter is related to the entire country. If people lose confidence in the Public Sector, then what will be the result? Now I want to ask two or three questions. My first question is why was the enquiry not held? If the enquiry was held who were found guilty? What action

was taken against the persons found guilty? When, after import, it was found that the drug was of inferior quality, whether a case was filed against the supplying country? If not, why? The Government should reveal whether there is something wrong in the matter or not? It should also tell us whether half of the capsules declared unfit were used for the agricultural or veterinary purposes because the Government report and the press reports differ. The Government should also tell us whether Army had returned 1.30 lakh capsules? Now when I am speaking on the subject, I would like to quote from 'The Tribune' of 7 August, 1985 also, in which it has been reported that there is collusion between IDPL and the private drug manufacturers. What is happening is that on loan licence basis, the IDPL permits the private manufacturers to utilise its capacity for manufacturing drugs and these manufacturers earn huge profits from this arrangement, whereas IDPL earns no profit from this. So far IDPL has suffered a loss of Rs. 143 crores. Its share in the market sale is just 1.7 per cent or Rs. 24 crores whereas retail sale in the country is of the order of Rs. 1,660 crores. These figures relate to 1983-84. Therefore, will Government inform us of the reasons for this? IDPL has been able to get only 1.7 per cent of the total sale.

I would again appeal to the Hon. Minister to constitute a joint committee of both the Houses to make an enquiry into the affairs of IDPL, because it is a very serious matter. According to my study, even the State Governments prefer to purchase medicines from the private companies than from IDPL. Why is it so? Has the IDPL lost its goodwill to this extent that even the State Governments prefer private companies to the public undertakings in the matter of purchase of medicines?

In such a vast country, there are only four drug testing laboratories. Recently, I was reading a report that in Bihar large scale sale of spurious drugs is going on. The reason is that people from Bihar have to go to Ghaziabad or Calcutta for getting their drugs tested.

Lastly, I would submit that multi-national companies of the country are fleecing the country. Maxaform was banned in Japan in 1970 but the same medicine continued to be marketed in the country till 31 March, 1985. 30 lakh people were paralysed in Japan and compensation to the tune of crores of rupees had to be paid to them. But here the Government as well as the doctors declared Maxaform to be fit. Now the medicine has been withdrawn quietly. In the market, it is available even now. It is an anti-diarrhoea drug. There is another medicine—Tendril. It is a pain killer. It is manufactured by CIBA-GIEGY which is a multi-national company. This company has befooled the people. People have suffered much due to Tendril. It has created blood disorders, blindness and paralysis. Now the company, just to befool the people, has changed the name of Tendril to Sugarnil. It has been sugar coated and is being sold in the market. Of all the things, what is more surprising is that for the last 5 to 6 months, the Government has directed the drug companies that there is no need to indicate directions on the medicines. You might have noticed that on medicines, it is indicated that if after intake of 4 doses, it does not cure or it reacts, the medicine should not be taken. Now this thing is not written on any medicine. You may recall, earlier this direction used to be written in Hindi and Urdu also. It may not be written in Hindi and Urdu, but at least it should be written in English. People say that directions are not being indicated to effect economy. It is not economy, rather it is cheating. These drug companies want to befool the people. I also want to submit that the medicines rejected in the Western countries are marketed in India.

Sir, I want that the hon. Minister should reply all these questions.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the hon. Member referred to a complaint about a sub-standard drug which was made in 1977. This is not a recent complaint; it is a

[Shri Veerendra Patil]

complaint of 1977. The hon. Member referred to the supply and manufacture of sub-standard drugs by Government factories, and he referred to Unstarred Question No. 194. In that question, the Member had asked : 'whether it is a fact that sub-standard drugs manufactured in Government factories are being supplied.' And he read the reply also. I do not want to repeat the reply which he has already read in the House.

I would like to give the details of this complaint, which was made in 1977. In 1977, there was a complaint about Tetracycline bulk supplied by IDPL to HAL in May, 1977. The drug which was supplied by IDPL to HAL was imported Tetracycline bulk drug. It was not manufactured here ; it was imported. After it was supplied to HAL, they took delivery of this medicine even before testing, because there was an immediate requirement. But this material was tested by HAL in its Quality Control Laboratory and found satisfactory. Based on this, a part of the bulk drug was taken up for processing, and capsules prepared were supplied to the Army.

