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Tuesday, April 15, 1986  
Chaitra 25, 1908 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 31 to 40)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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## CONTENTS

*No. 34, Tuesday, April 15, 1986/Chaitra 25, 1908 (S.A.K.A)*

	COLUMNS
<b>Reference by Speaker</b>	1—4
<b>Oral Answers to Questions :</b>	4—33
*Starred Questions Nos. 679, 680, 682, 684, 686, 687, 690, 691, 694, 696 and 697	
<b>Written Answers to Questions :</b>	33—295
Starred Questions Nos. 681, 683, 685, 688, 689, 692, 693, 698 and 699	33—41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 6509 to 6514, 6516 to 6545, 6547 to 6587, 6589 to 6594, 6596 to 6646, 6648 to 6722 and 6724 to 6742	41—293
<b>Statement Re : Recent Bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by US Aircraft</b> Shri B. R. Bhagat	295—298
<b>Papers Laid on the Table</b>	298—299
<b>Bills Introduced—</b>	
(1) Tea (Amendment) Bill	299—300
(2) Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Repeal) Bill	300
<b>Matters Under Rule 377</b>	300—305
(i) Demand for a direct express train between Jodhpur and Ahmedabad via Bhildi Shri Virdhi Chander Jain	300
(ii) Need to take measures to protect the shipping Industry Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	301
(iii) Diversion of National Highway passing through Nagpur city to the outer side of the city Shri Banwarl Lal Purohit	302

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\* The Sign † marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iv) Need to set up more B.S.F. posts all along the Bangladesh border	
Dr. Golam Yazdani	302
(v) Need to open more bank branches in Midnapur district of West Bengal	
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	303
(vi) Places of tourist importance in Bihar	
Shri C.P. Thakur	304
(vii) Implementation of the proposed Kanpur Ganga Dam Project during Seventh Plan	
Shri Jagdish Awasthi	305

**Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87—Contd.** 305—478

**Ministry of Home Affairs—Contd.**

Shri Zainul Basher	305
Shri Chingwang Konyak	310
Shri Ata-ur Rahman	313
Shri Aslam Sher Khan	317
Shri T. Basheer	319
Shri Manoranjan Bhakta	323
Shri Bipin Pal Das	327
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	332
Shrimati Chandresh Kumari	339
Shri Sharad Dighe	343
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	346
Prof. K. K. Tewary	354
Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli	367
Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev	370
Shrimati Krishna Sahi	375
Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	378
Shri Manik Reddy	384
Shri Rameshwar Neekhra	388
Shri Wangpha Lowang	396
Shri Shantaram Naik	399
Shri Piyus Tiraky	402



<b>Ch. Ram Prakash</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi</b>	<b>407</b>
<b>Ch. Sunder Singh</b>	<b>410</b>
<b>Shri C. Janga Reddy</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Shri Umakant Mishra</b>	<b>419</b>
<b>Shri P. M. Sayeed</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>Shri Chintamani Jena</b>	<b>425</b>
<b>Shri G.M. Banatwalla</b>	<b>429</b>
<b>Shri Biren Singh Engti</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma</b>	<b>438</b>
<b>Shri C. K. Kuppuswamy</b>	<b>445</b>
<b>Dr. Datta Samant</b>	<b>448</b>
<b>Shri N. Dennis</b>	<b>452</b>
<b>Shri Virdhi Chander Jain</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Shri P. Namgyal</b>	<b>457</b>
<b>Shri Gadadhar Saha</b>	<b>460</b>
<b>Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria</b>	<b>463</b>
<b>Dr. Golam Yazdani</b>	<b>465</b>
<b>Shri Anadi Charan Das</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Shri S.B. Sidnal</b>	<b>469</b>
<b>Shri Banwari Lal Purohit</b>	<b>474</b>

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, April 15, 1986/Chaitra  
25, 1908 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your special permission, I want to raise a very serious matter. The world is on the brink of a catastrophe. You kindly permit.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I shall like one minute of yours.....

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, Libya has been attacked....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. I need one minute. I have to say something. I will allow you Guptaji.

### REFERENCE BY SPEAKER

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Having learnt with great sorrow about the tragedy in the Kumbh Mela at Haridwar in which a large number of people from different parts of our country have died and several others injured, this House expresses its deep sympathies to the members of the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence

for a short while in memory of those who died in the tragic incident.

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

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SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a total land, sea and air attack has been launched by the Americans against Libya. The news has come of bombing Tripoli and Benghazi, both by the naval squadrons and by the air force. So, this way the world is on the verge of a catastrophe now if this situation escalates. We would want the Government to make a statement with whatever information is at their disposal. This House should condemn the Americans.....(*Interruption*).

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The Government should come forward with a statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : .....Not only condemn but we should have a discussion here. Will you kindly request the Government to inform the House of the latest position...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : We should condemn this aggression.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries is meeting in Delhi. Just at this time, this unprovoked attack has taken place. It is a very serious situation.....(*Interruption*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just now, Sir, you were kind enough to offer homage to those who were killed in Kumbh tragedy. A manifold bigger tragedy has occurred and we are almost on the brink of a war. Just for the eccentricity of a few politicians, the whole world is likely to be thrown into the brink of war. Therefore, you must think over it and make a reference from the Chair also and allow a discussion on this,

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** May I just request you that the House may be informed by the Government of the latest information that is at their disposal—what is the position, what is the situation and what we intend to do in this very serious matter.....  
(*Interruption*).

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** The House should express in unequivocal terms its total condemnation of the American aggression.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have heard all hon. Members and I share their grave concern. Naturally, the whole world has been craving for peace, especially the NAM and our Six-Nations. We have been just in Mexico for Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, trying to devise ways and means to further the cause of peace. But in spite of that, something catastrophic has happened. I do share the feelings expressed by the hon. Members, but first I will like the Foreign Minister to make a statement at 12 O'clock sharp and then we shall see what information he can give and then the whole House will we decide the course of action.....  
(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :** And will condemn the aggression.....

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** I hope you will permit a discussion because the House is unanimous, I think, on this question. We have to speak up against what is happening.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am in the hands of the House. I am at your disposal. Whatever way you like to decide, I will go along that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** We thought that you will come back with Peace, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I thought so. Whatever I said there, I think, I projected what I thought, about those people who are trying to do this job.

Shri A. Charles.

**SHRI A. CHARLES :** Q. No. 679.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Sir, Q. No. 686 is also identical to this Question. That may also be answered along with this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Law Minister, are you ready with that ?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) :** Yes, Sir. We are ready.

**MR. SPEAKER :** All right. We will take both the Questions together.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### State Capitals without High Court or Bench

\*679. **SHRI A. CHARLES :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have neither a High Court nor a Bench of the High Court in their Capitals;

(b) whether a proposal for establishing new Benches of High Courts is pending before Union Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) :** (a) The States of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have neither the principal seat of the High Court nor a Bench of the High Court located in their State capitals. The States of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura have Circuit Benches of Gauhati High Court in their respective capitals.

(b) and (c). The following proposals were received from the concerned State Governments for establishment of Benches of the respective High Courts :—

Sl. No.	High Court	Places where Benches proposed
1.	Allahabad	Location of Bench for Western districts of Uttar Pradesh left to the Central Government.
2.	Gauhati	Imphal, Agartala, Kohima and Shillong.
3.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwar
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Raipur and Bhopal
5.	Madras	Madurai

**Setting up a Bench of Orissa High Court at Berhampur**

\*686. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the constant demand from the people of South Orissa for establishment of a Bench of the Orissa High Court at Berhampur, District Ganjam;

(b) whether the establishment of a Bench of Orissa High Court at Berhampur will benefit Ganjam, Phulbani together with Kalahandi and Bolangir districts being contiguous and undeveloped districts of South Orissa and mostly inhabited by backward Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish at Berhampur a Circuit Bench of Orissa High Court in case it was not possible to establish a permanent Bench there ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa have intimated that they are aware of the demand from the people of South Orissa to establish a Bench of the Orissa High Court at Berhampur and establishment of such a Court will help the people of Ganjam, Phulbani, Kalahandi and Bolangir districts. The State Government have stated that establishment of a permanent Bench at this juncture is not possible because of absence of necessary infrastructure and other facilities and that establishment of Circuit Court at Berhampur also depends on availability of Court office and other facilities.

Action in the matter of establishment of Benches of High Courts is taken by the Government of India only on receipt of proposals from the State Governments. No Proposal in this regard has been received from the Government of Orissa.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, from the answer of the Minister to part (a) of the question, it is seen that Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have neither the principal seat of the High Court nor a Bench of the High Court located in their State capitals. In Kerala, lot of difficulties have been experienced by the Government since there is not even a Bench of the High Court in the State Capital. The information required by the High Court on various cases cannot be given at proper time because of the distance. There is lot of administrative inconvenience and all that. May I know from the Minister whether as a matter of policy Government will consider favourably the question of establishing a Bench of the High Court in the State Capitals where there are no Benches, provided the Government concerned assures the necessary facilities for starting the Bench ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : If the proposal comes from the Government of Kerala, the matter will certainly be considered.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, my second supplementary is this : I am afraid that the answer given to my question (b) and (c) is not factually correct. I specifically know that some years back, the Government of Kerala has requested the Centre for providing a Bench of the High Court at Trivandrum. In 1957 in the wake of the great agitation that rocked the State capital, Sri Eswara Iyer was elected to this

August House from Trivandrum constituency defeating the Stalwart Pattom Thanu Pillai on this issue. In Politics, I know, it is not always wise to speak the whole truth. But I am constrained to speak the whole truth here....

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question. I want the question, not the truth.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, From 1957 onwards every member of Parliament who got elected from Trivandrum was subsequently defeated because of this specific issue. So, my main concern is this.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of survival !

AN HON. MEMBER : I hope, you do not want him to be defeated !

SHRI A.K. SEN : I share the hon. Member's grief in the defeat of the representatives from Trivandrum. So far as my brief goes, only 8 Governments have made a request for bench in places other than their present sites. They are : Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamilnadu. I am not aware of any request having come from others. But I shall certainly make enquiries to find out whether any request has been made.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Sir, in the answer given it has been mentioned that the Circuit Court at Berhampur will serve 4 districts but in fact it will serve 5 districts including Koraput out of the 13 districts of Orissa. The Bench at Berhampur will serve 5 districts and at present there is a facility for circuit court in the District Judge's Court, Berhampur, pending permanent circuit court. As such will the Central Government ask the Orissa Government to consider the matter and establish a circuit court at present, pending establishment of permanent Bench at Berhampur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Sir, after this question was received in the Ministry, we had got in touch with the State Government, they have still maintained that the infrastructure required for the establishment of a Bench at Berhampur is not complete and so they have not recommended.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will it be re-considered ? As I have stated, since all facilities like court room etc. are available in the District Judge Court, Berhampur, will a circuit court be established pending the permanent Bench, as it is the intention of the Government to carry justice to the doors of the common man ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : I humbly advise the hon. Member to persuade the Orissa Government to make the necessary request in the matter including the names of places where a possible location can be found.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : I also agree with my learned colleague, Mr. Charles, that the information of the Minister is not correct. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the Legislative Assembly of Kerala State has passed an unanimous resolution requesting both the Government of India and the State Government to take necessary steps to establish a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Trivandrum. What steps have been taken by the Government of India in that respect ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : Sir, All that my brief tells me is that only in 1971 there was a proposal sent by the Kerala Government for the establishment of a Bench at Trivandrum. That was in September 1971. They were asked in 1973 to complete consultations with the Government. The State Government communicated in June 1978 that the matter was engaging their attention. No communication has been received from them thereafter.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, the North-Eastern States have Gauhati as the Principal High Court and then there are circuit courts. But has it come to the notice of the Government that the litigants are to incur double expenses because of the circuit courts, because they are also paying to the lawyer at the principal court at the time of filing a petition and then subsequently the cases are transferred and virtually not heard ? Therefore, has the Government made any assessment about the functioning of the circuit courts and in the light of the assessment it made, what is the policy decision that the Government is taking regarding the circuit courts ?

**SHRI A.K. SEN :** The circuit courts have been functioning very well. There have been no complaints, but the demand for establishment of separate High Courts for the Eastern States has been conceded by the Prime Minister himself and necessary steps have been taken in that direction. Instructions have been given to the State Governments concerned to see that pending the formation of separate courts for each of these States, there may be permanent Benches set up for each of the States.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some islands which are more backward territories and when the Government of India is concerned about the development and providing other facilities to the backward territories, whether the hon. Minister for Justice will consider providing a single member permanent Bench of Calcutta High Court at Port Blair, the capital of Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This does not pertain. This is just out of the way.

#### Report of Committee to evaluate Self-employment Scheme

\*680. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to evaluate self-employment scheme of 1983-84;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) the conclusions of the Committee ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). Government of India has not appointed a Committee to evaluate the scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth relating to the year 1983-84. However, in June, 1985, it was decided to evaluate the scheme

in order to ascertain whether money given under the scheme has actually been utilised by the beneficiaries for the purpose for which the loans were sanctioned to them or not. It was decided that the State Governments should have the responsibility for conducting this evaluation in one selected district of their State. It was also decided that the evaluation team in each State should consist of a representative from the Directorate of Industry, a representative from Small Industries Service Institute, a representative from the Reserve Bank of India and a representative of the lead Bank of the District. The evaluation was to be carried out in the selected district in respect of cent percent cases sanctioned upto 31.3.1984 where disbursal of loan had taken place.

The Districts to be evaluated were selected by the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) and the names of the Districts were conveyed to the State Governments. The reports of the evaluation teams from all the States and UTs were received and were compiled in the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries). The evaluation indicated that the scheme, even in the first year of its operation, has made an impact and the majority of the beneficiaries have utilised the loans for the purposes for which these loans were disbursed.

**SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Sir, I have received a note from the Industry Department in reply to my question, in order to determine whether the benefits of the scheme are accruing to the targeted group and whether the scheme is being implemented according to its objectives. That means, it is not limited to the utilisation of the loan only, but also implementation. So my question is whether the relatively affluent section of the society do not corner the benefits of the scheme.

The Task Force at the DIC level will identify the beneficiaries and the bank will distribute the loans accordingly. Then there will be a District Advisory Committee of M.Ps. and M.L.As. I would like to know whether this scheme is implemented accordingly.

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Sir, as far as the Task Force is concerned, the Task

Force is functioning very effectively throughout India and they are selecting the beneficiaries. There are cases where affluent people are approaching and they are getting the benefit also.

The Evaluation Team has recommended about this type of complaints also. We are taking up the issue, and the Government is considering to fix up income limits.

As far as the advisory committee is concerned, we are advising, then and there, to the State Government to convene it once a month, at least.

**SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** The main complaint about the scheme is that there is a lot of discretion to the bank officers and there is corruption. In the Consultative Committee, this matter was discussed and the Minister has accepted that the Task Force should recommend the cases, amounting to 10% more than the target given to the bank. The cases recommended by the Task Force will be only 10% more than the target so that discretion will not be more than 10%, and at least, 90% of the recommendations will have to be accepted. Have those instructions been issued to the banks and Task Force ?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** We have issued instructions to all banks. We have received complaints and we have forwarded the complaints to the Banking Department.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our area, the educated unemployed do not get any loan and we get hundreds of complaints in this regard. We recommend some cases to the banks for loan and we consider ourselves fortunate enough if one or two persons out of them manage to get loans. In reply to the question, the hon. Minister has stated that the beneficiaries have utilised the loans for the purposes for which these loans were disbursed. But what I want to say is that keeping in view their demand, the amount of loan sanctioned to them is very meagre. Are the Government considering to liberalise their quota so as to cover more and more persons and will the hon. Minister issue instructions to the banks to this effect ?

[*English*]

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Sir, regarding the amount, the Government is considering to raise the amount for industrial ventures.

**SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :** Sir, the self-employment scheme is quite unimaginative to what is being followed today and the money that is allotted to it is also inadequate. I would like to ask the Minister, as an experimental measure in Andhra Pradesh, whether they would start marketing outlet for self-employment schemes so that their market is assured. At the same time, would they also consider sub-contracting of certain operations from the industrial sector to the cottage sector to provide self-employment schemes, as an experimental measure in Andhra Pradesh ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :** Sir, I may venture to mention to the hon. Member that this scheme, as envisaged in August, 1983, has caught imagination of educated unemployed in general and the results can be seen, if we remember that rupees 942 crores and 71 lakhs have been sanctioned till now and disbursed to 5,54,000 unemployed and a subsidy of rupees 183 crores and 53 lakhs have also been disbursed.

And the Evaluation report suggests that 71% of what was disbursed was actually projectised. So, it is not as unimaginative as the hon. Member has suggested.

As far as marketing goes, the small industries corporation in the State can also look into this. I will request the hon. Member to give his scheme in detail, so that we can have a further discussion with him, for which I will be thankful to him.

[*Translation*]

#### Exploitation of Coal in Surendra Nagar District

\*682. **DR. A.K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat had requested the Union Government in February

1980 to grant mining lease to the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. for exploitation of coal in Surendra Nagar District; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). In February, 1980 the State Government of Gujarat came up with a request for grant of mining lease in favour of Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Limited for exploitation of coal in certain villages in District Surendranagar. They, *inter-alia* requested to allow the aforesaid State Undertaking to sell the coal to be mined by them on cost plus profit basis. The proposal has been considered in the light of Central Government's existing policy regarding grant of mining lease for exploitation of small deposits of coal in isolated small pockets in the States by the State Governments through their public undertakings but the same has not been agreed to.

[English]

DR. A.K. PATEL : Sir, the date of request from the Gujarat Government was February, 1980. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when was the reply sent to the Gujarat Government to this subject in question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, we have replied to the State Government in 1983 informing them that they have to follow... The whole difference was on account of the fact that they wanted to charge their own rate for coal and as coal prices, administered coal prices are fixed throughout the country, that could not be agreed to. And if there is any alternative proposal, we will examine it.

DR. A.K. PATEL : What are the Government's views and suggestions regarding exploitation of coal in Surendra Nagar district and in my district Mehsana which is in my Constituency where abundant coal is there ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are willing to allow the State Government through its own Department, to explore these coal mines and extract coal and that is why, we suggested that they can do it. The difference is only about what price they should charge. If they agree to have the same price which is uniform nationally, then there will be no problem.

In Mehsana also, they can do it.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the hon. Minister state whether in the event of GMDC or the State Government not being allowed, whether Coal India Ltd. will be asked to exploit coal in Mehsana district and in Surendra Nagar district ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Coal India takes up projects only when there is extensive possibility of coal mining. In isolated small pockets, the policy is to allow it to be done by the State Government itself and this we have been doing in West Bengal and Assam and other parts also. It will be uneconomical for Coal India to go in for very small coal mines.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : The position in my Constituency is that for the last ten years these deposits exploited with no profit or benefit either to the State or Union Government. It is a mass theft, taking the coal away through thefts and nobody is getting any benefit out of it. Can't the State and the Central Government sit together and work out a strategy whereby this is regularised and legalised ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How can we legalise thefts ? The best thing is for the State Government to accept the uniform national pricing and that will resolve the problem.

#### Conservation of Energy in Industrial, Agricultural and Household Sectors

\*684. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken measures to conserve energy in the industrial, agricultural and household sectors;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the industrial sector the process of determining norms for consumption of energy has been initiated with a view to monitoring usage in the energy intensive industries. The other measures, *inter-alia*, include the installation of capacitors for improving the power factor, introduction of schemes for the conservation of coal resources through improved extraction methods and advisory services on the utilisation of fuel oil by industries, in order to bring down the consumption, in a phased manner.

In the agricultural sector rectification of inefficient pumpsets has been undertaken alongwith provision of advisory services to agriculturists relating to installation of energy efficient electrical and diesel pumpsets.

In the household sector, a National Programme on Improved Smokeless Chullas has been launched which are more thermal efficient, reduce consumption of wood, smoke and drudgery considerably.