Sir, the bulk drug came from outside. It was imported. It was not manufactured here ; and formulations were done out of that bulk drug. When these formulations were supplied to the Army in the Army, they have got their own testing laboratory and they periodically test them and when they found that they were not according to the standard, and they found that four batches of them were of sub-standard quality, they were returned. And this was processed to Indian Pharmacopoeia standards, and used for making human and veterinary drugs.

So far as re-processing of the drug which was returned is concerned, it was re-processed, and this re-processing was looked into by Maharashtra's Drug Controller ; and I can tell the House and also the hon. Member that no sub-standard material was sold by HAL. It is not disputed that there was a mistake in the test by the Quality Control staff of HAL. As soon as the Drug Controller's report was received, the processing was stopped, and corrective steps were taken.

This is the only incident which happened in 1977. I have mentioned the particulars about this incident. It was not deliberate. Sometimes it happens but those sub-standard drugs are not deliberately manufactured. In the process, they are called sub-standard, if they are not according to specification. If they are not according to the required standard, they are called sub-standard. Sometimes we do receive such complaints, but these sub-standard drugs are not deliberately manufactured to cheat consumers or to cheat any party. But sometimes it happens ; and whenever it happens, and whenever it is brought to the notice of the manufacturer, immediate corrective steps are taken.

So far as spurious drugs are concerned, they are imitations, like counterfeit currency; they are manufactured clandestinely. In this regard, I can only tell the hon. Member that no Government factory is manufacturing spurious drugs. Spurious drugs are manufactured only by such people who do not have any licence. They do it clandestinely, and it is like counterfeit currency ; it is like imitation. In order to check the production of spurious drugs, intelligence machinery is required, So far as drug control is concerned, drug quality is concerned, this is the subject, I must submit to the hon. House, that the Drugs and Cosmetics Act regulates the manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in the country; and this Act is administered by the Ministry of Health. So far as the control of the quality of the drugs is concerned, if it is indigenously manufactured it is the responsibility of the State Government to look into the quality, to ensure the quality of the drug of the indigenous manufacturer. So far as the imported drugs are concerned, in order to ensure the quality of the imported drugs also, it is the responsibility of the Drugs Controller, India, who is under the Health Ministry. They have got certain areas, certain airports. Whenever bulk drugs, whenever formulations are imported, samples are taken out ; they are tested. They have got testing laboratories, and if they are found below standard, then immediately either the exporters are asked to take them back if they are not willing to take them back, then they are destroyed. So far as indigenous drugs are concerned, about the quality of the indigenous drugs is concerned, it is the responsibility of the

State Government. Every State Government has got a Drugs Controller under them, and they have got the testing laboratories also. I can tell the hon. House that every year 18,000 samples are tested by the States and Central Government in the drugs testing laboratories. Sufficient care is being taken. I know that there are certain States where they do not have adequate facilities, but there are certain States where they have got adequate testing facilities, and they have also got intelligence wings in order to see that these sub-standard drugs or spurious drugs are not manufactured. As and when they get the information, immediately action is taken. I can only say that I have got the figures to show that so far as IDPL is concerned, it is only in 1977 unfortunately it happened, because that imported drug was found to be sub-standard subsequently, but that was immediately rectified or corrected. So far as IDPL is concerned, the Director General of Health Services has reported, that they have not received any complaint regarding quality of drugs manufactured by the public sector drug company in the recent past. It was only in 1977 unfortunately that happened. Similarly, with regard to another public sector drug company, that is Hindustan Antibiotics, no complaint was received with regard to the drugs produced by them. Another public sector drug company, that is Bengal Immunity, they received some complaints, not from the Drugs Controller but the company have reported that quality complaint in their case related mostly to transfusion of bottles. These complaints related to fungus growth and the presence of a particular matter. During 1983-84 and 1984-85, out of 1,387 batches, only 10 batches were reportedly considered not of the standard by the government analysis from Punjab and West Bengal. Only stray incidents were there. So far Bengal Chemicals has received only two complaints from the Drugs Controller Authority and five complaints from others. These complaints related to potency, colour, etc. I am mentioning these things because the hon. member is under the impression that our public sector companies are engaged in producing sub - standard drugs and also spurious drugs. It is not a fact. They are producing quality goods. Here and there, when they are producing in large quantity, hundreds of crores of rupees of drugs are being manufactured. sometimes in the

process of manufacture, if some mistake takes place or in the transit or while transporting if there sufficient precaution is not taken or in the storage also if sufficient precaution is not taken, even the good drugs become sub - drugs, but they are not deleberate. Sufficient precautions are being taken not only by the State Drugs Central Department but also by the Central Drugs Control Department. Every time periodically, thousands of samples are taken, thousand of samples are tested in order to ensure the quality of the drug, Therefore, it is not correct to say that these government factories or other factories, whether they are in the public sector or in the private sector, they are not in the habit of producing sub - standard drugs or spurious drugs. Here and there, if there are any complaints, they are immediately brought to the notice of the manufacturers and the manufacturers are taking immediate action to rectify and see that such complaints are not received.

The hon. Member wanted to know about the drugs which are rejected in other countries but are still sold in our markets. So far as drugs are concerned, whether they should be marketed in the country or not, it is the Drug Controller of India who is under the Health Ministry, who has the authority. If he feels that for our country a particular drug is not suitable, immediately a ban is imposed on the marketing of that drug. There are certain drugs which are marketed outside the country but not in our country. And there are certain drugs which are banned in other countries but are marketed in our country. It depends upon the judgment of the Drug Controller of India. He has got an expert committee to advise him? They examine all these points periodically whether a particular drug should be marketed or not. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the rejected drugs or outdated drugs are marketed in this country. I do agree that there may be a few stray cases. Whenever stray cases are brought to our notice, immediate action is taken.

I once again assure the hon. Member that we are all here, whether the State Governments or the Central Government, to see that the quality drugs are manufactured, supplied and marketed in the country to the consumers and at reasonable prices.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister does not have the full information. The market is full of spurious drugs. And about multi-nationals, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

I would beg of you, Sir, to have a thorough discussion on this subject under Rule 193 in the next session because this is a very important subject and I have got plenty of material on the subject.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also rise to support the point made by my friend. It is our misfortune that quality and quantity of medicines to be produced are controlled by the Ministry of Industry. Which type of medicines would be sold in the market, is also controlled by them. But it is the Ministry of Health which decides how the control will be exercised. Due to lack of proper co-ordination between both the Ministries, the people have generally to face a lot of difficulties. It is a common thing that fake and sub-standard medicines are being sold in the market. Medicines which have been banned in the developing countries are being sold in our country and multi-national companies are earning huge profits by selling them. Medicines are being sold at very high prices, even then these medicines are in short supply. We had thought that during 1983, on the demand of various sections of the society. Government had supported this view that National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Council should be formed and the working group of the council should be entrusted the job of preparing a priority list and also decide as to which medicines are essential. As time is very short, I am not going in details about Hathi Committee Report, W.H.O. Report and other such reports. It was said that a National Drug Policy would be formulated about production. We had very high expectations about this policy. But the type of report which has been prepared and especially the priority list which has been finalised by N.D.P.C. has created doubts about its entire working. It has been reported in the Newspapers that the experts working in this field have

expressed their opinion. The Members of both Houses of Parliament have expressed this view that the drugs and medicines manufactured by multi-nationals have been kept out of the Priority List.

18.00 hrs.

There are certain drugs which come under the category of essential drugs and there are certain very useful medicines, but these medicines and drugs have been kept out of the Priority List with a view to serve certain vested interests. I think the hon. Minister must have understood my point. I would like to know the criterion and the procedure which has been adopted by N.D.P.D.C. while drawing the Priority List. What is the reason that many such important, essential and life saving drugs have been kept out of that list and some unimportant medicines have been included in the Priority List.

Secondly, N.D.P.D.C. must have consulted your Ministry while drawing the priority list or must have sent it to your Ministry later on. I would like to know whether your Ministry cleared the Priority List prepared by N.D.P.D.C. straight away without going through it. It was after a prolonged struggle that Government had agreed on this point and a policy decision was taken. If despite that policy decision, desired results are not achieved, I think it would give rise to many doubts. It would bring a bad name to Government, your Ministry and you would also be blamed and the people for whose welfare you are taking steps would continue to suffer. I would, therefore, like to know if the priority list drawn by N.D.P.D.C. and the deliberations of your working group would be placed before Parliament for detailed discussion, so that before their finalisation, the representatives of the people could also express their views.