(c) A keener awareness is developing in all sectors of the need to conserve energy.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I am happy that the Government is aware of the energy loss in the various sectors and the need for conserving energy. A lot of energy has been lost in transmission, electrical energy, due to inefficient machinery in the industrial sector and inefficient pumpsets in the agricultural sector. I would like to know whether you have conducted a study on the percentage loss of this energy in the various sectors and how does it compare with the percentage in other developed nations.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is very difficult to identify in terms of percentage the energy loss in each sector. But, overall, it is a guesstimate that the loss is 10% in the country and if various energy conservation

methods are adopted in industry particularly where the largest consumption of power takes place—80% as I said the other day—then we will be able to save substantial consumption of power. But this requires basically an attitudinal change in all sectors including ourselves—there is so much of waste of energy even in our sector, political sector ! So, basically the attitude of energy conservation is required. If that takes place, then, I am sure we can conserve energy.

As I said, as far as transmission losses are concerned, steps are being taken. We are proposing to bring a Central legislation also to declare this a punishable and cognisable offence because transmission loss is another word for actual theft of power. That has to be made culpable and punishable.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is preventing you from doing it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are bringing a Bill in this Session itself. I am introducing it in this Session...  
(Interruptions)

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Transmission losses are difficult to check...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That you can discuss it with all together. It is a wider question...  
(Interruptions) I have written a book on that. Members can read it if they like—how to conserve that energy.

AN HON. MEMBER : Kindly suggest it in the House....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, it is not a free for all.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Thank you very much.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : I think the Ministry is aware of the conservation of political energy also. I hope he will take steps in that direction.

My question was something different. It was whether the percentage of loss of energy in our country in transmission and

due to poor equipment is higher when compared with developed countries, or when compared with what is permitted—there is a permitted loss. Is it higher? That was my first question. He did not answer it.

My second supplementary is that in view of this loss of energy, I would like to know what steps you are taking to promote the use of non-conventional energy, especially solar energy, then comes the wind energy, tidal energy, etc. What are the steps you are taking to propagate the use of this energy?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** The transmission losses in our country are very high. As I said during the discussion on the Demands for Grants, it is 21% compared to average maximum of about 8 to 10 per cent in other countries.

You have asked sectorwise what is the loss and have we made a study. So I was replying to that.

Therefore, the best way to do it is to save on the transmission loss. That is only one aspect. In industrial uses, in actual use, there is so much loss because of inefficient use of machinery and power. For example, pump sets, etc. There, I said an overall 10% power can be conserved by having better pumps sets.

As far as non-conventionnal sources of energy are concerned, as I submitted the other day, the best way to energise and make our rural areas energy sufficient is to resort to an integrated energy concept of using non-conventional sources of energy and that is why we have given the concept of Urja Gram based on the use of non-conventional sources of energy like biogas, biomass, solar, wind where wind is available and such similar non-conventional sources of energy.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** It is generally said that the line losses are large with regard to electricity and power thefts are also becoming more and more. There is political power theft also. As far as electricity is concerned, power thefts are more. Supposing you are able to control power thefts and also the line losses, we can give electricity free to the poor agriculturists, I want to know whether such

a scheme can be implemented and whether the Government of India is going to introduce in such a manner that free supply of power will be given to the agriculturists by controlling the line losses and also the power thefts.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Line losses, as I said in the beginning, are the same as transmission losses. They are to be controlled and they can be locally controlled. But it is mainly for the States to take measures to do that, because the major part of production and distribution is taking place in the State sector. Therefore, if they take those measures, yes, as far as free power is concerned, it is for them to decide if they save on power, whether they can give power cheaper or free. But I do not particularly like the idea of giving anything free....

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** For poor agriculturists. It is a major input for agriculture.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** It is morally demoralising to give man anything free.

As far as political power is concerned, there also theft is taking place and as to what measures should be taken, you should know better.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** There you are their allies for taking away power.

#### West German Know-How for Development of Medicines

\*687. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a tie up with West Germany for the development of medicines and to acquire the latest know-how in this field; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) There is no such proposal with my Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** I want to know if there is any proposal with this Ministry for collaboration, if not with West Germany, with any other foreign country. At the same time I would also like to know this : if there is no proposal with this Ministry, is there any proposal, in his knowledge, which is with the Ministry of Health.

**SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :** In the Ministry of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals, there are two proposals for foreign collaboration, that is, a private company by name M.B. and Company, Ahmedabad, sought permission for production of sterile surgical sutures with M/s. Wolf Birkmaier of West Germany; the second thing M/s. Pefco Foundry and Chemicals Ltd., Pune, has also asked for a foreign collaboration with Dynamit Nobel of West Germany in the manufacture of Ethoxy Methylene Malonic Ester, which is known as EMME. Production in both cases has not started. But we have given permission to go in for foreign collaboration.

Another matter which has come to the notice of the Government does not pertain to the Ministry of Industry. There is a proposal by a private company called AMC Ayur Medica comprising of a few doctors and scientists in West Germany; they have asked for a tie-up in production of Ayurvedic drugs. Nothing much has been done except that they would like to go in for a pilot project in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and in the Himalayan slopes. Nothing much has been done in this regard.

**SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** The hon. Minister will agree when I say that homeopathy is becoming very popular, particularly in West Germany. Will the Government consider or the Ministry consider the desirability of having a tie-up for the development of homoeopathic medicines with West Germany ?

**SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :** Firstly, this will have to be answered by

the Ministry of Health. Secondly, as I said, nothing has come up at the level of Government; it is only in the private sector.

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR :** Biotechnology is the latest in the field of manufacture of many drugs like vaccines and hormones and many drugs used in diagnostics. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is exploring that field of biotechnology in the manufacture of medicine in India in collaboration with any foreign country.

**SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH :** We would welcome the suggestion of the hon. Member.

#### Telephone Connections in Trivandram

\*690. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many telephone exchanges are there in Trivandrum Telephone District as on date;

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

(c) how many persons are still waiting for telephone connections in each exchange;

(d) how many cases are more than three years old in each exchange among them; and

(e) the number of exchanges to be expanded during the next financial year ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) There are 3 (Three) Telephone exchanges as on 31.3.1986 in Trivandrum Telephone District.

(b) to (d).

Telephone Exchange	Working connections 31.3.86	No. of Waiting applicants	Applicants more than 3 years old
1. Central crossbar	7,632	1,271	NIL
2. Kaithamukku C—400	8,163	1,513	NIL
3. Sreekariyam MAX II	1,201	679	300

(e) There is no proposal to expand the exchanges during 1986-87.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, in an earlier reply given to me through a Starred Question in this House on 11th March, 1986 the Minister had stated :

“The expansion of telephone system has been planned as follows in the Seventh Five Year Plan period...”

In that the Trivandrum expansion plan is for 4400 lines. It is very disturbing because in the present answer there is no proposal to expand exchanges during 1986-87. I would like to know from the Minister if this is the state of affairs how they are going to complete this projection as they had mentioned in the earlier statement ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the Kaithamukku exchange with 5000 lines was expanded recently by another 5000 lines on 1.3.1986 by an imported Japanese exchange. That is why I said we have just expanded it. There is no immediate prospect of expanding in further.

SHRI T. BASHEER : In reply to another Unstarred Question answered on 25th March, 1986 the Minister stated :

“Adequate quantity of switching equipment and cables are not available to meet full demand for telephone connections.”

So I would like to know what steps Government proposes to take to provide adequate quantity of switching equipment and cables to the State of Kerala to meet these demands ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, during 1985-86 we gave 983 connections and in the current year we are trying to get

enough cables and material to give 1200 connections.

#### Supply of Power to Economically Backward States

\*691. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the basis on which the extent of power supply is determined by Government to the deficit States; and

(b) whether economically backward States receive any priority in matters of supply of power from the Central sources to promote their economic activities; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Power from Central generating stations is supplied to the States in a region on the basis of a consensus evolved after consultations with the State authorities concerned. Accordingly, fifteen percent power is kept at the disposal of the Centre for meeting the urgent requirements of the States in a region from time to time, ten to twelve per cent power is allocated to the States in which the power station is located and the remaining power is distributed amongst all the States of the region, in accordance with the energy consumed by each State and the Central Plan Assistance to the States concerned during the previous five years.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, my question has not been answered. I had asked the basis on which the extent of

power supply is determined by Government to the deficit States. The answer does not indicate anything regarding this. The second thing I had asked was whether economically backward States receive any priority in matters of supply of power from the Central sources. That has also not been answered. Supposing Orissa asks for 500 MW of power whether acute shortage or quantum of shortage is a factor for consideration for supply of power from Centrally regulated institutions? Is there any priority for a backward State? In the reply it has been mentioned :

“Power from Central generating stations is supplied to the States in a region on the basis of a consensus evolved after consultations with the State authorities concerned.”

I do not know which State authorities are consulted and the basis and principles on which it is determined.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Power and electricity is not distributed on the basis of the so-called economic backwardness because that way as far as power deficit is concerned the whole country more or less will fall into that category. In respect of a Central project the Plan is regional. We think in terms of the whole region and the States in the region. The policy that has been evolved is that power from Central generating stations is supplied to the States in the region, on the basis of consensus evolved after consultation with the State Authorities concerned. This is the best way of distributing power. Accordingly, 15% power is kept at the disposal of the Centre for meeting the urgent requirements of the State in the region from time to time. 10% to 12% of the power is allocated to the States in which power station is located and the remaining power is distributed among all States. So, you will see that 10% to 12% of power produced as of right goes to the State where power station is located. The remaining power, that is, about 75% is distributed in the States in the region and 15% is kept with the Centre for emergency requirement of the States, according to their needs. As far as Orissa's needs are concerned, I have personally taken interest to see that Orissa gets power from Andhra Pradesh and even from Madhya Pradesh. We are trying to do our best, We are also

helping the State Government in improving the performance of their Talcher Plant and also going ahead with a new super power thermal station at Talcher, which will also help Orissa.

**SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** What is the implication of your saying “going ahead with a new super power station at Tatcher”? Is it going to be approved in the Seventh Plan? If that is the meaning, I am very happy. Now, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister may enlighten us about the analysis or study made regarding the shortage of power. How will the performance in the Seventh Plan be affected, whether the production and other economic activities will be seriously affected due to shortage of power, particularly in Orissa? The need for power in Orissa is 800 megawatts, whereas we have only 300 magawatts. So, there is a shortage of 500 magawatts. I would like to know whether it will mean that total economic activities in Orissa will come to stand-still and whether that factor has been taken into consideration.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** That factor has been taken into consideration. That is why I said that in the Seventh Five Year Plan we are planning projects to make up this gap of 500 megawatts of installed capacity in Orissa. We will do our best to help the State. The answer for other part of your question about Talcher super power station is : ‘Yes, Talcher super power thermal station is on.’

[Translation]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is a backward State. Electricity is supplied to Rajasthan through the atomic power plant, but both of its units in the State remain closed most of the time. The projects which the hon. Minister has earmarked for Rajasthan in the Seventh Plan will be ready only after five years. Therefore, I would like to know how do the Government propose to meet the power requirements of the State in the meantime? Will you make efforts to meet the power requirements of Rajasthan by allocating as much power as possible from the Central Projects?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We shall provide every assistance to Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : This reply in a law tone has not made any impact. You should have spoken loudly.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I would like to know whether the Centre is going to have a uniform policy in power rate throughout India.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We cannot have a uniform policy in the case of power rates because distribution of power is a State subject. The State Electricity Boards decide the rates according to the cost of production of their power. I think I have already stated that they are running into loss.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : I want to know whether they will have a uniform power rate policy while Central quota is supplied to the States.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That will depend upon the cost.

[Translation]

Action taken on the recommendations of Chief Justices Conference held in February, 1985

\*694. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY† :  
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

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

(a) the recommendations made at the Chief Justices Conference held in New Delhi in February, 1985;

(b) the recommendations on which action has been taken during the last one year; and

(c) the recommendations which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Registry of the Supreme Court had forwarded to the Government the minutes of the Chief Justice' Conference held in New Delhi

in February, 1985 which cover the following subjects :

(i) Constitution of All India Judicial Service.

(ii) Setting up of vigilance cells under the exclusive control and supervision of the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts.

(iii) Experience in regard to the appointment of Chief Justices.

(iv) High Court Benches.

(v) Conditions of Service of High Court Judges which include :

1. Official status and position of Judges.
2. Financial powers of Chief Justices.
3. Pension and Family Pension.
4. Conveyance Allowance, Sumptuary Allowance, Daily Allowance, Electricity Allowance and Transfer Allowance.
5. Medical Re-imbusement of Medical fees and expenses of private doctors.
6. Travelling facility.
7. Hospitality.
8. Security.
9. Flying the Flag—on their cars.
10. Carry forward of leave.

(b) and (c). The policy of having Chief Justices from outside was formulated in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and is being implemented in a phased manner. The views expressed at the Chief Justices conference regarding setting up of benches of High Courts have been noted by the Government. The question of constitution of All India Judicial Services has been referred to the Law Commission for detailed

study and to make recommendations. Setting up of Vigilance Cells is the concern of High Courts and they have been requested to take appropriate action. The Government have since formulated their decisions for making improvements in the service conditions of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. Necessary Bill for giving effect to these decisions is being introduced in the House.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : You should have placed it on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that recommendation regarding the setting up of benches of High Courts has been noted by the Government. I want to know the names of the States and the High Courts whose Governments Judges have taken up this issue with the Centre in writing and whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a proposal for setting up of High Court benches in Guntur and Kurnool ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, it has already been stated in reply to the main question that we have not received any such request from Andhra Pradesh for consideration. As regards the other High Courts, the reply has already been given.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Justices have made recommendation for setting up vigilance cells; this recommendation has not been noted. I want to know what suggestions has the hon. Minister made to the State Governments or the High Courts in connection with setting up of vigilance cells and which of the High Courts have so far set up vigilance cells in response to the suggestion and how many cases have so far been scrutinized by the vigilance cells ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, as I told earlier, the vigilance cells could be set up in the High Courts only because the administration of judiciary was under the High Courts. The names of the High Courts where vigilance cells have been set up are : Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya

Pradesh, Rajasthan, Calcutta, Allahabad, Orissa, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. In Punjab and Haryana, a District Judge has been nominated who will look after the vigilance work. In Andhra Pradesh, a Committee on Judiciary named Disciplinary Committee has been set up which is looking after this work. In Jammu and Kashmir, a post of vigilance commissioner has been created which looks into the complaints of corruption that are received against the subordinate judiciary. In other States, it is still to be done. But one thing should be made clear here that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments can set up vigilance cells. Under the Constitution, judicial administration and supervision of subordinate courts is the responsibility of the High Courts. The High Courts are very active in this matter and a number of steps have already been taken in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : May I know whether the Government are aware of the long standing demand for another Bench of the High Court in Andhra from the advocates as well as from the High Court ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Officially, there is no proposal pending, but I know because I have been touring all round the country that there is a demand from every State. However, the House must know that the approach in regard to this is divided. There is a division of opinion from region to region. In case of UP, the Western UP wants a Bench somewhere in the western districts of UP, but if you go to the Allahabad side, the bar there is on strike; they do not want a Bench there. In Andhra also, there is the same approach. If the Bench and the Bar decide the things with unanimity, then it becomes easier. If the Hyderabad Court will be shifted somewhere, you will have to take into confidence lawyers practising in the High Court. Because of the difference of opinion among the judges, because of the difference of opinion in the Bar, among the politicians and MPs of that region, they do not like the court to be shifted. The beneficiaries are on the other side. They want the circuit courts to travel. This is a complicated question. The report of the

Jaswant Singh Commission has been received. We are discussing with various bar associations and bodies. This cannot be decided in a hurry and a comprehensive view for the whole of the country will have to be taken in consultation with all the concerned people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : When it comes to the question of setting up a bench in Uttar Pradesh, the lawyers and the public of Western Uttar Pradesh want the bench to be set up in that region whereas the lawyers and public of Allahabad want the bench to be set up at Allahabad. A massive public movement is going on in Uttar Pradesh on this issue, as a result of which the High Court is closed for the last few weeks and consequently a great harm is being done to the people of the entire State. There has been strike in the District Courts for weeks together. Justice Jaswant Singh Commission's Report is with the Government for more than a year now and Shri Rajesh Pilot, a Union Minister had come out with a statement in the newspapers that the Government had decided to set up a bench of High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what criteria have been adopted for the setting up of benches of High Courts in different parts of the country and whether in view of the public opinion, opinion of the lawyers and in view of the mass movement, any decision with regard to Uttar Pradesh has been taken or not? The Ministers in the Government are creating confusion and instigating the public to take to the path of agitation by issuing misleading statements outside the House.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : There is no scope for any confusion and agitation on this matter. I want to ask the lawyers of Allahabad High Court, who are going on strike, as to what is the issue on which they are resorting to strike. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a suggestion to us that a bench of the High Court is to be set up in Western Uttar Pradesh and that a suitable location for that is to be identified. This agitation has stated on the question of location. Thus they have themselves created hindrance in the accomplishment of their own work. The lawyers of Western U.P. are sitting on

*dharna* in front of my hours. *Dharnas* create unnecessary hindrance. If the people of U.P., the politicians and M.Ps. of that State are divided, it would lead to further complications. The lawyers of Allahabad High Court are on strike. The lawyers should also realise the inconvenience being caused to the public due to their strike. After all, what for the lawyers are? They are supposed to render service to the people and they have gone on strike unnecessarily. Therefore, noble persons like you should approach them and convince them that this should be stopped forthwith.

[*English*]

#### Pollution by Power Units in Delhi

\*696. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether large sums were spent recently to eliminate serious pollution created by the Units of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Badarpur Thermal Power Station in the Capital and if so, the improvement achieved so far and whether this is considered satisfactory; and

(b) whether maximum pollution levels have been fixed for all ongoing units and units under installation and how these standards compare with the USA?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) A new Electrostatic Precipitator is being installed at Rajghat Thermal station at a cost of Rs. 1.26 crores. Capacities of Electrostatic Precipitators of Units II, III and IV at Indraprastha station, and of units I, II and III at Badarpur station, are being augmented at costs of Rs. 9 crores and Rs. 12.75 crores respectively under the Renovation and Modernisation scheme for thermal stations. With the installation of these equipments, the pollution from the above units would be substantially reduced as the Precipitators are designed to work at an efficiency level of over 99.5%.



(b) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has laid down standards of pollution control. The US Standards are generally more stringent.

[Translation]

**SHRI MANIK REDDY :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of people affected due to pollution so far and whether any compensation was paid by the Government to the affected people and if so, the quantum thereof ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We have received no complaint as to the number of people affected due to Thermal Power Station in Delhi nor has any complaint been received from the Health Department or any individual. As such, we do not have any such information, but this much I can tell that the position regarding general pollution is bad.

**SHRI MANIK REDDY :** What steps have been taken to control general pollution ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We are taking steps and taking stringent steps to control that. Electrostatic precipitators have been installed at stages I, II and III in Badarpur Station and Indraprastha Station costing Rs. 9 crores and 12 crores respectively. It will take another one or two years to instal them because BHEL will take one or two years in manufacturing them. When installed, about 95 per cent pollution will be controlled.

**Fire in Head Post Office in Basti (U.P.)**

\*697. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire had broken out in the Head Post Office of District Basti, Uttar Pradesh in December, 1985;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and details of the assets and records so burnt;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry into the matter; and

(d) if so, by which time and if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Detailed enquiries made reveal that the fire was caused by electrical short circuit.

The following records were burnt :

81 Sub Office recurring deposit binders, registers of Sub Office recurring deposit accounts received by transfer, registers of accounts paid by transfer, correspondence registers, list of documents, index registers of recurring deposit accounts and about 200 recurring deposit pass books received for closure of accounts.

(c) Detailed enquiries have already been conducted into the matter.

(d) Does not arise.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that fire was caused due to electrical short circuit. The Post Office remained on fire, the Superintendent of Post Offices and Post Master were present there but they did not bother to inform the Fire Brigade. Will the hon. Minister take strict action against these officers for dereliction of duty in not informing the Fire Brigade ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, it was Sunday on 8-12-85. On that day, the two Watchmen on duty sensed burning of some papers at 8.30 p.m. One of them went running to the residence of the Post Master which was located at a distance of two furlongs from there and called him to the Post Office. They tried their best to control the fire and to salvage the records. They also noticed sparks coming out of the switch board. Due to that the fire spread further.

Sir, we had conducted an inquiry and one or two lacunae were found. Fire fighting equipment available there to control the fire was not checked periodically. There

were the one or two shortcomings. Enquiries are being held against the concerned officials.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** The hon. Minister has once again tried to cover up the truth in his reply. The Fire Brigade in Basti is located at a distance shorter than that of the residence of the Post Master. Why then the Fire Brigade was not summoned in time? Secondly, there are hundreds of such complaints of which I would like to mention one. Entry of a fake withdrawal amounting to Rs. 5,000 was made in the Pass Book of Shri Ram Surat Singh, General Secretary of the Congress Party. There are hundreds of such complaints and hundreds of such cases; the fire was caused to cover up these cases. If this is true, will action be taken against such officers?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, the documents that were burnt due to fire have now been reconstructed. We do not have any information to the effect that fire was caused to cover up something. However, on the basis of doubts expressed by the hon. Member, we shall get an enquiry conducted again.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next Question Mr. K. D. Sultanpuri—he is not here. Question No. 699—**DR. Prabhat Kumar Mishra** is also not here. The Question Hour is now over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Sophisticated System in Cellular Telephone

**\*681. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the success of mobile radio telephone service in Delhi, it is now proposed to introduce a more sophisticated system in the cellular telephone;

(b) if so, the cost involved for the Department and each customer and monthly rent expected; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce micro-wave system to eliminate underground cables?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) A pilot scheme to introduce Cellular Telephones in Bombay has been worked out. It will be an experimental scheme.

(b) About Rs. 7 crores will be involved for experimental Project at Bombay. Cost for each customer has yet to be worked out.

(c) 12 Hops of microwave systems have been planned for Delhi Telephone System. These are being installed between telephone exchanges for providing junction circuits as an alternate media and are supplementary to telephone cables.

[*Translation*]

#### Automatic Telephone Exchange at Bihar Shariff, Bihar

**\*683. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the automatic telephone exchange at Bihar Shariff, Distt. Nalanda, in Bihar is scheduled to start functioning by 1986;

(b) whether the construction of building for this exchange has been completed;

(c) whether the work of installation of machines has not yet started; and

(d) if so, the time by which installation of machines in the new buildings is likely to be started?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Initially the

exchange was planned for commissioning in 1985-86. However due to non-availability of equipment the exchange is now planned for commissioning in 1986-87.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The equipment has not been received.

(d) The installation of exchange is likely to start during 1986-87 subject to receipt of all stores.

[English]

**Indo-Soviet Bilateral Agreement  
on Power**

\*685. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bilateral agreement in the field of power has been concluded with the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement together with the quantum of assistance to be given by the USSR; and

(c) whether any power equipment repair workshop is also proposed to be set up in Maharashtra under this bilateral agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANI SATHE) : (a) and (b). An Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation was signed between India and USSR on 22nd May, 1985. Under this Agreement, the Government of USSR will extend to the

Government of India assistance amounting to one billion Roubles. In the Power Sector, the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project has been identified for being set up with Soviet assistance.

(c) It has been agreed in principle to set up a Heavy Power Equipment Repair Shop at Nagpur with Soviet assistance.

**Import of Rigs by ONGC due to  
Slippages in Supply by BHEL**

\*688. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been slippages in the supply of rigs by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for oil exploration by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Ltd.;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken to import rigs;

(d) if so, the number of rigs ordered and received and the cost thereof; and

(e) how far delayed supply of rigs has affected the oil exploration work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details are as follows :

Date of Letter of intent/order	Number of Rigs	Contractual Delivery	Commissioning
1	2	3	4
<b>ONGC</b>			
May/Oct. 1978	7	Between March 1983 to February, 1984.	Between Sept., 1984 to March, 1985.
February, 1983	8	Between October, 1984 to March, 1985	Between April, 1985 to Sept., 1985 (3 rigs yet to be deployed)

1	2	3	4
July, 1984	10	August 1985 to January, 1987	One rig commissioned in February 1986. Remaining yet to be delivered.
<b>OIL</b>			
February, 1983	4	Between June, 1983 to March, 1985	Between June, 1984 to August, 1985. One rig still to be commissioned.

The major reason advanced by BHEL for this delay has been the delayed supplies made by their own suppliers.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) During 1983-84 and 1984-85, ONGC placed orders for the import of 13 drilling rigs at a cost of Rs. 46.30 crores. OIL have not placed any orders for import of rigs so far.

(e) The delayed supply of rigs has resulted in a shortfall in the drilling meterage planned by ONGC/OIL.

#### Winding up of Engineering Projects (India) Limited

\*689. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision was taken in August, 1985 to wind up the Engineering Projects (India) Limited since it had accumulated losses of Rs. 93 crores;

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard;

(c) since when the project is in red and the reasons why the steps to revive the same could not be made effective;

(d) the amount of losses the project is causing since it became sick; and

(e) the amount of monthly expenses at present and how the services of the staff are being utilized since the negotiations began to wind it up ?

#### THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (d). In view of the fact that EPI is suffering continuous losses, certain proposals have been formulated for restructuring of the company. Various aspects and implications of restructuring are being studied. The company was earning profits from the year 1972-73 upto 77-78. It has been incurring losses since the year 78-79. The accumulated loss of the company as on 31-3-85 is about Rs. 108 crores. The company has been taking steps to secure more orders to reduce losses.

(e) The monthly expenditure towards salary and other management expenses is around Rs. 47 lakhs. The services of staff of EPI are being utilised on the projects under implementation.

#### On-going Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

\*692. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of on-going hydro-electric projects partially commissioned in Kerala with their present generation capacity, the installed capacity when completed and the time schedule of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Presently two on-going hydro-electric projects have been partially commissioned in Kerala. In the Idukki Stage-II project, two units with a total capacity of 260 MW have been commissioned. The third unit of 130 MW is expected to be commissioned in October, 1986 which will increase the installed capacity of this stage to 390 MW.

In the Idamalyar project, the first 37.5 MW unit has been rotated. The second Unit is expected to be commissioned by September, 1986 which will increase the installed capacity of the project to 75 MW.

**Increase in Prices of Semi-Synthetic Penicillin Antibiotic**

\*693. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has increased the prices of all semi-synthetic penicillin antibiotic;

(b) if so, what was the earlier price and what is the revised price of each; and

(c) the percentage increase in each drug ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The prices of Ampicillin Trihydrate, Ampicillin Anhydrous and Amoxycillin Trihydrate which are indigenously produced have been revised by the Government under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 recently.

(b) and (c). A Statement giving the earlier price, revised price and percentage increase is attached.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Earlier price (Rs./Kg)	Revised price (Rs./Kg)	Percentage increase
1.	Ampicillin Trihydrate	1677.00	1859.00	10.85%
2.	Ampicillin Anhydrous	2107.00	2368.00	12.39%
3.	Amoxycillin Trihydrate	2229.00	2495.00	11.93%

**Delay in despatch of allotment letters to allottees by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

\*698. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Udyog Ltd. has cleared the Waiting List for allotment of Flat Roof Van upto 7000 numbers on 1st March, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons why allotment letters have not been despatched to the applicants so far; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. For 1983 booking customers in Delhi have been cleared for delivery upto 7000 numbers.

(b) The Company have informed that all customers have been individually intimated regarding their allotment number.

(c) Does not arise.

**Imports of Drug Intermediates for Production of Bulk Drugs Produced by IDPL**

\*699. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1228 on 4 March, 1986 regarding rehabilitation and revival of ailing drug units and state :

(a) whether imports of drug intermediates are allowed freely for the production of bulk drugs which are being produced by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited from basic stages;

(b) whether a number of private companies are importing penultimates and intermediates; and

(c) the names of the private companies which are importing these drugs from intermediates/penultimates along with the name of bulk drug for which each is used ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Imports of drug inter-

mediates are allowed as per the provisions of the Import Policy. Supplementary licences for restricted and limited permissible items are granted keeping in view the indigenous production *vis-a-vis* demand of the product and other related factors.

(c) Company-wise imports are not monitored by this Ministry.

#### Maintenance and Repair of Imported Telephones

6509. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications maintains or repairs imported telephones with additional facilities;

(b) if not, the justification for charging annual license fees besides the one time initial testing fee;

(c) what are the comparative cost of each of those telephones and the annual licence fees; and

(d) whether Government propose to abolish licence fee for VCRs as the Department does not maintain or repair the subscriber provided equipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Department of Telecommunication does not undertake repair of imported telephones with additional facilities.

(b) and (c). No licence fee or test fee is charged for use of imported push button and dial type telephones as attachment to subscribers telephone. The telephone instrument is to be subscriber owned. In view of this, cost of telephone instrument is not possible to indicate.

(d) No licence fee is charged at present.

#### Energy from Renewable and Non-Renewable Sources

6510. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will

the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a minimum of 600 K. cal per day has been fixed by the Advisory Board on Energy as a bare minimum requirement for every Indian;

(b) if so, whether this much energy is available;

(c) what percentage of energy is available from renewable and what percentage from non-renewable sources at present; and

(d) whether the position at (a), (b) and (c) is likely to improve in favour of weaker sections and in respect of non-renewable sources, with details of the plans and the time-frame ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) For the household sector, the Advisory Board on Energy have assumed a requirement of 680 kilo calories of useful heat per capita per day.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are no assessments to indicate the per centage availability of renewable and non-renewable sources of energy. However, the Advisory Board on Energy have indicated that the percentage of commercial and non-commercial energy used by an average Indian for household consumption is 22.5% and 77.5% respectively.

(d) In order to improve energy availability in the country including rural areas, where most of the weaker sections live, a number of measures are being taken. These measures include :

1. An accelerated programme for electrification of villages including villages in Tribal and Backward areas and Harijan bastis.
2. An accelerated programme of energisation of electric and diesel pumpsets.
3. Augmentation of supply of firewood through afforestation programmes.
4. Propagation of thermally efficient and smokeless chulhas.

5. A large-scale programme of setting up of bio-gas plants.
6. Augmentation of energy availability by promoting alternative sources of energy based on solar, wind and bio-mass.

**Defective Telecommunication System in Jhalawar and Kota Districts, Rajasthan**

6511. SHRI JUHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints regarding inefficiency in the working of telephone exchanges in Jhalawar and Kota districts like Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Bhawani-Mandi, Manoharathana Ram Ganj Mandi, etc.;

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the working efficiency;

(c) whether even small distance calls do not mature due to old and outdated exchange equipment; and

(d) if so, how and by what time Government would install new equipments at the spots of complaints ?

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

(b) These complaints have been investigated and remedial actions were taken to improve the performance of these exchanges.

(c) The overall Trunk efficiency of exchanges in Kota and Jhalawar Districts has been generally satisfactory within the available resources as at present these exchanges are predominantly covered by carrier system working on open wire overhead lines which are subject to vagaries of weather and are susceptible to faults.

(d) Plans have been drawn to progressively provide reliable and high grade media to replace these open wire Trunk lines by UHF (ultra High frequency system).

**[Translation]**

**Chemical Unit engaged in producing Chemicals for making natural Gases fit for use**

6512. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Rajasthan where survey has been conducted to explore the possibility of natural gases chemicals etc. and the outcome thereof; and

(b) the number of chemical units in Rajasthan engaged in the production of chemicals required for making natural gases fit for use and the scope of their expansion ?

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

(a) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (O.N.G.C.) and Oil India Limited (OIL) have conducted Seismic Surveys for oil exploration in Jaisalmer and Bikaner areas of Western Rajasthan. The data obtained from the Seismic surveys are being processed and interpreted for oil and gas prospects.

ONGC has also drilled 19 wells in Jaisalmer Basin on 8 different structure, details of which are as follows :

Structures	Wells drilled
Manhera Tibba	8
Shunarwali Tallai	2
Bhakhri Tibba	2
Kharotar	2
Vikharan Nai	1
Bhuvan	1
Ghotaru	1
Sadewala	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

Out of these, four wells drilled at Manhera Tibba and one at Ghotaru proved to be gas bearing.

(b) No petro-chemical unit requiring natural gas as a raw material has been set up in the State of Rajasthan. However, there is a proposal to divert a part of natural gas coming in the HBJ pipeline to Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan for a fertiliser complex.

[English]

**Alleged Irregularities in a Public Sector drug company in Calcutta**

6513. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints of serious irregularities and malpractices have been received from a workers' union in a public sector drug undertaking situated in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the representatives of the Union met the Minister of State requesting action;

(d) if so, the action taken by his Ministry in this regard;

(e) whether the company which made a small profit in 1984-85 has suffered a heavy loss during 1985-86 so far; and

(f) if so, reasons therefor and remedial action taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Some complaints were received from the Workers' Unions of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited (SSPL), Calcutta which were referred to the management for appropriate action, where necessary, as the matters related to day to day functioning of the company.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f). The performance of the company which made a small profit during 1984-85 has suffered loss during 1985-86, mainly due to heavy increase in their input costs and blocking of their working capital as a result

of sizeable outstandings from the State Governments.

In-house task force was constituted in December, 1985 by the company, to identify the constraints and opportunities and to come out with concrete plans for rehabilitation and revival including measures to tone up performance. In order to catalyse its functioning two consultants were associated by the company with the task-force on part-time basis. The task-force has not yet completed its studies.

**Metropolitan Telephone Corporation to pay for Services rendered by Postal Department**

6514. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even before the new Metropolitan Telephone Corporation was born out of the Telecommunications Department, the Postal Department had issued notice that the Telephone Corporation cannot get any free services as the Telecommunications Department had in the past and it will have to pay for its services;

(b) if so, how these differences are to be sorted out; and

(c) what will be the impact of the separation of Postal and Telecommunication services on their efficient working in places where there is a combined Post and Telegraph Office particularly in the remote areas in the various parts of the country ?

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

(b) No differences are expected to arise.

(c) No difficulty is expected to arise in the separation of the two Departments on the efficient working of combined Post Offices in remote areas of the country.



**List of Manufacturers of Machinery and Plants**

6516. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complete list showing the names of manufacturers of Machinery and Plants is available and/or is published by the Small Industries Development Organisation (in addition to the project profiles) which may be beneficial for the prospective small scale industrialists;

(b) whether it is a fact that several small scale industries in the country are manufacturing machinery and plants which too are useful for prospective small industrialists and are meant to manufacture many products; and

(c) the efforts made to incorporate such names in the profiles and in the list as at part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the project profiles published by the Small Industries Development Organisation, a few names and addresses, as available in this office, of the machinery manufacturers, both large and small as well as the suppliers, are provided purely as a guide to entrepreneurs.

**Improper storage of imported pulp in Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kerala**

6517. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imported pulp worth lakhs of rupees had been lost due to improper storage facilities in Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kerala;

(b) if so, the estimated cost till now due to this; and

(c) the reasons for not providing

adequate storage facilities for imported pulp ?

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

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the period November, 1981 till December, 1984, large quantities of pulp were imported. The pulp was stored in hired godowns in Cochin Port area and was insured. The transportation of the pulp to the mill site was matched with the requirement of production. Import of mechanical pulp has been practically discontinued since December, 1984 when the chemi-mechanical pulping plant stabilised and only a small quantity of imported pulp is being maintained as emergency stock to ensure maintenance of production level.

**Kerosene Oil Agents/Distributors**

6518. SHRI G.S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of kerosene oil agents/distributors appointed by the oil companies during the last two years and the quota fixed and supplied to each of them with year-wise break up;

(b) whether some of the kerosene oil agents have also been allotted petrol and diesel oil quota by the oil companies during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons why kerosene, diesel and petrol quota is allotted to same individual depriving other eligible candidates in the categories of unemployed educated persons, SC/ST, freedom fighters etc. for whom there are prescribed norms for allotment of such agencies; and

(e) whether Government propose to appoint separate agents for kerosene oil and diesel/petrol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

**NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH)** : (a) While the number of SKO/LDO distributors appointed by the oil marketing companies during 1984-85 and 1985-86 was 135 and 139 respectively, the effort involved in compiling information regarding SKO allocations fixed for and supplied to them would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) As per present policy, separate dealers are appointed for SKO-LDO dealerships and for retail outlets for Motor Spirit and HSD.

#### Computerised Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh

6519. **SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU** : will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of computerised telephone exchanges in India and in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up electronic/computerised telephone exchanges at Cuddapah, Madanapalle and Rajampet; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)** : (a) 52 (Fifty Two) computerised (electronic) local telephone exchanges are at present working in India. Out of these, two exchanges are installed in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c). No Sir, at present.

#### Use of Generic names for all Drugs

6520. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new policy (National Drug Policy) is likely to make provision

for principles of ethical marketing, including abolition of brand names and introduction of generic names for all drugs in order to overcome present misleading situation;

(b) whether the new National Drug Policy is also in a position to ensure a drug information system for health personnel as well as for consumers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH)** : (a) to (c). The New Drug Policy has not yet been finalized.

#### Use of Official Language in Courts

6521. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE** : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the States in which the legal education is imparted through the medium of official language and in which Judges also deliver their judgements in that language;

(b) whether Government are encouraging the use, promotion and propagation of the official language in more courts; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the efforts of Government and the progress made in this regard so far ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ)** : (a) There are four States in which Universities offer law courses at the first degree level in Hindi and where the High Courts have also been authorised to conduct their proceedings and deliver judgments, etc. in Hindi in addition to the English language. These are :

(1) Bihar; (2) Madhya Pradesh; (3) Rajasthan; and (4) Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Hindi is the official language of the Union as provided in article 343 of the Constitution. There is an emphasis on the progressive use of Hindi as official language and every endeavour is made by the Ministry of Law

and Justice to act in accordance with the provisions of Part XVII of the Constitution relating to the official language, the Official language Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder and the instructions issued, from time to time, by the Department of Official language in this behalf.

In regard to the use of Hindi or the official language of the State by High Courts, under article 348(2) of the Constitution and section 7 of the Official Languages Act 1963, the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise its use. Thus, the initiative for the use of Hindi or the official language of a State in the High Court for that State rests with the State Government concerned.

#### **Decline in production of superior grade coal**

6522. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of superior grade coal in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the production of superior grade of coal is declining year after year, particularly in Orissa and, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the quality and increase the production of superior grade coal in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The production of superior grade coal during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (Upto December '85), is as given below :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)		
1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Upto Dec.'85)
961.22	994.16	687.98

As regards production in Talcher area of Orissa, except Jagannath colliery, all other collieries are producing superior grade coal. While production in other collieries where superior grade coal is produced is satisfactory, the production in Takcher seam No. 1 of Talcher colliery is declining. Reserves of superior grade coal in the country are limited and the old mines are getting depleted day by day. New projects for producing superior grade coal are being started wherever feasible.

#### **Assessment of production and investment in Public Sector Undertakings**

6523. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the production in terms of rupees by the Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Industrial Development during the last two years;

(b) the names of the top five public sector industrial units showing increase in production and the lowest five showing shortfall in production during the last three years; and

(c) the rate of return for investment in these industrial units ?

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

(a) The aggregate production of public sector undertakings earlier under the Department of Industrial Development during the financial year 1983-84 and 1984-85 was valued at Rs. 544.53 crores and Rs. 586.42 crores respectively.