[*English*]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West) : Sir, actually the multinational companies are controlling the Indian drugs market. We are, therefore, interested in seeing that the multinational's influence should be curbed and the public sector companies

should come up. We definitely want that but side by side we also want that the public sector drug companies should produce good standard drugs. It is a fact that sub-standard drugs are being supplied by the public sector drug companies. What is actually happening is that the public sector units secure orders and then they pass on those orders to the private companies. The private companies produce the drugs, pack them and supply them on behalf of public sector drug companies. So, there is no check on them. If the private drug companies produce sub-standard drugs, then naturally they will supply them to the hospitals and to others. If we do not have control over the private sector drug companies, they will be producing sub-standard drugs. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that particularly under the scheme for rural development and welfare, the Government decided to supply ten lakh rural health kits for the bare-footed doctors, and this order was placed on the public sector drug companies.....(Interruption).

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : IDPL,

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Yes, and then they passed on the order to the lone-licence private manufacturers who have produced these drugs. They supplied these drugs on behalf of the IDPL and there was no tender for it. I may point out the picture about what is happening. There is no tender and there is a racket between the private drug companies and the public sector manufacturers. If the Minister does not stop it, he will not be able to stop the production of the sub-standard drugs. So, my question is whether the public sector units, IDPL, are not utilising their own installed capacities to help the vested interests ? What is the capacity utilisation of the public sector units and what this sector units are actually producing. Secondly, why is the IDPL not manufacturing the drugs like Analgin, Aspirin, Cough mixture, Salpha drugs etc, when there is a capacity to manufacture them ? I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the order for the drugs in rural health kits placed with the public sector units and that that was passed on to the lone-licence manufacturers, who had done this and when it was decided ? I

would like to know whether the Government will go into this. I would also like to know whether the Government have any check over the private manufacturers ; whether the public sector units are entering into any agreement with the private sector manufacturers for manufacturing of drugs on behalf of the public sector units. If so, what are the terms of the agreements ?

[Translation]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister what action has been taken by him to check the sale of spurious medicines in the market and about which complaints have been received continuously ? How many people have been apprehended so far and what punishment has been given to them ?

Sir, a shop under the control of Super Bazar is functioning in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, but the medicines prescribed by the doctors are not available there. It encourages corruption and the sale of spurious medicines and as a result, the patients do not get the proper medicines. Thirdly, what sort of control is exercised by the Government about the medicines manufactured in Government factories and the private factories ?

Fourthly, I would like to know what measures have been taken by Government to check the sale of drugs and medicines whose expiry dates have been over ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Rawat, mentioned about supurious drugs and sub - standard drugs.

So far as spurious drugs are concerned, I can tell the hon. Member and the House that those who manufacture spurious drugs do not approach the Government for a licence and then only manufacture spurious drugs. Because it is, as I said, like counterfeit currency. No counterfeit currency is manufactured or printed in the Government Press.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : We had made a mention about it so that you could pass on our feelings to the hon. Health Minister and stringent action could be taken to check it.

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is why I am saying that so far as spurious drugs are concerned, they are manufactured by unsocial elements and undesirable elements. They are manufactured clandestinely. For that there is the State Drug Controller. They have got their own intelligence. May be, some States have this and some States do not have this. When they get the information, immediately they raid those places and they take action. They refer the case to the police. But I can tell the House that such cases are very few, very rare. There is no point in talking about the spurious drugs and all that, because, such cases are very few and they are very negligible.

Dr. G. S. RAJHANS : There are plenty of cases of these spurious drugs. I will prove it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is why I say that so far as the quality of drugs is concerned, if these are indigenous drugs, the 'competent authority' or the 'appropriate authority' is the state Government. There is a Drug Controller under the State Government who has to ensure the production, distribution and supply of quality drugs.

Now, if the drugs are imported, then, it is the Central Government in the Health Ministry which comes in. It is the Drug Controller of India who is responsible for that.

So, I think, I need not repeat again that so far as spurious drugs are concerned, they are very rare and such instances are not very common as some of the hon. Members are trying to make out.

About 'sub - standard drugs' I have already stated that such instances also are very few—whether in the public sector or in the private sector.

Now, I can tell hon. Members for their information that for the last two years no complaints were received about supply of sub - standard drugs by the IDPL from any State Drug Controller.

I have already mentioned in my earlier reply that there were a few stray cases regarding sub - standard drugs which came to our notice and immediately action was taken.