(b) The five public sector units which have shown maximum increase in production during 1984-85 as compared to 1981-82 are :—

1. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.
2. Cement Corporation of India.
3. Andrew Yule and Co.
4. National Instruments Ltd.
5. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd,

The lowest five public sector undertakings which have recorded shortfall in production as compared to targets in all the last three financial years are :—

1. Bharat Ophamic Glass Ltd.
2. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.
3. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.
4. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.; and
5. Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.

(c) Amongst the manufacturing profit making public sector undertakings earlier under the Department of Industrial Development, during the financial year 1984-85, the rate of return on capital employed varied between 4% to 18.5%.

#### Mechanisation of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

6524. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent in mechanisation of Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited between 1982 and 1985 with year-wise break-up in detail;

(b) the capacity utilisation of each type of major machines procured during the same period with year-wise break-up;

(c) the cost of production of coal in mechanised mines for the some period with year-wise break-up;

(d) whether mostly machines are lying idle and the cost of production is on the increase; and

(e) if so, the justification of cost increasing mechanisation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Price of Petroleum Products in A and N Islands

6525. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that petroleum products are sold in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, particularly outside Port Blair, at an exorbitant price;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet the requirement of the people by making petroleum products available to them at reasonable prices;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department of the Union Territory Administration supplies petroleum products to the public at much higher prices than those fixed by Government; and

(d) if so, the price at which petrol is sold in each tehsil of A and N Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Import of Optical Fibres

6526. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import optical fibres or fibre optic, the latest in transmission technology;

(b) if so, the quantum of such import and sources of origin;

(c) whether any step is being proposed to develop such fibre in India with foreign technology; and

(d) what other steps are being proposed to improve the functioning of Calcutta Telephones immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) Details of quantum of optical fibre cables equipment ordered, country-wise are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of the country	FOB cost of the equipment
1.	Japan	J. Yen 126, 762, 221
2.	Denmark	D. Kr. 1183044
3.	France	F.F. 759573
4.	German Democratic Republic	D.M. 276468
5.	Holland	H. Fl. 646007
6.	United Kingdom	£ Sterling 71296

(c) Steps have already been taken for manufacture optical fibre in India with import of technology. M/s. Madhya Pradesh State Electronic Development Corp. and M/s. Hindustan Cables are the two nodal agencies who will be manufacturing these optical fibre cables through transfer of technology. The proposals for the transfer of technology are in an advanced stage of finalisation and it is expected that fibre cable would be manufactured in about 18 to 24 months time from the date of finalisation of the proposal.

(d) The following steps are in the implementation stage for improving the performance of Calcutta Telephones. Since most of these are continuous in nature and long terms ones it will take some time to bring in any marked improvement.

Replacement of life expired equipments in phones and introduction of electronic telephone exchanges.

Laying of underground cables in ducts to avoid frequent damages to the cables.

Pressurisation of main cables to prevent ingress of water into them.

Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent entry of water into the cables.

Erection of more cabinets and pillars in the cable network to facilitate the speedy testing of faults and their rectification.

Replacement of old and badly damaged cables by new ones.

Introduction of microwave and pulse code modulation system for inter exchange junction working.

Keeping close liaison with the West Bengal Government and law and order authorities to minimise the cable thefts.

#### Policy on Zero Industry Districts

6527. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reconsidering their policy on Zero Industry districts;

(b) when do concessions to Zero Industries cease; and

(c) the number of districts where these concessions have been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the existing schemes for industrialisation of Backward Areas/'No-Industry Districts'. The Committee is likely to submit its report by the end of June, 1986. In the meantime the existing scheme of concessions/incentives for 'No-Industry Districts' has been continued for a period upto 31.3.1987. Concessions have not been withdrawn from any of the identified No Industry Districts so far.

#### Increase in price of scooter due to excessive publicity by M/s. Lohia Machines

6528. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to excessive advertisements given for Vespa XE scooters by M/s. Lohia Machines, Kanpur, the price of scooter has increased considerably;

(b) if so, the details regarding the money spent by the Company on publicity;

(c) the number of scooters allotted so far; and

(d) the criteria adopted in view of the increased production while making allocations to the applicants every day?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Over 64 thousand scooters were sold upto 28.2.1986.

(d) The Company has informed that the criteria for delivery of scooters is as per the procedure which was specified by the Company at the time of booking and there is no change in this.

#### Comprehensive Cadre Review

6529. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive cadre review has been undertaken in the Department of Posts during the past one or two decades;

(b) if so, the brief outlines of the action taken on this review; and

(c) if not, whether such a review would be undertaken in the near future and the likely date by which it would be undertaken and the reasons for not undertaking it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. Cadre Review of organised Indian

Postal Service, Class 1, is undertaken once in 3 years. So far two Cadre Review have been undertaken. The first review was completed in 1982.

(b) The review for 1982-84 has been approved by the Cabinet. The recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee would be implemented immediately after the selection of officers which is likely to be finalised very early.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Oil Exploration In Prakasham District, Andhra Pradesh

6530. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken any off-shore oil exploration in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the result and the details thereof;

(c) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken any oil exploration in Prakasham district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the 28 offshore wells drilled so far six have proved to be oil/gas bearing. One well is under drilling at present.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The surveys carried out did not prove the area to be prospective.

#### Production/Import of Petrol, Kerosene, Diesel and Gas

6531. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total indigenous production of petrol, kerosene, diesel and gas in the country during each of the last three years; and

(b) the quantity of the above items imported during the above period and the value thereof ?

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE Statement is given below.

**Statement**

Qty. : Mn. Tonnes  
Value : Rs./Crores

	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86*	
	Qty.		Qty.		Qty.	
<b>Indigenous Production</b>						
Petrol (Mogas)	1.94		2.14		1.68	
Kerosene (SKO)	3.53		3.36		2.88	
Diesel (HSD)	10.86		11.09		10.72	
Gas (LPG)	0.74		0.87		0.88	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
<b>Gross Imports</b>						
Petrol (Mogas)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerosene (SKO)	2.03	603.64	2.61	844.77	1.88	618.64
Diesel (HSD)	1.81	489.85	2.57	763.56	0.63	189.75
Gas (LPG)	0.01	7.04	0.10	32.76	0.03	11.08

\*Provisional relating to April-December, 1985.

**Appointment and Promotion of SCs/STs in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

6532. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointment and promotion in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether there is any backlog;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the backlog will be made up to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d). There is some backlog in certain categories of posts as suitable candidates are not available in this region. The steps taken by the Corporation to reduce the backlog include advertisement of vacancies exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates; deputation of special recruitment teams to Industrial Training and Engineering Institutions; introduction of Apprenticeship training programme; providing HEC's scholarship to candidates studying in Engineering Degree Course, etc. All efforts are being made by HEC to reduce the backlog as early as possible.

**Statement**

(a) HEC have introduced the following percentages of reservation in appointments for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) :—

	SC	ST
(i) Direct recruitment on an All India basis by means of Open Competitive tests	15%	7½%
(ii) Direct recruitment on an All India basis otherwise than at (i) above	16⅔%	7½%
(iii) Direct recruitment to Groups 'C' and 'D' posts	15%	9%

(b) No reservation in promotion is being provided since promotions in HEC are made on the time-bound policy.

**LPG Agencies in Kolhapur District,  
Maharashtra**

6533. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gas agencies existing in the District Kolhapur of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of gas agencies, required to feed the area; and

(c) when L.P.G. agencies are proposed to be sanctioned in all the Talukas of this District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There were 10 LPG distributorships in operation in the District Kolhapur of Maharashtra as on 1-2-1986.

(b) and (c). While the existing distributorships are sufficient to serve the present customer population, action has been

initiated by the oil industry for new distributorships in the district. These are generally opened on the basis of demand potential and economic viability.

**STD Facility in Mananthody in Wynad  
District of Kerala**

6534. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for introducing STD facility at Mananthody in Wynad district of Kerala; and

(b) whether Government will consider connecting Mananthody to Panamaram, Vellamunda and Thalapuzha exchanges under the group dialling system ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. Vellamunda and Thalapuzha exchanges are proposed to be connected to Mananthody for group dialling purpose after medium become available. Regarding Panamaram, it is proposed to introduce interdialling between Panamaram and Kalpetta after the Channel System proposed for the route comes through.

**Vacancies of High Court Judges in  
Andhra Pradesh**

6535. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of vacancies of Judges in Andhra Pradesh High court;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to fill up these vacancies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As on 10.4.1986, there were 6 vacancies of permanent Judges and 2 vacancies of Additional Judges in the Andhra Pradesh High Court,



(b) and (c). For filling up these vacancies, some proposals have been received from the State Government and these are engaging the attention of the Government.

**Production of Erythromycin in Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited**

6536. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) has been licensed to produce Erythromycin from basic stage;

(b) the value of plant and machinery installed by IDPL for the production of Erythromycin;

(c) whether IDPL has purchased any technology; and

(d) the production of Erythromycin during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of plant and machinery (Gross block) installed by IDPL for production of Erythromycin was Rs. 205.48 lakhs as on 31.3.85.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Production of Erythromycin during 1982-83 and 1984-85, was nil and during 1983-84 it was 1.1 M.T.

**Purchase of Technology by IDPL for Production of Potassium Penicillin**

6537. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited purchased technology for the production of Potassium Penicillin;

(b) whether it is a fact that the technology has not proved successful;

(c) whether the production of this drug has gone down; and

(d) what steps are being taken to produce upto the country's requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) The companies producing penicillins have been asked to steps up their production.

**Microwave Satellite Link Station at Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh**

6538. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for installation of a Microwave Satellite Link Station at Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) However, we have an Ultra High Frequency link sanctioned for Azamgarh-Mou-Gazipur route.

**Production and Distribution of Maruti Cars**

6539. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the month-wise production of Maruti cars and vans during 1985 and projections for 1986 and 1987;

(b) the number of bookings with deposits for the vehicle, cars and vans, State-wise and in the four metropolitan cities;

(c) whether dealers have been appointed and showrooms opened in all the Phase I, II and III cities and terms and conditions imposed on them;

(d) the present distribution pattern of cars in Phase I, II and III cities; and

(e) the plans to meet the projected demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) Monthwise production for the financial year 1985-86 is given in the Statement I. The Company plans to produce 85,000 vehicles,

including 53,000 cars and 25,000 vans, during 1986-87.

(b) A statement II is enclosed.

(c) Dealers have been appointed in all the Phase I and II cities in accordance with the agreement executed between MUL and dealers. Applications for Phase III dealerships are being scrutinised by the Company.

(d) This is largely in proportion to the bookings existing in the respective cities.

(e) The Company is stepping up its production to meet the demand.

#### Statement-I

##### Monthly Production during 1985-86

Month	Car	Van	Total
April	3114	1210	4324
May	3332	1290	4622
June	3265	1155	4420
July	2947	1592	4539
August	3751	1374	5125
September	2158	1462	4420
October	1930	1116	3046
November	2493	1647	4140
December	1855	1141	2996
January' 86	3432	2185	5617
February	2598	1584	4182
March	1587	760	2347
<b>Total</b>	<b>33262</b>	<b>16516</b>	<b>49778</b>

## Statement-II

State	1983						1985		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Car	Van	Pickup	Total	Van	Gypsy	Total		
Assam	P	737	42	6	785	1357	126	2483	
	F	73.7	4.2	0.3	78.2	135.7	112.6	248.3	
Andhra Pradesh	P	5117	408	58	5583	3543	510	4053	
	F	511.7	40.8	2.9	555.4	354.3	51.0	405.3	
Bihar	P	2624	170	17	2811	3149	579	3728	
	F	262.4	17.0	0.85	280.25	314.9	57.9	372.8	
Gujarat	P	3893	321	47	4261	4604	754	5358	
	F	389.3	32.1	2.35	423.75	460.4	75.4	535.8	
Haryana	P	223	22	—	245	1671	182	1853	
	F	22.3	2.2	—	24.5	167.1	18.2	185.3	
Himachal Pradesh	P	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jammu and	P	1229	134	10	1373	3370	651	4021
Kashmir	F	122.9	13.4	0.5	136.8	337.0	65.1	402.1
Karnataka	P	5031	777	82	5890	3520	510	4030
	F	503.1	77.7	4.1	584.9	352.0	51.0	403.0
Kerala	P	3405	340	65	3810	1512	637	2149
	F	340.5	34.0	3.25	377.75	151.2	63.7	214.9
Madhya Pradesh	P	2553	308	23	2884	3775	395	4170
	F	255.3	30.8	1.75	287.25	377.5	39.5	417.0
Maharashtra	P	22295	3237	276	25808	17955	4350	22305
	F	2229.5	323.7	13.8	2569.9	1795.5	435.0	2230.5
Orissa	P	1095	158	7	1260	948	171	1119
	F	109.5	15.8	0.35	125.65	94.8	17.1	111.9
Punjab	P	689	41	3	733	4345	294	4639
	F	68.9	4.1	0.15	73.15	434.5	29.4	436.9
Rajasthan	P	2814	180	18	3012	1955	762	2717
	F	281.4	18.0	0.9	300.3	195.5	76.2	271.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamil Nadu	P	4894	785	72	3373	481	3854
	F	489.4	78.5	3.6	337.3	48.1	385.4
Uttar Pradesh	P	3668	442	35	6321	880	7201
	F	366.8	44.2	1.75	632.1	88.0	720.1
West Bengal	P	7963	923	76	4401	891	5292
	F	796.3	92.3	3.8	440.1	89.1	529.2
Delhi	P	45098	3563	442	50917	6417	57334
	F	4509.8	356.3	22.1	5091.7	641.7	5733.4
Chandigarh	P	7807	413	41	5173	583	5756
	F	780.7	41.3	2.05	517.3	58.3	575.6
Goa	P	286	35	6	441	58	499
	F	28.6	3.5	0.3	44.1	5.8	49.9
<b>Total:</b>	P	121421	12299	1284	122330	20231	142561
	F	12142.1	1229.9	64.2	12233.0	2023.1	14256.1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		<i>Bookings in the Four Metropolitan Cities</i>						
<b>Delhi</b>	P	45098	3563	442	49103	50917	6417	57334
	F	4509.8	356.3	22.1	4888.2	5091.7	641.7	5733.4
<b>Bombay</b>	P	20825	3030	256	24111	13216	3490	16706
	F	2082.5	303.0	12.8	2398.3	1321.6	349.0	1670.6
<b>Calcutta</b>	P	7817	913	76	8806	3454	683	4137
	F	781.7	91.3	3.8	876.8	345.4	68.3	413.7
<b>Madras</b>	P	4544	722	65	5331	2668	375	3043
	F	454.4	72.2	3.25	529.85	266.8	37.5	304.3

P==Physical Numbers.

F==Financial (Rs. in Lakhs).

**Allotment of New Model of Maruti Cars**

6540. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list who have booked the Maruti Cars, Vans and Gypsy, category-wise, as on 31 March, 1986;

(b) the total amount received from them as deposits for the booking; and

(c) whether new model cars proposed to be introduced in May will be allotted to those persons who have already booked for the Maruti 800 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The details are as under :—

Type of vehicles	Numbers
Cars	63,181
Vans	1,18,184
Gypsy	18,638
Total :	2,00,003

(b) The total amount received from them is. Rs. 20,000.30 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Approval of Polyester Medical X-Ray Film Expansion Project at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**

6541. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 170 crore expansion project for the manufacture of polyester medical X-Ray film at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Ootacamund in Tamil Nadu has been approved by the Union Government;

(b) if so, when the sanction was accorded to the project; and

(c) if not accorded so far, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Government sanction for the setting up of a plant for the manufacture of Polyester based X-ray, Industrial X-ray and Graphic Arts film at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund, at a total cost of Rs. 168.12 crores has been accorded on 27th March, 1986.

(c) Does not arise.

**Committee to review work of Department of Explosives**

6542. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government appointed a Committee or working group to study/review the work of the Department of Explosives;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of this Committee or working group; and

(c) the present stage of the work of this Committee or working group ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A working group has been constituted to examine whether statutory inspecting agencies set up under various other Acts can share some of the statutory inspection work of the explosives Department.

(b) A list of members constituting the Working Group is given in the statement below.

**Terms of Reference :**

(i) To examine the overall regulatory functions of the Explosives Department and classification of responsibilities which can be conveniently delegated by the Department to other inspecting agencies set up under the various other statutes as well as

to the District Authorities (District Magistrate/Police); and

(ii) To identify/consider whether some of the regulatory functions can be exercised through the manufactures users of primary products themselves.

(c) The work of the Working Group is at its final stage and it is expected that its report would be submitted to Government by the end of April, 1986.

### Statement

#### *Working Group on Deptt. of Explosives*

(b) S. No.	Name of the Member	Designation	Representing
1.	Dr. S. S. Baijal	Chairman	IEL Ltd. Convenor
2.	Sh. Jahar Sangupta	-do-	Chloride India Member
3.	Sh. A. P. Sarwan	Jt. Secy.	D/Ind. Dev. "
4.	Sh. Ashok Gupta	-do-	D/Labour "
5.	Sh. D. K. Biswas	Director	D/Environment "
6.	Dr. G. Jayramarao	Adviser (Refineries)	M/Petroleum "
7.	Dr. A. V. Rama Rao	Director	Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. "
8.	Dr. P. V. Krishna	Adviser	D/Chem. and Petro-Chem. "
9.	Sh. S. C. Dey	Consultant (B)	M/Industry "
10.	Sh. N. Biswas	Dy. Dir. Genl.	DGTD "
11.	Sh. B. Das Gupta	Director	Deptt. of Mines "
12.	Sh. Sanat Kaul	Dy. Secy (SP)	D/Home Affairs "
13.	Dr. R. A. Mashelkar	Dy. Dir.	N.C.L. Pune "
14.	Sh. K. K. Malhotra	Consultant Min. of Petroleum	M/Petroleum "
15.	Dr. H. Mukherjee	CCE	D/Explosives Member Secretary

Follow-up measures on decisions taken at conference of Chief Justices/Chief Ministers/Law Ministers

6543. SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the follow-up measures taken and the results achieved in the matter of speedy trial of cases on the basis of resolutions adopted on 31st August, 1985 and 1st September, 1985 at the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States; and



(b) the progress made so far in regard to item Nos. 10 and 11 of the recommendations appended to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 350 on 19 November, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The resolutions of the Conference have been sent to the State Governments and High Courts in September, 1985 for initiating action and also to sent their views and comments. Since administration of Justice in District and Subordinate Courts primarily concerns the State Governments they have been specifically requested in February, 1986 to take action regarding the creation of additional courts wherever necessary for speedy trial of cases. In so far as High Courts are concerned, the sanctioned strength is reviewed periodically and was increased from 428 in September, 1985 to 431 in April, 1986. The proposal to increase the sanctioned strength of Supreme Court from its present 18 is also engaging the attention of the Government. Information regarding item 10, as available, is given in the attached Statement. Regarding Item 11, the States and High Courts have not sent their views/comments.

#### Statement

**Andhra Pradesh :** Government have approved 30 Honary Metropolitan Megistrates in twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad at the rate of ten year commencing from 1985-86 and accordingly, 10 such courts have been established.

**Haryana :** The High Court has declined the request of the State Government.

**Maharashtra :** 85 Special Metropolitan Magistrates have been appointed in Greater Bombay U/s 18 Cr.P.C. There are also 35 Honorary Metropolitan Magistrates appointed under the Old Cr. P.C. In Mofussil, one Special Judicial Magistrate for each Taluka is proposed to be appointed.

**Punjab :** The High Court has declined the request of the State Government.

**Sikkim :** There is no need for appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates.

**Karnataka :** The State Government is considering appointment of regular Magistrates and not Special Judicial Magistrates.

**Meghalaya :** There is no separation of executive from judiciary. Efforts are being made to have officers to do judicial work exclusively as far as possible.

**Madhya Pradesh :** State Government has intimated that framing of rules under Section 13 Cr.P.C. is receiving the attention of High Court.

**Nagaland :** Criminal Procedure Code 1973 is not applicable throughout the State and as such Special Judicial Magistrates could not be appointed U/s 13 Cr.P.C. The Government have appointed Additional Deputy Commissioner exclusively for judicial work.

**Tamil Nadu :** Section 13 and 18 Cr.P.C. have been struck down by the High Court. Revised draft rules for appointment of Special Judicial Magistrates are under preparation,

#### Construction of Quarters for Telecommunications Staff at Phulbani in Orissa

6544. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is dearth of quarters for the telecommunication staff at Phulbani in Orissa;

(b) whether Orissa Telecommunications Circle has taken steps to construct some quarters at Phulbani for the staff of Telecommunications Department;

(c) if so, the number of each type of quarters proposed to be constructed at Phulbani; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for the construction of those quarters ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 8 nos. type I, 24 nos. type II and 8 Nos. type III quarters are under consideration.

(d) Rs. 33 lakhs.

#### STD Facilities in Andhra Pradesh

6545. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cities and town provided with STD connections in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) whether Government propose to give STD facility in more towns of Andhra Pradesh during the year 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 8 cities and towns in Andhra Pradesh have been provided with STD facilities during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Seven more stations namely (i) Eluru, (ii) Tuni, (iii) Kovvur, (iv) Kavala, (v) Ravulapalem, (vi) Bobbili and (vii) Kottagudem are likely to be provided with STD facilities during 1986-87, the last three on point-to-point basis.

#### Production of Benzyl Procaine Penicillin

6547. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Benzyl Procaine Penicillin has been stopped in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the names of the drug companies which were licensed to produce this drug; and

(d) the total production of this drug during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). This Ministry monitors the production of bulk Pencillin only. Details as asked for are furnished below :

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Production (MMU)	
		1983-84	1984-85
1.	I.D.P.L.	55.60	34.20
2.	H.A.L.	69.02	69.94
3.	Alembic	84.60	52.53
4.	Standard Pharmaceuticals	107.52	65.01

#### Production of Pyrazinamide from Intermediate Stage

6548. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pyrazinamide, an anti-TB drug, is being produced in the country from intermediate stage;

(b) whether his Ministry has given maximum mark-up on the medicines based on this drug;

(c) the justification for higher mark-up and whether there is any proposal to give reasonable mark-up; and

(d) if so, the details, thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Production of Pyrazinamide from intermediate stage as well as basic stage has been reported.

(b) Formulations based on Pyrazinamide are allowed a mark-up of upto 100% on the ex-factory cost,

(c) and (d). Mark-up on formulations is allowed in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

[*Translation*]

**Scheme to Encourage use of Bicycles**

6549. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the major improvements made in the bicycle technology during the past thirty years;

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme to encourage the use of bicycles to save petro/diesel and to check pollution;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take any special steps in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Besides the conventional roadster model, the Indian bicycle industry are currently manufacturing SLR bicycles, children's BMX model bicycles, exercisers etc.

(b) to (d). The number of cycles produced during the year 1984-85 were 61,877.00 whereas the number of motor cycles including mopeds and scooters produced during the same year were 8,96,000 *i.e.* about 1/7th of the total production of bicycles. The price of bicycles ranges between Rs. 450-700 whereas the price of mopeds scooters and motor cycles varies between Rs. 3,500 to more than Rs. 22000. Thus, the price of the cheapest cycle is about 1/8th of the price of cheapest moped. The cycle therefore continues to be the major means of transport for the common man in India. Hence no special steps to encourage the use of bicycles appear necessary.

[*English*]

**Electrification of Villages through Non-Conventional Sources of Energy**

6550. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have asked the State Electricity Boards to consider the suggestion for electrification of villages through non-conventional sources of energy as part of their rural electrification programmes;

(b) if so, whether any time bound report has been asked for by the Union Government from the State Electricity Boards in this regards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps contemplated by Government for the effective implementation of the suggestions made by the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). States and other organisations have been informed that under the 20-Point Programme, village electrification could include electrification through non-conventional sources of energy. A programme of initial electrification through provision of solar photovoltaic street lighting units was taken up as a demonstration programme by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources through the Rural Electrification Corporation, State Electricity Boards and some State Renewable Energy Agencies. The Rural Electrification Corporation have informed State Electricity Boards that they can take up electrification of remote villages by means of solar photovoltaic devices under this programme and set off the expenditure for part of the cost against loans given by REC for rural electrification. So far over 200 villages have been provided with street lights and in some cases with photovoltaic systems for the community uses. Electrification of villages in remote and backward areas using non-conventional energy sources has been included in the Seventh Plan document also. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and the Rural Electrification Corporation are developing a suitable programme. The extent of this programme will depend on financial resources that may be made available for this purpose. Meanwhile, the installation of solar photovoltaic street lights in additional villages is continuing.

**Public Sector Projects going into losses**

6551. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to official delay, faulty planning and lack of infrastructural facilities and services, a loss of Rs. 18,000 crores has been caused to the public exchequer in the implementation of several sector projects in the past few years;

(b) if so, full details of the public sector projects which are running into losses continuously during the last three years; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government to minimise the losses in the working of the public sector projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). It is presumed that Hon'ble Member is referring only to cost escalations on projects under implementation and not to operating losses of the running enterprises. There has been an estimated cost over-run of about Rs. 18,000 crores in respect of 108 Public Sector Projects, due to numerous reasons.

(c) The following steps are being taken to minimise delays in project implementation and to reduce cost over-runs :

1. Preparation of realistic project estimates and implementation plans.
2. Effective monitoring through monthly Flash Report and Quarterly Status Report Monitoring System.
3. Constant pressure on project authorities for expeditious completion.
4. Inter-Ministerial coordination and inter-action.
5. Close follow-up by concerned Ministries and project authorities with State Governments, equipment supplies, Consultants and other concerned agencies to minimise delays.

#### Opening of Sub-Post Offices in Gujarat

6552. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Superintendent of Post Offices, Head Post Office, P.O. Gondal (Distt. Rajkot) of Gujarat State has received suggestions from VIPs, MPs, etc. regarding opening of sub-post offices in various places at Gondal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. No suggestions appear to have been received from Members of Parliament/VIPs etc. for opening of sub-post offices in Gondal district of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

#### Creation of Monitoring Cell for Telephone Subscribers

6553. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a widespread dissatisfaction and frustration amongst telephone subscribers throughout the country and whether any survey has been made in this regard and if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether a new high powered Monitoring Cell is proposed to be created directly under the Minister for suitable corrective action speedily; and

(c) whether Government will ensure that subscribers are not harassed by staff and permit without extra charge or going through procedures the use of various equipments and gadgets including cordless phones as is the case with electrical appliances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The condition of the telephone network and the quality of service offered to the subscribers are measured periodically by a number of selected parameters which indicate that the working of telephone system in the country is generally satisfactory. However, there is always a scope for further improvement and action has been taken in this regard. Except monitoring and measurement of performance parameters, no other planned survey has been done.

(b) No, Sir. No decision has been taken so far in this regard.

(c) No Licence or permission is required for use of approved attachments to subscribers, telephones. No licence fee or testing fee is charged for use of the approved attachments including push-button and disltype telephones.

However, use of cordless telephone is permitted only under due to frequency regulation aspects.

**Payment of Bills of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd., for Supply of Coal to Ramagundam Power Station**

6554. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no proror weighing system with the Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL);

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has been honouring the bills of the Singareni Collieries Company for the coal supplied to its power houses;

(c) whether one such bill for the snpply of coal by SCCL to the tune of Rs. 2 crores to Ramagundam Power Station was paid by NTPC without verification;

(d) whether the Ramagundam Power Station received a Bill for Rs. 3 crores towards the supply of about 12,000 tonnes of coal;

(e) whether the Ramagundam Power

Station has denied having received that much quantity of coal; and

(f) if so, the reasons for making payment of Rs. 3 crores to the SCCL by the NTPC ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) have installed mechanical weigh-bridges at the coal loading points, both for rail and road. For supply of coal to the Ramagundam STPS of the NTPC, an electronic belt weigher has been installed rof weighment of coal.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, certain discrepancies noticed in the weight of coal, recorded by the electronic belt weigher, had been brought to the notice of M/s SCCL by the NTPC.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Owing to error in belt weigher, some quantities of coal are estimated to have been short received by the NTPC, in the light of which some deductions were made by the Corporation from the coal bills raised on them. M/s SCCL and NTPC have agreed to cross-check weighment on the belt weigher, with weighment on the mechanical weigher, for necessary adjustments.

**Booth Capturing in Banka Constituency in Bye-Elections**

6555. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent bye-election to the Lok Sabha in the Banka constituency in Bihar held in December, 1985 several booths were captured;

(b) whether the officials of the Election Commission on the spot have enquired into these; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). During

the bye-election to Lok Sabha in the Banka constituency in Bihar, the Election Commission had occasion to order repoll in two polling stations. These were :

1. Polling station No. 137-Beldiha Primary School of 175-Belhar Assembly segment; and
2. Polling station No. 57-Phulwaria Primary School (portable booth) within 176-Katoriya Assembly segment.

The repoll in the latter was ordered on the basis of information regarding attempts to snatch away ballot papers. Fuller information regarding repoll in the former polling station and whether it was due to booth capturing is being ascertained by the Election Commission and will be laid on the Table of the House. Apart from these, the Election Commission did not have any instance of booth capturing in the bye-election.

**Workshop Organised by Law Commission on Judicial System**

6556. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

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

(a) whether the Chairman of the Law Commission while speaking on 2nd March, 1986 in a Workshop "on participatory justice at grassroots level" organised by the Law Commission suggested for large public participation in finding an alternative to the present judicial system;

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

(c) action Government propose to take to reform the judicial system in the country ?

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

(b) The Law Commission has taken up an indepth study of this subject and is likely

to organise more workshops at different places on this subject. The matter will be considered after the Commission submits its recommendations to the Government.

(c) The Government has recently entrusted the work of studying reforms in the judicial system to the present Law Commission.

[*Translation*]

**Restriction on getting up Industries around Tajmahal**

6557. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to face the difficult situation arising out of the imposition of restriction on setting up industries in Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Hathras and Bharatpur districts keeping in view the adverse effect of the pollution caused by Mathura Oil Refinery on Tajmahal as a result of which the development of these districts has come to a standstill and unemployment has increased;

(b) whether Government propose to give priority to the setting up of pollution free industries in these areas so that unemployment problem is solved and industrial development takes place there; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme for such areas and if so, the time by which the work under the scheme will be started and the names and types of industries which will be accorded priority in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). With a view to achieve industrialisation in the ecologically sensitive regions like Doon Valley and the Agra-Mathura region falling within the Trapezium around the Taj Mahal, setting up of non-polluting industries like assembling of electronic products, scientific instruments, watches etc. are allowed provided the units do not use any fossil fuels or any other substances that give rise to SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and particulate emissions. Necessary instructions in this regard have been issued to all concerned.

[English]

**Income Tax relief on Deposits accepted by Public Sector Undertakings**

6558. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had permitted some public sector undertakings to accept deposits on 14 per cent interest;

(b) if so, whether such deposits will be given income tax relief as in the case of National Savings Certificate;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the undertakings who have been permitted to accept long-term deposits ?

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

(a) Some public sector undertakings have been permitted by Government to accept deposits for periods ranging from one year to three years on varying rates of interest, from 11½% to 14½% P.A.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) The names of the undertakings are given in the attached statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of undertakings who have been permitted to accept long-term
1	2
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
2.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
3.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
5.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
6.	Madras Refineries Company Ltd.
7.	Cement of India Corporation Ltd.

1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
3. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
4. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.
5. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
6. Madras Refineries Company Ltd.
7. Cement of India Corporation Ltd.

1	2
8.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.
9.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.
10.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
11.	Bharat Electronics Corporation Ltd.
12.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
13.	Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
14.	Andrew Yule Company Ltd.
15.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
16.	Mazagon Dock Ltd.
17.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
18.	Banarhat Tea Company Ltd.
19.	Instrumentation Ltd.
20.	Balmer Lawrie Company Ltd.

[Translation]

**Rate of Interest on Loan Advanced by Rural Electrification Corporation**

6559. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profits being earned by the Rural Electrification Corporation, New Delhi are increasing every year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not helping the backward State like Madhya Pradesh by reducing the rate of interest on the loans advanced to it ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The profits earned by Rural Electrification Corporation have been marginally increasing over the years.

(b) The Rural Electrification Corporation, as a development financial institution, has been providing financial assistance on soft-terms including low rate of interest to the State Electricity Boards for extension of electricity in the rural areas. In the case of backward areas including tribal areas and harijan bastis, loans are being disbursed by the Corporation to the State Electricity

Boards at rates lower than the rates at which funds are borrowed by the Corporation.

[English]

**Filling up of Reserved Posts in Public Sector Units**

6560. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of SC/ST officers at present working in Class I and II/Senior Management, Middle Level Management and Junior Management cadres in the public sector units under the control of the Union Government;

(b) the public sector undertakings where the proportion of SC/ST officers in the aforesaid cadres is less than the quota laid down by Government;

(c) the reasons for non-fulfilment of the reservation quota in the aforesaid cadres; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to secure filling up of the requisite quota of SC/ST officers in the aforesaid cadres ?

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

(a) As against the prescribed percentage of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes, the actual percentage of employees in the public sector units as on 1-1-85 is indicated below :

Group	SCs%	STs%
A	4.12	0.89
B	5.50	1.57
C	18.34	8.61
D (excluding sweepers)	27.20	15.12
D (sweepers)	75.30	3.31

(b) to (d). It will be seen from the above table that the quota has been exceeded

in the lower category in Group 'C' and 'D' posts. However, there are shortfalls in the higher category in Group 'A' and 'B' posts due to non-availability of qualified candidates especially in technical disciplines. Government are constantly monitoring the implementation of these orders. Suitable measures are taken to improve the intake of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which include the following :

- (i) Provisions have been made for relaxation in age limit, fee concession and reimbursement of T.A. for interviews;
- (ii) Public Sector Enterprises have been instructed to take separate interviews of SCs and STs and to include invariably one SC/ST Member in the Selection Board/DPC to safeguard the interest of these communities;
- (iii) Public Sector Enterprises and administrative Ministries have been instructed to strictly implement the reservation orders;
- (iv) Indian Institutes of Management have taken steps to improve the intake of SC/ST candidates in these Institutes for making available candidates for Group 'A' and 'B' posts;
- (v) Public Sector Enterprises have been advised to award scholarships to engineering students who will be ultimately absorbed by these Public Sector Enterprises and to introduce a Training-cum-Scholarships Scheme for recruitment in junior level posts.

**Holding Back of Cars in Gurgaon Stockyard by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

6561. SHRI D.B. PATIL :  
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :  
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :



(a) whether it is a fact that Maruti Udyog Limited had held back about 3000 cars in its Gurgaon stockyard asking for rise in price of the cars;

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

(c) the quantum of increase and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Sales of vehicles by Maruti Udyog Ltd. is as per the commercial practice evolved by the company.

(c) Ex-factory price has been raised by Rs. 7,150 for standard cars and by Rs. 5,550 for deluxe model. This is on account of hardening of yen and due to increase in excise duty etc.

[*Translation*]

#### Impact of Falling Crude Oil Prices on Consumers

6562. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign trade will stand to gain as a result of decline in the prices of crude in the international market;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give the benefit thereof to consumers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) It is difficult to indicate even in broad terms the precise impact of the recent fall in oil prices in the international market on our foreign trade.

However, it is expected that there would be reduction in the import bill on account of decline in crude oil prices.

It is also possible that there may be a setback in exports to the Oil Producing Countries in West Asia and North Africa.

(b) and (c). Although the current oil market is soft in the near term, there is a general consensus among international analysts that it is bound to become increasingly tight in the coming years and the oil supply/demand balance will have to be managed in a manner which would safeguard the national interest in the long run.

[*Translation*]

#### Refund on Account of Defective/Damaged L.P.C. Cylinders

6563. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether considerable delay is caused in returning the damaged cooking gas cylinders to the department and in receiving the refund thereof resulting in great hardship to both consumers and distributors; and

(b) whether Government propose to make some effective arrangements to remove their difficulty and to ensure that damaged and defective cylinders are not supplied and the amount is refunded immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Apart from the time necessary for verification and accounting formalities, undue delay generally does not occur in withdrawal of defective cylinders from and financial adjustment with the distributors.

(b) Strengthening of the field force and streamlining of procedures and accounting systems have been done as part of the continuous endeavour to improve the position further.

[*English*]

#### Use of Alcohol as a Source of Energy

6564. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start use of 10 per cent alcohol which will still be lower than 20 per cent used during World War II and to take a positive step forward towards use of renewable sources of energy; and

(b) whether it is correct that contrary to earlier information, the Department now is of the view that alcohol has a positive energy balance?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The possibility of using alcohol as a source of energy particularly, for automobiles has been examined by various committees. It has been concluded that alcohol is much better used as a feed stock for chemical industries and the overall demand for these industries is such as to absorb all the alcohol produced. The proposal to blend ethyl alcohol with motor fuel can be pursued only if availability of alcohol from domestic sources can be increased manyfold through new technological development. Research and development in this field is under way.

#### Crisis in Alcohol-Based Industries

6565. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether alcohol-based industries are facing a crisis due to shortage of alcohol; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The supply of alcohol in the country has been inadequate to meet the demand for different purposes including the demand of alcohol based industries.

(b) Duty free import of denatured alcohol has been permitted to actual users (industrial) to improve the availability.

#### Communication facility in Gujarat

6566. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the communication facility especially relating to trunk calls is not satisfactory in various towns in Gujarat viz. Ahmedabad, Surat Bharuch, etc.;

(b) whether complaints by public, associations, Chambers, etc. about inadequate facility have been made to the Government;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy this situation; and

(d) by what time the Government expect to provide satisfactory communication facility in Gujarat to avoid delays and bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir, to certain extent.

(b) Yes Sir, some complaints have been received.

(c) To improve the trunk services, timely action is taken for augmentation of trunk circuits and trunk boards on the various routes wherever justified.

(d) By the end of 7th Five Year Plan the various bottlenecks relating to automation, provision of STD/Trunk Automatic Exchange routes, additional trunk boards and trunk circuits on stable transmission media including digital microwave will be provided, after which trunk services will improve considerably.

#### Execution of second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited

6567. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether delay in certain decisions for the second mine expansion project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, Tamil Nadu has withheld the rate of power generation;

(b) if so, the reasons for such delay;

(c) whether the State of Tamil Nadu and its electricity board have been urging upon the Union Government to expedite the execution of the projects meant for power generation to meet the power needs of southern region;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to expedite the completion of the projects immediately ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). In June 1984 a reference was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu requesting the Government of India to accord early clearance to the setting up of a third thermal power station (3 × 500 MW) by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Owing to resource constraints the project could not be included in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Demand for declaring Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh as 'No Industry District'**

6568. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to declare Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh as a 'No Industry District'; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Social Workers on Selection Boards for Allotment of L.P.G. Agencies etc.**

6569. SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government from Members of Parliament and other quarters that L.P.G. agencies and retail outlets are obtained by a vested interest in benami and unscrupulous ways;

(b) whether Government have any proposals to scrutinise the decisions taken by Oil Selection Boards in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to appoint any member on Selection Boards from social workers to avoid such complaints in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There have been general references from Members of Parliament and other quarters in this regard. Any specific cases are looked into and appropriate action taken.

(b) and (d). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shortfall in production of bulk drugs**

6570. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the original target for the production of bulk drugs for the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target was revised;

(c) if so, what was the revised target;

(d) the actual production in the terminal year;

(e) whether it is a fact that liberalisation of import of bulk drugs is the main factor for the shortfall of the production; and

(f) if so, the total shortfall between the original target and the actual production during that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

**PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) The original targets for the production of bulk drugs for the terminal year of the 6th Five Year Plan *i.e.* for 1984-85 was Rs. 665 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The revised targets for the production of the bulk drugs for the terminal year of the 6th Five Year Plan *i.e.* 1984-85 was Rs. 500 Crores.