Some hon. Members mentioned repeatedly about multinationals or FERA companies. There are FERA Companies who are manufacturing Drugs. They are very few. Earlier, there were nearly 31 or 32 FERA Companies. They have, according to the directive of the Government of India, diluted their equity participation. They have now diluted their equity to 40 per cent. They have become Ex-FERA Companies or Indian Companies and they are no longer FERA Companies at all. But, even if they are FERA Companies or Ex-FERA Companies, or any other company, if they are found to be indulging in producing sub-standard drugs, certainly, action will be taken. But, as I have already stated, such instances are very few. Whenever such instances were brought to our notice, action was taken very promptly.

Now, the hon. Member Mr. Rawat wanted to know about the Drug Policy and the Report of NDPC. that is, National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Council. They have submitted a Report to the Government of India. In that Report, there is list of priority or the list regarding which there should be a price control according to their recommendations. There has been discussion and views have been expressed by several Members inside the House and outside the House with regard to that Report. But that Report had been made to the Government and it is still being considered. Government has not taken any final decision in the matter. It is under active consideration. They have prepared a priority list of about 95 drugs. There are Members who feel that instead of 95, it should be 200 or it should be 300. It is an individual opinion. They asked, why have they included only 95 drugs in that priority list. They have given the

reasons for that. But as I said, Government has not yet taken any view in that matter. The Government while taking the view in the matter will also take into consideration the views expressed by the Members of this House and also of the other House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Before finalising that report, will you please place the report on the Table of the House just to know our reaction ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : That is not the usual practice. I do not know whether I should say that this report was threadbare discussed in the Consultative Committee where Members of both the Houses were present. We have taken into consideration their views also. Once we take a decision on this report, we will come to the House and inform the House what decision we have taken and what were the recommendations. But if you want to know the contents of the NDPCL report, I am prepared to send a copy of the report to the hon. Member and if he wants to communicate his views, his views are most welcome and we will take them into consideration.

One point has been made out by Mr. Ajoy Biswas. Again he talked of substandard drugs and he mentioned about lone licensing. As far as lone licensing is concerned, in IDPL they have to do it in the commercial interest and they do it only in exceptional cases. It is not common that whatever they get, they pass on that order to some other manufacturer or a manufacturer in the small scale sector and get it produced. But whatever the circumstances demand, they have to act. He has mentioned about the rural health kits. There was an urgency in the rural health kits, because they were to be supplied to the Health Ministry. Rural health kit includes 17 medicines and out of 17 medicines, there are so many medicines which IDPL is not manufacturing. It is manufacturing only bulk drugs, essential drugs and drugs included in categories I and II where the other private manufacturers are reluctant to manufacture because the profitability is very less. There is no margin of profit. That is why, IDPL, HAL and other public sector units are losing. It is because, they are manufacturing these drugs. The other drug manufacturers are

not only manufacturing cheap drugs, not only manufacturing vitamins and the drugs included in categories III and IV, but they are also engaged in other activities like cosmetics and other things and they make a lot of money out of them. But the object of the Government in establishing IDPL, HAL and other public sector units is not making money but to ensure that essential drugs and other drugs which are consumed in large quantity are made available to the consumers in abundance and within a reasonable price level. That is why, wherever IDPL has found that it is not possible for it to manufacture these drugs, then to that extent, if there is an urgency, it gives them to others to manufacture, i.e. lone licensing. And that manufacture is also done under the strict supervision of our units.

So far as the rural health kit is concerned, it includes 17 medicines, as I have already said. Many of them are not produced by IDPL and therefore some medicines were got to be produced on lone licensing. After due process, the lone licensing was selected after technical inspection and on competitive prices. No quality complaints were received in this regard from any of the consumers or to whom we have supplied so far. Therefore, it is not correct to say that Government factories, Government units or private drug manufacturing units are indulging in producing substandard drugs and all that.

Hon. Member, Shri Siddiq wanted to know about the spurious drugs. As I said, spurious drugs are manufactured by anti-social people clandestinely. It is for the Intelligence wing in the State Government and Central Government to find out where are the areas, where are the places where these are manufactured and they have to take immediate action. However, such cases are very few. Whenever they are brought to the notice of the Government, immediate action has been taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 21, 1985/Sravana 30, 1907 (Saka).