(d) and (f). The production of bulk drugs during the terminal year of the 6th Five Year Plan is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 377 Crores.

(e) No, Sir. The shortfall in production was mainly because the demand did not pick up as anticipated.

#### Dealers for Maruti Car in Haryana

6571. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any car dealers have been licenced in Haryana for sale of Maruti car; and

(b) if so, their names and addresses ?

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

(b) M/s. Modern Automobiles G.T. Road, Ambala-134003 (Haryana).

#### Production in HMT bulbs division

6572. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the bulbs division in HMT is earning profit;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no demand for HMT bulbs in the market;

(c) whether it is due to lack of publicity; and

(d) whether Government propose to give

more incentives to the dealers and boost production ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is not a fact.

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

(d) No, Sir. Payment of incentives to dealers is regulated by the company in exercise of its commercial judgement.

#### Closing of Small Industries Service Institutes in Southern region

6573. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to close down the Small Industries Service Institutes in the Southern region;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken on the representation of the Small Industries and Business Entrepreneurs, Madras in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Government is re-assessing the role of Small Industries Service Institutes in the country.

[Translation]

#### Setting up of Additional Power Units in Uttar Pradesh

6574. **SHRI RAJ KARAN SINGH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States from which power is supplied to Uttar Pradesh in order to meet its requirements;

(b) the names of the States in the country other than Uttar Pradesh which have power shortage; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up additional units for generation of power in Uttar Pradesh; if so, the places where these units will be set up ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) During 1985-86, Uttar Pradesh received assistance from Himachal Pradesh, BBMB system, Badarpur Thermal Station, Central Sector Singrauli super thermal power station, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to help it in meeting its requirements.

(b) The States which had energy shortage of more than 10% during 1985-86 other than Uttar Pradesh are Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Orissa.

(c) The following ongoing/sanctioned schemes in Uttar Pradesh are in various stages of construction. Out of these, a capacity of 1794 MW is expected to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan and the balance in Eighth Plan:—

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Installed Capacity (MW)
1.	Vishnu Prayag (H)	4 × 120 = 480
2.	Tehri (H)	4 × 250 = 1000
3.	Lakwa Vyasi Multipurpose (H)	3 × 100 + 2 × 60 = 420
4.	Maneri II (H)	4 × 76 = 304
5.	Khara (H)	3 × 24 = 72
6.	Anpara 'A' (T)	3 × 210 = 630*
7.	Anpara 'B' (T)	2 × 500 = 1000
8.	Tanda (T)	4 × 110 = 440
9.	Unchahar (T)	2 × 210 = 420
		4766

\*One unit of 210 MW at Anpara 'A' TPS has already been commissioned.

Besides the above, the following ongoing/sanctioned schemes located in Uttar Pradesh under Central sector are also in various stages of construction. Uttar Pradesh will get its share from these projects :

- |                              |            |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Singrauli STPS St. II     | 2 × 500 MW |
| 2. Rihand STPS               | 2 × 500 MW |
| 3. Tanakpur (H)              | 3 × 40 MW  |
| 4. Narora Atomic power plant | 2 × 235 MW |

[English]

Application for Honda Car

6575. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of fuel economy and other related factors, cars such as Honda hold out considerable promise in cutting down expenditure on petroleum products;

(b) whether this application of Honda is receiving consideration; and

(c) whether any other proposals are pending ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) This depends upon evaluation of performance of a vehicle under Indian operating conditions,

(b) and (c). Some proposals including TELCO-HONDA are under consideration.

#### Production and Supply of Kerosene Oil

6576. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
SHRI D.B. PATIL :

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

(a) the total production of kerosene oil in the country and the total quantity of kerosene oil imported annually during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of kerosene oil requisitioned by each State Government during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and actual

quantity supplied, State-wise and year-wise break-up thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the supply of kerosene oil made to each State is much less than their requirement and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that due to the shortage of kerosene oil in certain parts of the country kerosene oil is being sold in black market; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the demand of each State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Production and Imports of kerosene during 1982-83 to 1985 (April-Dec.) are as below :

Qty : Million tonnes  
Value : (Rs./Crores)

Period	Production of Kerosene	Gross Import	
		Qty.	Value
1982-83	3.39	1.88	595.89
1983-84	3.53	2.03	603.64
1984-85	3.36	2.61	844.77
1985* (April-Dec.)	2.88	1.88	618.64

\*Provisional.

(b) and (c). The requirements of kerosene of various States/Union Territories is assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocation made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. For the Winter Block (Nov. '85 to Feb. '86) and current summer Block (March-June, 1986) allocations have been made with a growth rate of 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ % and 7% respectively to enable the States and Union Territories to meet the increased demand.

A Statement showing Statewise alloca-

tions/supplies of kerosene made during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 is attached. It will be seen from the figures given that the supplies have almost been in line with the allocations.

(d) and (e). While the overall allocations of kerosene are made by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, its further distribution to different areas of a State/U.T., is done by the concerned state Government/U.T. Administration. They have been advised from time to time to regulate the distribution in a fair and equitable manner and to take effective steps to curb black-marketing, hoarding, etc. by involving also, if necessary, the provisions of the relevant laws.

## Statement

(Figures in tonnes)

State/Union Territories	1984-85		1985-86	
	Allocation	Sale (Prov.)	Allocation	Sale (Prov.) (April '85 Feb. '86)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	418150	418831	434968	394244
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6430	6778	7030	7437
3. Andaman and Nicobar	2090	1804	2310	2309
4. Assam	174460	177995	195390	181222
5. Bihar	306120	306321	327200	302184
6. Chandigarh	14828	14870	15580	14546
7. Dadra and N. Haveli	2090	4533*	2230	4032*
8. Delhi	166220	164110	176000	160000
9. Gujarat	546500	545084	575520	529673
10. Goa, Daman and Diu	21410	18895@	22300	17818@
11. Haryana	114270	114730	116180	105061
12. Himachal Pradesh	24810	24036	26225	24455
13. Jammu and Kashmir	48230	48534	49910	47260
14. Karnataka	314050	306419	332050	294682
15. Kerala	176130	174440	186400	168708
16. Madhya Pradesh	263720	259423	272360	244273
17. Maharashtra	1041640	1035790	1096030	1001365
18. Manipur	15040	15265	15220	14616
19. Meghalaya	10520	11183	12110	11715
20. Mizoram	4200	4037	4390	4136
21. Nagaland	6990	7227	7400	7545
22. Orissa	102700	101873	108850	99863
23. Punjab	225060	225330	236430	216922
24. Pondicherry	10440	10035	11280	9878
25. Rajasthan	179000	177450	185110	168988
26. Sikkim	5140	3015	5400	5940
27. Tamil Nadu	466420	460479	490360	440443
28. Tripura	15390	12509	16680	13158
29. Uttar Pradesh	655220	655809	681460	625980

1	2	3	4	5
30. W. Bengal	540300	539822	558230	516646
31. Lakshdweep	610	N.A.	640	N.A.
	5878178	5846627	6171283	5635099

\*Including sales made in Daman and Diu.

@Excluding sales made in Daman and Diu.

N.A. = Not available.

### Import of Coal

[Translation]

6577. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of coal was imported during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(b) if so, the quality imported and from which country and the foreign exchange involved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The quantity of coking coal imported by Steel Authority of India Limited, (SAIL), C and F value of coal imported and the country of import during the years 1984-85, 1985-86 is as under :

Year	Quantity (in m.t.)	Approximate C and F Value	Import of country
(in Rs. crores)			
1984-85	0.665	55.80	Australia
1985-86	2.034	161.80	Australia and Poland

During 1985-86 Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have also imported 0.1 m.t. of non-coking coal (ash content below 18%) from Australia involving foreign exchange amounting to about Rs. 5.00 crores.

### Bench of High Court at Rajpur

6578. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN :  
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of Rajpur (Madhya Pradesh) had demanded setting up of a bench of the High Court there;

(b) if so, whether a commission had been constituted keeping in view the importance thereof;

(c) if so, whether the report of the said Commission has been submitted to Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken so far in regard to setting up a High Court bench in Rajpur in pursuance thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed the establishment of a Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Rajpur. As suggested by the State Government earlier, the demand for establishment of Benches of Madhya Pradesh High Court was referred by the Central Government to the Jaswant Singh Commission. The Report of Jaswant Singh Commission on the question of establishment of Benches of High Courts in general, and of certain High Courts (including Madhya Pradesh High Court) in particular has been received and is engaging the attention of the Central Government. No final decision has been taken so far in this matter.



[English]

**Replacement of Old Communication System by Modern Computerised Technology**

6579. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the prospective planning of his Ministry to replace age-long communication system by modern computerised technology;

(b) the country with whom Government are negotiating for bringing in new technology for communication system;

(c) whether the electronic telephone system imported from Japan has not been able to give us expected, results if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government of India are taking some concrete steps to avail latest technology in communication in order to take our country to 21st Century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Digital Technology is planned to replace old strowger and X-bar systems in phases depending on the amount of funds made available to the Department.

(b) Department has entered into collaboration with CIT Alcatel, France for indigenous manufacture of E-10 B digital switching equipment.

(c) No, Sir. Electronic telephone switching imported from Japan and since commissioned are working satisfactorily.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to induct latest technology by way of digital electronic switching, fibre optic, digital microwave, satellite and other equipments in the network. The pace of induction will depend upon the funds made available to the telecom sector.

[Translation]

**Assistance to States by Rural Electrification Corporation**

6580. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount as loan or assistance given to different States by the Rural Electrification Corporation during various Five Year Plans and its per capita average in each State;

(b) whether the percentage of electrified villages in various States differs widely; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to bridge this gap during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) was set up in 1969 to provide financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards for rural electrification. By the end of Feb., 1986, the REC has disbursed approximately Rs. 2192 crores as loan assistance to various State Electricity Boards/State Governments for implementation of rural electrification programme. State-wise disbursement of loan assistance to various State Electricity Boards/State Governments during various Five Year Plans is given in Annexure-I.

The per capita loan assistance provided by the REC works out to Rs. 50.01. The State-wise position is given in Annexure-I.

(b) Percentage of villages electrified in various States as on 28.2.1986 is given in Annexure-I

(c) In order to accelerate the pace of village of electrification in the States which have lower level of electrification, REC provides loan assistance for rural electrification projects in backward and under-developed areas on liberalised terms and conditions including relaxed norms of viability, low rates of interest and relatively longer periods of repayment.

**Annexure**  
*Loan amount disbursed under REC schemes during various Five Year Plans and per capita loan amount disbursed and percentage of villages electrified in different States*

State	4th Plan (69-74)	5th Plan (74-78)	Annual Plan (78-80)	6th Plan (80-85)	Total upto 31.3.85	During 85-86 (Upto Feb. 86)	Total upto Feb. 86	Per capita loan amount disbursed to rural population (Rs.)	%age village electri- fication (28.2.86)
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	15.94	26.38	22.91	80.52	145.75	20.92	166.67	47.48	85
2. Assam	1.91	10.17	9.12	68.99	90.19	14.92	105.13	78.83	58
3. Bihar	13.12	35.75	24.18	89.93	162.98	14.15	177.14	34.93	52
4. Gujarat	6.93	12.68	16.48	46.86	82.95	9.94	92.88	48.37	92
5. Haryana	5.29	8.51	7.49	28.80	50.09	4.92	55.00	66.55	100
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.37	7.54	6.18	33.40	50.49	6.88	57.36	178.19	89
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2.48	12.33	6.98	17.62	39.41	0.87	40.28	107.15	88

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Karnataka	7.42	12.33	9.40	46.37	75.52	10.81	86.34	38.93	86	
9. Kerala	3.84	5.46	2.62	16.28	28.20	6.41	34.62	19.36	100	
10. Madhya Pradesh	15.14	44.47	42.24	157.93	259.78	23.98	283.77	81.38	60	
11. Maharashtra	20.06	22.86	27.99	74.36	145.27	18.96	164.25	47.33	94	
12. Manipur	—	00.17	1.71	4.19	6.07	—	6.06	65.09	34	
13. Meghalaya	0.16	4.26	4.16	12.76	21.34	0.38	21.73	251.21	28	
14. Nagaland	—	1.54	1.66	7.57	10.77	2.24	11.00	279.57	75	
15. Orissa	8.07	25.00	26.46	55.37	114.90	7.31	122.20	60.80	52	
16. Punjab	8.71	15.76	15.62	56.20	96.29	10.32	106.60	103.14	100	
17. Rajasthan	12.24	32.66	25.80	78.82	149.52	8.93	158.46	74.67	61	
18. Tamil Nadu	8.68	12.77	14.94	40.37	76.76	11.76	88.53	30.81	99.8	
19. Tripura	—	1.92	1.70	9.88	13.50	1.53	15.03	107.82	42	
20. Uttar Pradesh	19.61	28.05	32.91	129.91	210.48	37.74	248.21	32.68	58	
21. West Bengal	11.36	27.98	20.80	68.13	128.27	7.07	135.34	40.59	51	
22. Sikkim	—	—	—	4.09	4.09	1.79	5.88	309.47	51	
Total :	164.33	348.59	321.35	1128.35	1962.62	221.73*	2184.38*	50.01**	66**	

\*Does not include disbursement of Rs. 7.38 crores made to various RE Cooperative Societies during 1985-86 (upto February, 1986).

\*\*Average for the States.

[English]

**Pollution by Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.,  
Bijapur**

6581. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a health hazard caused by heavily polluted dust and smoke emitted by Bagalkot Udyog Ltd., a cement manufacturing unit in Bagalkot town in Bijapur District;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any preventive measures in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) According to the information received from the Cement Manufacturers' Association, Bagalkot Udyog Limited, an existing Cement Plant operating since 1955 has already installed Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) in their existing kiln to control dust and smoke from their cement plant.

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

**Construction of Annexe Building to  
Calcutta G.P.O.**

6582. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the proposed construction of the Annexe building to Calcutta General Post Office;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Revised drawings are under preparation and are yet to be finalised for submission to the local authorities for approval.

(c) The drawings are being revised keeping in view the suggestions of local authorities, Indian Heritage Society and other environmental factors.

**Use of Alcohol in Motor Vehicles**

6583. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Nav Bharat Times' of 12th March, 1986 stating that more than six lakh motor vehicles are using alcohol extracted from sugarcane in Brazil;

(b) whether Brazil has been exporting such alcohol to U.S.A. and Israel;

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture alcohol from sugarcane and experiment it to be used for motor vehicles in India to save foreign exchange and to meet the demand of petrol in the country; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information in this regard.

(c) and (d). Although the technology to blend power alcohol with petrol for use as automotive fuel has been established, commercial use of alcohol in India as automotive fuel has not been found feasible as alcohol is in short supply and the indigenous demand for industrial alcohol is being met by import of denatured alcohol. Besides, use of alcohol as fuel is not considered to be optimum utilisation of this industrial raw material which can preferentially be used for making high value-added chemicals in the country. The present production of petrol in the country is sufficient for its requirements. As such, Government do not propose to use alcohol as fuel in substitution of petrol.

**Letters of Intent**

6584. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI** : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Letters of Intent issued in 1984 and 1985, State-wise break-up thereof;

(b) the number of foreign collaborations;

(c) the total number of Letters of Intent issued to backward areas and 'No Industry Districts'; and

(d) the type of industry which accounted for the highest ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL**

**DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM)** : (a) A total number of 2521 letters of intent were issued during the years 1984 and 1985. State-wise and year-wise break-up of these is given in the statement I enclosed.

(b) 1776 Foreign Collaboration cases were approved during the years 1984 and 1985.

(c) During the years 1984 and 1985, a total of 1401 letters of intent were issued for setting up of units in Centrally declared backward areas. Of these, 198 letters of intent were for 'no industry districts'.

(d) A statement II indicating Scheduled industry-wise break-up of number of letters of intent granted during 1984 and 1985 is enclosed.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing State-Wise break-up of number of Letters of Intent Issued during the Years 1984 and 1985*

State/Union Territory	No. of Letters of Intent issued during	
	1984	1985
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	92	127
2. Andman and Nicobar	2	1
3. Arunachal Pradesh	2	1
4. Assam	14	12
5. Bihar	21	22
6. Chandigarh	3	3
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	5
8. Delhi	6	23
9. Goa, Daman and Diu	9	15
10. Gujarat	107	151
11. Haryana	53	97
12. Himachal Pradesh	18	29
13. Jammu and Kashmir	9	18
14. Karnataka	63	92
15. Kerala	7	25

1	2	3
16. Lakshadweep	—	—
17. Madhya Pradesh	77	89
18. Maharashtra	194	211
19. Manipur	—	1
20. Mizoram	—	—
21. Meghalaya	2	1
22. Nagaland	1	—
23. Orissa	20	39
24. Pondicherry	11	13
25. Punjab	44	57
26. Rajasthan	38	41
27. Sikkim	2	—
28. Tamil Nadu	89	110
29. Tripura	—	1
30. Uttar Pradesh	132	194
31. West Bengal	35	68
32. State not indicated/More than one State	13	11
	<b>Total :</b> 1064	1457

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing Industry-wise break-up number of Letters of Intent issued during the Years 1984 and 1985*

Scheduled Industry	No. of Letters of Intent issued during	
	1984	1985
1	2	3
1. Metallurgical Industries	126	244
2. Fuels	1	3
3. Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	—	1
4. Prime Movers (other than Electrical Generators)	5	4
5. Electrical Equipments	227	295
6. Telecommunications	62	175
7. Transportation	58	73

	1	2	3
8. Industrial Machinery		69	53
9. Machine Tools		14	14
10. Agricultural Machinery		2	—
11. Earth Moving Machinery		1	3
12. Misc. Mechanical and Engg. Industry		21	63
13. Commercial, Office and Household Equipments		18	21
14. Medical and Surgical Appliances		4	3
15. Industrial Instruments		11	23
16. Scientific Instruments		3	2
17. Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments		1	—
18. Fertilizers		20	15
19. Chemicals (other than Fertilizers)		159	180
20. Photographic Raw Film and Paper		—	—
21. Dye-Stuffs		1	—
22. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals		27	48
23. Textiles (including those dyed printed or otherwise processed)		46	87
24. Paper and Pulp Including Paper Products		18	20
25. Sugar		25	2
26. Fermentation Industries		4	2
27. Food Processing Industries		22	20
28. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati		21	16
29. Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations		6	3
30. Rubber Goods		17	18
31. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers		7	18
32. Glue and Gelatin		1	1
33. Glass		15	19
34. Ceramics		15	11
35. Cement and Gypsum Products		26	18
36. Timber Products		8	8
37. Defence Industry		—	—
38. Miscellaneous Industries		3	5
<b>Total :</b>		<b>1064</b>	<b>1457</b>

**Special Department for Regulating Conservation of Energy**

6585. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to set up a special department for regulating and implementing the proposals for conservation of energy;

(b) whether such a department is likely to function more effectively and whether it will be an autonomous body; and

(c) whether any studies have been made as to how much agencies function in other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Advisory Board on Energy and the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Utilisation and Conservation of Energy have brought out the considerable scope that exists for improvement of energy efficiency in various sectors and the need for achieving coordinated execution of energy conservation programmes. In this context, an Energy Conservation Wing has recently been set up in the Deptt. of Power, Ministry of Energy to act as a nodal agency for the collection/exchange of information, evolution of policy and the implementation of programmes through the existing agencies and the Ministries/Departments concerned with the production and utilisation of energy. The practices prevailing in other developed countries are also being studied by the Government. The detailed measures required for implementing energy conservation in different sectors are being worked out, the organisational aspect being one of the measures under examination.

**Shortage of Pencillin**

6586. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of pencillin-G;

(b) the production of this drug in the

country during the last two years, and the estimated demand in 1985-86;

(c) whether his Department has allowed any import of the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There is no shortage of Pencillin.

(b) The production of Pencillin during the last two years is given below :

1983-84	316.74 MMU
1984-85	221.68 MMU

The total demand for the year 1985-86 for the manufacture of formulations and drug intermediate was estimated at 1320 MMUs.

(c) and (d). The imports of Pencillin are banned under the Import and Export Policy for the period April 1985 to March 1988. Imports have, however, been allowed to the 6-APA producers against Supplementary Licences by the Ministry of Commerce from time to time, as indigenous production of Pencillin was not adequate.

**Setting up Units for Manufacture of Medical Equipments with Hungary's Collaboration**

6587. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some agreements have been signed with Hungary for setting up Industrial units for manufacturing advanced medical equipment and instruments;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the private and public collaborating companies; and

(c) the names of main medical equipments and instruments to be manufactured under the agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL



**DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) Foreign collaborations with firms in Hungary so far approved, do not cover manufacture of advanced medical equipment and instruments.

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

**Production of Bulk Drugs by FERA and ex-FERA Drug Companies from Basic Stages**

**6589. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of FERA and ex-FERA drug companies which are producing bulk drugs from intermediates and penultimate stages in our country;

(b) whether it is a fact that these companies are producing these drugs from basic stages in their own countries; and

(c) if so, the reasons why these companies have not been asked to produce these drugs from basic stages ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) To the extent details are available, the name of FERA and Ex-FERA companies which are producing bulk drugs from penultimate/intermediates as well as basic states are given in the Statement below.

(b) These details are not available.

(c) These companies are producing the bulk drugs as per the Industrial Approvals held by them.

**Statement**

*List of FERA and Ex-FERA companies producing bulk drugs from Intermediates/Basic stages*

1. Bayer
2. Pfizer
3. Roche
4. May and Baker

5. Ciba-Geigy
6. Parke-Davis
7. Sandoz
8. A.C.C.I. (IEL)
9. Uni-Sankyo
10. Burroughs Welcome
11. Merind
12. Infor
13. S.G. Chemicals
14. Geoffray Manners

**Second Thermal Power Station Expansion Scheme of Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

**6590. DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made to the second mine and the second Thermal Power Station Expansion Scheme of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the cost of the project has taken much upward trend since 1983; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the present estimated cost of the expansion schemes including the sources of finance ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) Action to procure major specialised mining equipment required for second mine expansion project is on hand. Short letter of intent has been issued to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited on 28-2-1986 in respect of main equipments pertaining to second Thermal Power Station Expansion Scheme.

(b) and (c). There has been an upward trend in the cost of the projects since 1983. Necessary action for approval of the revised cost estimates is on hand. As per estimates the revised cost of the second power station expansion scheme may go up to Rs. 1080 crores and of the second mine expansion scheme to about Rs. 760 crores, both at December, 1985 prices.

KFW has agreed in principle to give financial assistance for meeting the foreign exchange requirements in respect of equipment/components to be procured from West Germany. Rupee portion has to be met by NLC partly by budgetary support of Government supplemented by internal resources of the Corporation.

#### Communication Facilities in Villages

6591. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the norms being adopted with regard to the village post offices;

(b) whether Government are able to have communication facilities in all villages in the country;

(c) if not, when would Government bring all villages under the map of the communication system; and

(d) whether sufficient Extra Departmental Assistants are appointed in the village post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Norms prescribed in 1978-79 for opening of post offices in rural areas are as indicated in the statement below. However, having regard to the extensive rural network already established, contrains of resources and the continuing ban on creation of posts, new post offices are not being opened in accordance with these norms.

(b) Yes, Sir. The rural postal system in the country covers all villages. Barring a few exceptions, there is a daily delivery of dak in all the villages. Villages postmen/extra departmental delivery agents visiting villages to deliver mail and pay money orders are also required to sell postage stamp and stationery and collect articles for despatch. In most cases such officials are also required to book registered articles. So far 1,28,669 post offices and 4,18,087 letter boxes have been provided in rural areas of the country.

(c) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

(d) In rural post offices manpower is provided according to workload based on mail conveyance, delivery, clearance of letter boxes and transactions at the counters. In some cases, different functions are combined in one post while in some other cases, depending on work, different officials may be employed for different functions. On the whole, it can be stated that adequate manpower is provided in rural post offices.

#### Statement

##### *Norms for opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas*

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

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

##### (i) Post Offices in Normal Rural Areas:

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

- (a) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed Post Office; and
- (b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

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

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

**(2) Post Offices in Tribal and Backward Areas :**

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

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

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

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

**Setting up of Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant in Kerala**

6592. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion plant in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However the Government is considering the techno-economic feasibility of setting up a shore based 1 MWe OTEC Plant in Lakshadweep Islands.

**Projects/Plans under Central Industrial Sector in U.P.**

6593. SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the project/plans being run in the Central Industrial Sector in Uttar Pradesh with (i) their names, (ii) the location, (iii) description of such projects/plans, (iv) period of their commencement, (v) total estimated cost, (vi) annual expenditure, (vii) the facilities, if any, being given by the State Government and (viii) the present status of these projects/plans;

(b) whether any project report(s) have been prepared; and

(c) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Details are being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Entrusting of Pipeline work to Public Sector Undertakings**

6594. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is hesitating in entrusting the work of laying of pipelines to public sector undertakings such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd;

(b) if not, the facts in regard thereto; and

(c) the number of undertakings in the country which have been entrusted with this job at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Pipeline laying works are being awarded through open tenders. Due preference is given to Public Sector Undertakings in

the award of such works. In case of the HBJ Gas Pipeline Project, the offers received in response to the global tender floated by Gas Authority of India Ltd., included BHEL, in collaboration with HARCO, U.S.A. in respect of the cathodic protection system, and this has been accepted.

(c) Pipeline laying works of ONGC have so far been entrusted to M/s. Dodsai Private Ltd., and M/s. Essar Construction Ltd., among the domestic private companies, based on tenders received.

#### Investment in Central Public Sector units in States

6596. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central public sector units in the country till date, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) industrial investment in this sector by Union Government, Union Territory-wise, State-wise and Unit-wise for the period from 1981 to 1985; and

(c) investment and fund allocation, Central Government grant/assistance for renovation and modernisation of these units in States for the period from 1981 to 1985, State-wise and Unit-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) As many of the Central Public Enterprises are having their area of operation spread over more than one State, the State-wise location of the 217 industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government as on 31.3.1985 with reference to their Registered offices is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Investment of Central Government in individual enterprises in the form of loan and equity and state-wise total investment in Central Public Enterprises (represented by value of Gross Block) are available in the Public Enterprises Surveys of the respective years placed on the Table of the House. Apart from loans and equity, no grant or assistance is given for renovation and modernisation.

#### Statement

##### Statewise Location Registered Offices of Central Public Sector Undertakings as on 31.3.1985

1. Andhra Pradesh	12
2. Assam	4
3. Bihar	12
4. Gujarat	3
5. Haryana	1
6. Karnataka	14
7. Kerala	6
8. Maharashtra	26
9. Madhya Pradesh	2
10. Nagaland	1
11. Orissa	3
12. Punjab	2
13. Rajasthan	6
14. Tamil Nadu	6
15. Uttar Pradesh	15
16. Delhi	56
17. Others	3
18. West Bengal	45
Total	217

##### Pending Industrial Projects of Andhra Pradesh

6597. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial projects of Andhra Pradesh pending before the Union Government; and

(b) when these projects are likely to be sanctioned or disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). As on 09/04/1986, 80 Industrial

Licence applications received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of Intent for locating Industrial Projects in Andhra Pradesh in the public as well as in private sectors were at various stages of considerations. Of this, 51 applications were received in 1986. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. To ensure this, the procedures have been streamlined.

**Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Madhya Pradesh**

6598. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up electronic exchanges in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details and proposed locations thereof;

(c) whether Bhind and Datia are also included in the scheme for setting up of such exchanges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Information regarding local electronic exchange planned to be installed in M.P. is given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The details are given at (b) above.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Proposed capacity of electronic exchange	Likely year of installation subject to availability of resources
1.	Bhind	600 lines	1986-87
2.	Datia	400 lines	-do-
3.	Dhar	400 lines	-do-
4.	Betul	400 lines	-do-
5.	Khargaon	400 lines	-do-
6.	Mandla	400 lines	-do-
7.	Shajapur	400 lines	-do-
8.	Tikamgarh	400 lines	-do-
9.	Ambikapur	600 lines	-do-
10.	Balaghat	600 lines	-do-
11.	Guna	600 lines	-do-
12.	Shivpuri	600 lines	-do-
13.	Bhopal	4000 lines	1987-88
14.	Jabalpur	4000 lines	1989-90
15.	Indore	10000 lines	1989-90

**Installation Solar Photovoltaic  
Pumping Sets**

6599. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any solar photovoltaic pumping sets are installed in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and names or areas where these are installed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Eleven solar photovoltaic pumping sets have so far been supplied for installation in the Nadia district of West Bengal under the demonstration programme of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

**Expansion of HPCL Coastal Refineries**

6600. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited has formulated plans for further expansion of the coastal refineries;

(b) if so, the details of refineries identified for expansion;

(c) the estimated cost of the expansion programme in each case; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise

**Proposal to change certain Definition  
in MRTP Act and Companies Act**

6601. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering proposals for changing definitions like closely

held companies, group and inter-corporate share holdings in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and Company Law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The M.R.T.P. Act and the Company Law do not define closely held companies and inter-corporate shareholdings. The term 'group' is defined in Section 2 (of) of the M.R.T.P. Act and not in the Company Law. There is no proposal to change the definition of 'group' in the M.R.T.P. Act.

**Mandatory Insurance for LPG Consumers  
against Explosion Deaths**

6602. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that insurance of the registered LPG consumers against explosion death is mandatory for the LPG dealers/distributors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure, if any, laid down to ensure that the consumer is informed of his insurance by the distributor at the time of giving LPG connection and the manner in which it is ensured that it is strictly adhered to, to avoid any misuse by the distributor in the event of any mishap due to explosion of the cooking gas cylinder ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is obligatory for LPG distributors to have a third party liability insurance coverage of upto Rs. 10 lakhs per accident.

(c) There is no procedure laid down for advising the consumer about the availability of the insurance cover. Insurance claims are processed by the insurance companies according to their procedure.

**Appointment of Private Consultants  
by Coal India Limited**

6603. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has appointed a number of private consultants to assist it and its subsidiaries in managing their affairs more efficiently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). In certain specialised fields where permanent incumbents are not available with the required expertise or certain specific problems are to be solved with practicable and feasible solutions and the persons are not required to be appointed on regular basis, Coal India have appointed 12 consultants in various fields to render expert service such a safety, transport, cost control, management development, financial management etc. The tenure of appointment of such experts/consultants varies from three months to one year with a monthly retainer fee varying from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2,500 and a daily fee varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 subject to the condition that the monthly retainer fee and the daily fees do not exceed last pay including DA/VDA drawn by the consultant at the time of his retirement from the regular service.

**Contracts for Telecommunication  
Technologies to Multinationals**

6604. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have given contracts to three multinationals of France, Japan and Belgium for the telecommunication technology transfer for development of 20,000 digital switches;

(b) whether it is a fact that the technology for development of digital switches has been available indigenously; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reason for giving the contract to multinationals in the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Three technologies relating to Electronic PABX equipment have been approved by the Government in Feb. 1985 for Transfer of technology to the Private and Public Sectors. These are (i) Jeumont Schneider France (ii) GTE, Belgium and (iii) OKI, Japan. These technologies cover the sizes of exchanges from 6 lines to 2000 lines. Government has placed purchase order of 20,000 EPABX's lines on these firms for field trial.

(b) At the time of agreement indigenous technology was not available. Subsequently Centre for Development of telematics has developed a 128 lines EPAEX as a by-product of the main development programme of developing a large capacity digital electronic telephone exchange. The purchase of technology from abroad involves exchanges of capacity from 6 lines to 2000 lines as compared to 128 lines EPABX developed by C-DOT.

(c) Does not arise.

**Package Programme for Industrialisation  
of Backward Areas**

6605. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have announced a package programme for the industrialisation of backward areas in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such package programme is proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the details of the new incentives given in the package programme ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The list of industrially backward districts/areas as also the incentives/concessions available therein are given in the booklet "Incentives for Indus-

tries in Backward Areas" read with Press Notes No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 7-9-83 and No. 14/2/83-DBA-1 dated 9-4-85; copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Transfer of Latest Telecommunication Technology from United States to India

6506. SHRJ K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States has communicated to India its desire to give top priority for transfer of the latest technology to develop workable and efficient telecommunication system in India;

(b) if so, whether India has welcomed their move; and

(c) whether any final agreement has been reached and by what time the same is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No specific offer for transfer of latest technology has been received from United States.

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

#### Allocation of Kerosene to Andhra Pradesh

6607. SHRIS. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether kerosene allocated to Andhra Pradesh from Central Pool is inadequate;

(b) the total quantity of kerosene allocated to Andhra Pradesh during 1985;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase the allocation of kerosene in 1986;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e). Kerosene requirements of various States/Union Territories, including Andhra Pradesh, are assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. However, to meet the increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986 and the Summer Block comprising the months of March-June, 1986 have been made after allowing a growth rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  and 7% respectively. The allocations made are considered adequate to meet the genuine demand.

A total quantity of 4,28,480 tonnes of kerosene was allocated to Andhra Pradesh during 1985. Allocations during the remaining part of 1986 will be made on the basis of the policy mentioned above.

#### S.T.D. Facilities in Towns and Cities of Andhra Pradesh

6608. SHRIS. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns in Andhra Pradesh having S.T.D. facility connecting New Delhi and various cities and towns;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start STD facility from Rajampet, Rayachoti, Madanapalle and Kodur in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh to various cities and towns;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 42 towns in Andhra Pradesh are having STD facility



connecting New Delhi and various cities and towns.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Owing to limitation of resources, priority is given for connecting certain district headquarters and telephone exchanges of capacity of 1000 lines and above as on 1-4-85 which are yet to be provided with STD facilities.

**Programme to develop agro-based industries in tribal areas**

6609. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme/plan has been drawn up for the development of agro-based industries nurtured through accelerated investments during the Seventh Five Year Plan, particularly covering the tribal areas; and

(b) if so, its broad features ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Five Year Plan has placed emphasis, *inter-alia*, on the measures necessary for better implementation of the anti-poverty programmes. The development of agro-based industries is a necessary concomitant of this programme. So far as development of tribal areas are concerned, as has been mentioned in the Seventh Plan, the plan formulations and project reports will be made in close consultation with beneficiary participants with particular reference to the natural resources endowment, traditional occupation and skills of the people and a properly drawn up development perspective.

**Setback in Acquisition of Offshore Platforms by ONGC**

6610. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission's programme for acquisition of

offshore platforms is likely to receive a setback in a view of the delay in placement of orders with different yards both Indian and foreign; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expedite the matter and prevent any possible setback to the ONGC's plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Suitable action is being taken to approve expeditiously the investment and procurement proposals of the ONGC in order to ensure smooth execution of its projects.

**Oil Drilling in Mahanadi Basin**

6611. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Ltd. is drilling the ninth well in the Mahanadi basin; and

(b) if so, the prospects of oil find ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is too early to comment on the prospects of oil find.

**World Bank assistance to coal projects of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.**

6612. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had proposed to coal projects belonging to the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (Sonapur Bazari) and the South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (Gevra) for World Bank finance;

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance asked for; and

(c) the reaction of the World Bank thereto ?

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

(b) and (c). These projects are presently being appraised by the World Bank for financial assistance, which may be of the order of US \$ 140 million.

**Raising Price of L.P.G. for Industrial Consumers**

6613. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate at which gas is being supplied to industrial consumers by Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) whether it is a fact that ONGC has been raising the price of gas supplied to industrial consumers very often;

(c) if so, the number of times the rate has been revised during the last three years, what was the rate in 1980 and what is the present rate and the reasons for increasing the rate so often; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide gas to industrial consumers at reasonable rate and to regulate supply ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) The price of natural gas supplied by ONGC is based on the replacement cost of the fuel/feedstock being substituted by gas.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, if there is any change in the price of substitute viz., Naphtha, Furnance Oil, Coal etc.,

the price of natural gas is revised accordingly. Thus during the last three years (1.4.1983 to 31.3.1986), the price of gas supplied to the consumers have been revised as under :

(i) Price, based on Naphtha/Furnace Oil replacement w.e.f. 17.3.85.

(ii) Price based on Coal replacement w.e.f. 8.1.84.

(d) Natural gas is being used as a replacement of other petroleum products either as feedstock for as a fuel; the price being charged is, therefore, based on the feedstock/fuel being substituted by the gas. Thus the user industries will be paying the same price for gas as well as other feedstock/fuel.

**Installed Capacity of Power Projects of Tamil Nadu**

6614. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present installed capacity of the power projects in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) the total MW of power which can be generated on completion of the on-going power projects in the State; and

(c) by when those ongoing power projects are expected to be completed ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) The present installed capacity of power projects in State Sector in Tamil Nadu is about 2529 MW.

(b) and (c). The on-going power projects in the State, their capacity and anticipated commissioning schedule are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Commissioning Schedule
1	2	3	4
<b>THERMAL</b>			
<b>A. State Sector</b>			
1.	Mettur Stage I	Unit-1	210
		Unit-2	210
			12/86
			87-88

1	2	3	4
2.	Mettur Stage II Unit-3	210	88-89
		210	89-90
3.	Tuticorin Stage-II Unit-4	210	*
	Unit-5	210	*
4.	North Madras Unit-1	210	*
	Unit-2	210	*
	Unit-3	220	*
<b>B. Central Sector</b>			
	NLC Unit-2	210	2-3/87
1.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut		
	Stage-I Unit-1	210	87-88
2.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut		
	Stage-II Unit-4	210	89-90
	Unit-5	210	Beyond 7th Plan
	Unit-6	210	-do-
	Unit-7	210	-do-
<b>HYDRO</b>			
1.	Kadamparai PPS	4 × 100	First Unit 87-88 Last Unit 88-89
2.	Lower Mettur	4 × 2 × 15	First Unit 12/86 Last Unit 88-89
3.	Kundah-V-Addl.	1 × 20	87-88
4.	Pykara	1 × 2	87-88
5.	Lower Bhavani	4 × 2	87-88
6.	Vaigai Dam Toe	2 × 3	87-88

\*As the order for main plant and equipment is still to be placed, commissioning schedule cannot be assessed.

**Import of machine, tools by cars and jeep manufacturers**

modernisation and how many have imported foreign made machine tools; and

6615. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(b) the reasons for importing these machine tools ?

(a) how many units manufacturing passenger cars and jeeps have used HMT machine tools for their expansion and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Almost all the manufacturers

have used both HMT as well as imported machine tools for expansion and modernisation of their plants. Imported machine tools have to be used to bridge the technological gap between the requirement and indigenous availability.

[*Translation*]

**Supply of Diesel to States**

6616. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of diesel supplied to various States during the last three years as against the demand, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that supply of

diesel to Bihar has been less than the demand; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the quantity of high speed diesel oil (HSD) supplied to various States/ U.Ts including Bihar during the last three years is attached.

HSD is a free sale product and is supplied to States including Bihar as per actual demand. The Oil Companies have standing instructions to meet the demand for this product in full, as far as possible.

**Statement**

*Statement showing State-wise, Year-wise consumption of high speed diesel oil (HSD) during 1982-83, 1983-84*

(Figs. in '000' tonnes)

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Consumption of high speed diesel oil		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5
				(Provisional)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	921	978	1087
2.	Assam	191	204	240
3.	Bihar	661	703	745
4.	Gujarat	851	865	966
5.	Haryana	433	424	512
6.	Himachal Pradesh	51	53	60
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	85	83
8.	Karnataka	590	646	723
9.	Kerala	391	428	458
10.	Madhya Pradesh	692	751	783
11.	Maharashtra	1555	1636	1677
12.	Manipur	14	14	14
13.	Meghalaya	16	24	30
14.	Nagaland	11	12	12

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Orissa	220	231	256
16.	Punjab	750	799	892
17.	Rajasthan	675	668	775
18.	Sikkim	3	3	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	1242	1325	1274
20.	Tripura	14	15	16
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1267	1315	1530
22.	West Bengal	801	782	848
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	17	19
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	10	11
25.	Chandigarh	21	22	24
26.	Delhi	401	448	483
27.	Dadra and N. Haveli	3	4	2
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	77	81	84
29.	Lakshadweep	1	1	1
30.	Mizoram	8	9	12
31.	Pondichery	33	35	41
Total		12001	12588	13661

**Supply of Petrol to Various States**

6617. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :  
Will the Minister of PETROLUUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of petrol supplied to various States during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of petrol pumps in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity of petrol supplied to Bihar has been less than the demand; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA  
SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The  
requisite information is given in the attached  
statement.

(c) and (d). Petrol is a free sale product and is supplied to States including Bihar as per actual demand. The Oil Companies have standing instructions to meet the demand for this product in full, as far as possible.

## Statement

*Statement showing statewise sales of petrol (MS) during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85 and Number of retail outlets*

('000' Tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Sales			No. of Petrol Retail outlets as on 1.1.1986
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional)	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	89	99	124	910
2. Assam	32	35	39	232
3. Bihar	67	74	80	679
4. Gujarat	138	157	176	776
5. Haryana	39	42	48	368
6. Himachal Pradesh	6	7	8	52
7. Jammu and Kashmir	15	17	18	84
8. Karnataka	110	120	130	748
9. Kerala	99	106	120	610
10. Madhya Pradesh	61	69	78	648
11. Maharashtra	318	350	385	1250
12. Manipur	6	6	6	14
13. Meghalaya	7	7	8	32
14. Nagaland	6	6	7	18
15. Orissa	25	26	29	249
16. Punjab	98	109	117	741
17. Rajasthan	55	58	68	580
18. Sikkim	2	3	2	6
19. Tamil Nadu	123	128	140	1135
20. Tripura	3	3	3	23
21. Uttar Pradesh	129	148	165	1349
22. West Bengal	108	113	117	796
23. A and N Islands	1	1	1	1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	2	16
25. Chandigarh	11	11	12	17

1	2	3	4	5
26. Delhi	152	171	186	222
27. D and N Haveli	Neg	1	Neg	1
28. Goa, Daman and Diu	10	11	12	62
29. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram	3	3	4	7
31. Pondicherry	5	5	6	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1720</b>	<b>1887</b>	<b>2091</b>	<b>11648</b>

**LPG Connections in Various States**

6618. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG connections in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of new connections provided in each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the total number of applications pending therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that Bihar has been given less number of connections as compared to other States; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demand of that State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA  
SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Details are  
given in the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement***Number of connections released*

Name of the States/U.Ts.	Total number of connections as on 31.12.1985	During 1983-84	During 1984-85	During 1985-86 (Prov.)	No. of persons on the waiting list (31.12.85)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	8,71,786	1,01,106	1,73,658	1,81,000	1,91,461
2. Assam	1,71,220	41,736	24,951	39,000	4,276
3. Bihar	2,93,429	66,625	46,924	52,800	64,062
4. Gujarat	10,07,294	1,79,959	1,63,096	1,86,000	5,46,726
5. Haryana	2,16,070	40,895	31,224	35,200	1,84,897
6. Himachal Pradesh	43,476	4,934	10,004	11,000	8,728
7. Jammu and Kashmir	62,928	6,331	11,675	18,600	49,068

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Karnataka	5,41,100	87,158	78,032	74,500	21,281
9. Madhya Pradesh	5,90,517	1,30,145	85,336	1,25,000	1,74,689
10. Kerala	2,79,292	52,221	57,865	66,000	10,618
11. Maharashtra	21,09,289	2,22,150	2,58,121	3,00,200	7,08,350
12. Manipur	7,300	803	1,059	1,000	400
13. Meghalaya	5,200	13	(—)217	1,000	1,616
14. Nagaland	5,250	127	259	1,000	—
15. Orissa	1,04,921	18,370	6,508	30,500	50,701
16. Punjab	3,28,030	66,622	54,770	48,000	2,17,996
17. Rajasthan	2,85,669	59,630	32,916	40,200	1,08,445
18. Sikkim	3,178	251	395	1,000	160
19. Tamil Nadu	9,74,631	2,30,974	1,71,096	1,48,000	32,158
20. Tripura	5,250	626	816	4,000	1,532
21. Uttar Pradesh	9,57,650	1,62,324	1,45,808	1,21,000	6,58,193
22. West Bengal	5,49,413	1,02,688	30,279	81,300	79,371
<b>Union Territories</b>					
23. Arunachal Pradesh	1,569	383	193	1,000	50
24. Chandigarh	76,499	12,162	12,509	8,200	65,371
25. Delhi	7,51,763	95,928	1,01,403	65,000	4,94,349
26. Mizoram	3,665	812	187	1,000	1,050
27. Pondicherry	20,044	2,854	3,443	2,500	—
28. Goa	69,373	18,999	12,130	14,000	29,920
29. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,060	500	300	2,000	500

**LPG Agencies at Sub-divisional Headquarters in Bihar**

6619. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no agencies for supply of cooking gas even in Sub-Divisional headquarters in Bihar, if so, the names thereof;

(b) whether demand for LPG connections has been assessed in request of those places; and

(c) if so, when LPG agencies are proposed to be opened in those places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Oil Marketing Companies are presently marketing LPG in 39 out of 76 sub-divisional headquarter towns in Bihar. LPG distributorships have been planned in 19 more sub-divisional headquarters under various annual marketing plans. Subject to availability of bottling capacity in the region and economic viability, the various remaining locations are



likely to be taken up in a phased manner for opening of LPG distributorships.

generation capacity, full installed capacity, when complete and the time schedule of their completion ?

[*English*]

**Completion on Hydro-Electric Projects**

6620. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of hydro-electric projects partially commissioned with their present

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : A statement indicating the number of hydro-electric projects partially commissioned with their present generation capacity, full installed capacity when completed and the time schedule of their completion is attached.

**Statement**

*List of Hydro Electric Projects which have been Partially Commissioned*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Installed Capacity (MW)	Capacity already commissioned (MW)	Likely date of commissioning of balance capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar PH-I and II	$2 \times 25 + 2 \times 40$ = 140	$2 \times 25$ = 54	1989-90 (PH-II)
2.	Western Yamuna Canal	$3 \times 2 \times 8$ = 48	$1 \times 8$ = 8*	1987-88
3.	Mukerian	$2 \times 3 \times 15 +$ $2 \times 3 \times 19.5$ = 207	$3 \times 15$ = 45	1988-89
4.	Maneri Bhali St-I and II	$3 \times 30 + 4 \times 76$ = 394	$3 \times 30$ = 90 (St-I)	1989-90 (St-II)
5.	Bhandardara	$1 \times 10 + 1 \times 35$ = 45 (PH-I)	$1 \times 10$ = 10	8th Plan (PH-II)
6.	Srisaillam St-I and II	$4 \times 110 + 3 \times 110$ = 770	$4 \times 110 +$ $1 \times 110$ = 550	1986-87
7.	Nagarjunasagar RBC	$2 \times 30 + 1 \times 30$ = 90	$2 \times 30$ = 60	1987-88
8.	Kalinadi St-I and II	$6 \times 135 + 2 \times 50 +$ $2 \times 30 + 3 \times 40 +$ $3 \times 40$ = 1210	$6 \times 135 +$ $2 \times 50$ = 910 St-I	8th Plan (St-I)
9.	Idukki St-I and II	$3 \times 130 + 3 \times 130$ = 780	$3 \times 130 +$ $2 \times 130$ = 650	1986-87
10.	Idamalayar	$2 \times 37.5$	$1 \times 37.5$ = 37.5*	1986-87

1	2	3	5	4
11.	Kundah	555	535	1987-88
12.	Rengali St-I and II	$2 \times 50 + 3 \times 50$ =250	$2 \times 50$ =100 (St-I)	8th Plan
13.	Hirakuh	$270 + 37.5$ =307.5	270	1987-88
14.	Panchet Hill	$40 + 40$	40	1987-88
15.	UBDC St. I and II	$45 + 45$	45 (St.I)	1988-89 (St-II)
16.	Upper Sindh	$22.0 + 2 \times 35$ =92.0	22.0	1989-90
17.	Kopili St.I and II	$2 \times 25 + 2 \times 50$ =150	50 (St-I) (Khandong)	1986-87 (St-II)
18.	Pench	$2 \times 80$	$1 \times 80$ =80*	1986-87

\*Units Rotated.

**Agreement with Pioneer Management Services, USA on Oil Drilling in Deep Waters in Andamans**

6621. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Limited (OIL) has entered into an agreement with Pioneer Management Services Inc. USA for back-up consultancy for drilling in the Andamans;

(b) if so, the wells proposed to be drilled by the Oil India Limited in deep waters of the Andamans and when the work is likely to be started;

(c) whether the Oil India Limited has reduced its off-shore production target for 1985-86; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how far it will affect his Ministry's programme for oil exploration during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A proposal to

this effect is under Government's consideration.

(b) OIL proposes to drill 2 wells in deep waters in the Andamans offshore basin. The drilling is scheduled to commence from May, 1986.

(c) and (d). No offshore production targets have been fixed for OIL as they are yet to make a commercial discovery of hydrocarbons in offshore area. This would not affect the oil exploration programme during 1986-87.

**Scarcity of Vital Drugs**

6622. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Scarcity of vital drugs feared" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi of 21 March, 1986;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the various steps being taken to meet the situation and make available the bulk

drugs which have reportedly come to a halt since February 28, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Finance have since clarified that no excise duty is to be levied on the bulk drugs.

#### Shortage of levy cement in rural areas

6623. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a graded formulae of levy obligation for the cement industry linked to its capacity utilisation;

(b) if so, its broad features;

(c) whether there is acute shortage of levy cement particularly in the rural areas; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the State quota of levy cement is maintained by the cement manufacturing units for ready availability of the levy cement to the poor and needy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). With a view to encourage the Cement Industry to improve capacity utilisation and its productivity, the level of levy obligation has been reduced in relation to production beyond 100% licensed capacity and upto 125% thereof *w.e.f.* 1.3.86. In regard to old units (those which commenced production prior to 1.1.82) the levy obligation would be 60% of actual production upto 100% of licensed capacity and 45% of actual production beyond 100% and upto 125%. In the case of new units (those which commenced production after 1.1.82) and sick units, the levy obligation would be 40% of their actual production upto 100% of licensed capacity and it would be 30% of actual production beyond 100% and upto 125%.

(c) Though general reports of short supply of levy cement, in relation to alloca-

tion made, have been received from some of the States, no specific report of shortage in rural areas has been received. Supplies of levy cement District-wise etc., including rural areas, are monitored by the State Governments.

(d) While quarterly bulk allocations of levy cement are made to each State, further re-allocation to various categories is made by the State Governments. A constant watch is kept on Cement manufacturing units to ensure that they supply levy cement, as per their obligation.

#### Modernisation of Machine Tools Industry

6624. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the likely impact of Scheme for modernisation of machine tool industry in both the private and public sector units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Machine tool industry is one with long gestation period. Therefore, facilities given under different programmes for modernisation and upgradation of technology in the recent past will start showing discernible impact only in the years to come. It is difficult to quantify the likely impact at this stage.

#### Production of Crude, Gas and Allocation made for Oil Exploration

6625. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

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

(a) the estimated production of crude/gas in Andaman Island, Cauvery Basin and all other areas where oil drilling is in progress in the next three years;

(b) the estimated investment required for the exploration and production of reserves in different parts of the country in the next three years; and

(c) the amount sanctioned against the estimated demands in different sectors of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) In Cauvery basin one well has been put on trial production and commercial production will depend upon the analysis of the results. No commercial production is anticipated during the period from Andamans. The total production in the country during the three year period (1986-86 to 1988-89) is expected to be 91.61 million tonnes of crude oil and 27.81 billion cubic metres of gas.

(b) About Rs. 5900 crores.

(c) Against an outlay of Rs. 180,000 crores for entire public sector, the outlay for exploration and production in the VII Plan is Rs. 9702.67 crores.

**Demand and supply of watches and location of ancillary units of H.M.T.**

6626. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly demand of different kinds of watches in the country and out of this the number of watches supplied by the Hindustan Machine Tools and other companies;

(b) the number of watches imported at present; and

(c) the number of factories under the HMT and the number of its ancillary units alongwith the places where these units are located or are proposed to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The annual demand for mechanical watches in the country is estimated to be 9 million. Out of this, HMT and other units in the organised sector meet about 4.5 million and 2 million respectively.

(b) Complete watches are ordinarily not allowed to be imported. Only components is knocked down condition are imported by firms linked to their manufacturing programmes.

(c) HMT has five watch factories out of which two are in Bangalore (Karnataka) and one each at Srinagar (J and K), Tumkur (Karnataka) and Ranibagh (U.P.). There are 13 watch assembly ancillaries of HMT, locations of which are given in the annexed statement.

**Statement**

*Watch Assembly Ancillary Units of HMT*

1. Kesargod (Kerala).
2. Ooty (Tamilnadu).
3. Khurda (Orissa).
4. Ranchi (Bihar).
5. Gangtok (Sikkim).
6. Darjeeling (West Bengal).
7. Shillong (Meghalaya).
8. Bhowali (U.P.).
9. Ajmer (Rajasthan).
10. Mohali (Punjab).
11. Batul (Madhya Pradesh).
12. Kolhapur (Maharashtra).
13. Mapuca (Goa).

**Public Call Offices in Hexagon of 5 Kilometers**

6627. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 307 dated 19.11.85 regarding public call offices in Hexagon of 5 Kilometres during Seventh Five Year Plan and state :

(a) the break-up for each individual State/Union Territory of North-West and North-East Telecom. Circles regarding the total number of inhabited hexagons, 2023 and 3308 respectively;

(b) what is the actual number of Hexagons which have been provided with Public Call Offices as per the targets fixed for 1985-86 for each of the two circles named above and the break up for each one of the constituency in these States/Union Territories; and

(c) what is the shortfall in each case for each State/Union Territory for the year 1985-86 and what are the targets for each administrative Unit for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The break-up of inhabited hexagons in North-West and North-East Circles is given below :

North-West State/Union Territory	No. of inhabited Hexagons
1	2
Himachal Pradesh	568
Haryana	710
Punjab	745

1	2
<b>North-East</b>	
Arunachal Pradesh	105
Assam	1715
Manipur	390
Maghalaya	461
Mizoram	159
Nagaland	337
Tripura	141

(b) 85 Hexagons in North-West and 19 hexagons in North-East Telecom. Circles have been provided with Public Call Offices during 85-86. Constituency-wise break-up is given in the annexure.

(c) Shortfall for 85-86 and targets for 86-87 are given in the annexed statement.

#### Statement

North West Circle State/U.T.	Constituency	Hexagons covered during 1985-86	Shortfall 1985-86	Target 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	Ludhiana	1	29	20
	Bhatinda	3		
	Sangrur	2		
Haryana	Sonepet	8	+16 (Excess)	30
	Karnal	8		
	Rohtak	2		
	Bhiwani	2		
	Faridabad	4		
	Mahendergarh	3		
	Hissar	23		
	Sirsa	5		
Ambala	11			
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1	22	20
	Shimla	1		
	Kangra	4		
	Mandi	3		
	Hamirpur	4		

1	2	3	4	5
<b>North-East Circle</b>				
Assam	Dibrugarh	2	}	14
	Mangal Doi	1		
	North Lakhimpur	1		
	Dhubri	1		
	Tezpur	1		
	Karimganj	3		
	Silchar	2		
	Jorhat	2		
Arunachal Pradesh		Nil	3	6
Manipur	Inner-Manipur	1	}	6
Meghalaya	Shillong	1		6
Tripura	Tripura North	3		6
	Tripura South	1		6
Mizoram		Nil	2	6
Nagaland		Nil	6	6

**Publication of Latest Edition  
of Telegraph Guide**

6628. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest published edition of the Telegraph Guide (both volumes), available with the Post Offices alongwith the date up to which the names of the Telegraph Offices (both Morse Code and phone-cum basis) have been incorporated in the Guide;

(b) whether it is a fact that the names of a number of new Telegraph Offices in both categories, still remain to be incorporated and the public have to face great in convenience in this regard; and

(c) if so, the likely date by which the names of all such Telegraph Offices as have been opened till 31 March, 1986 would be incorporated and the new edition of the Telegraph Guide published ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) **Telegraph Guide Volume-I :**

Date of Publication —January, 1982.

Corrected upto —July, 1979.

**Telegraph Guide Volume-II :**

Date of Publication —July, 1983.

Corrected upto —April, 1979.

(b) The latest edition of Telegraph Guide Volume II available with the Telegraph Offices is supplemented by issue of quarterly telegraph circulars giving details of additions of names of new offices opened introduction of Devnagiri Services, alterations in the working hours etc.

(c) Updating work is in progress. Next edition (corrected upto December 1985) is likely to be ready for printing by the middle of this year.

**Death due to Leakage of L.P.G.**

6629. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases of fires resulting from leaking LPG have been brought to the notice of Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) where the leakage has been due to the defects in parts of the cylinders; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Year	No. of Accidents
1982-83	78
1983-84	153
1984-85	130

State-wise details are not readily available.

(c) and (d). An analysis of the accidents reveals that the majority occurred due to customer's carelessness/mishandling of the equipment. Accidents due to the malfunctioning of the equipment constitute only a very minor percentage.

Instructions exist as to the supply of only approved appliances by LPG distributors to consumers. ISI specifications exist with regard to LPG Stoves, Rubber Tubes, Cylinders, Valves and Regulators. The oil industry has a proposal to insist on the use by the consumer of only ISI approved rubber tubes while releasing LPG connections.

#### Opening of Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra

6630. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target of Government for the opening of telegraph offices and post offices in the Kolhapur District of Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether the target was fully achieved; if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what is the target for Seventh Plan period for Kolhapur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Target for Post Offices in Kolhapur District during Sixth Plan was 48. Telegraph offices are opened only on the basis of norms for Telegraph Traffic. As per these norms 11 Telegraph offices were opened in Post Offices of Kolhapur District during the Sixth Plan.

(b) Three Post Offices could not be opened due to ban on creation of posts. No target is fixed for opening of Telegraph offices.

(c) Target is under finalisation for Post Offices.

#### Waiting List for LPG Connections in Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

6631. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for L.P.G. connections in District Kolhapur at present;

(b) when the persons on this waiting list are likely to be given LPG connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) 20,100.

(b) Release of new LPG connections in the country including Kolhapur District is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrastructure.

#### Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra

6632. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in District Kolhapur of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of connections to be provided during the Seventh Plan period and how many connections will be provided during 1986-87;

(c) whether the target for the Sixth Plan period for telephone connections was fully achieved; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connections in Kolhapur District as on 31.3.86 is 4960.

(b) There is a programme of providing about 5000 telephone connections during Seventh Plan period and out of which 700 are likely to be provided during 1986-87.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

#### Installation of Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

6633. SHRI R.S. MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be installed during the Seventh Plan period in Maharashtra;

(b) how many exchanges will be installed in the State during 1986-87; and

(c) how many exchanges will be installed in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan and how many will be installed in 1986-87 with location of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 523 new telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed in Maharashtra during the 7th Plan period.

(b) About 100 new telephone exchange are planned to be installed in Maharashtra in 1986-87.

(c) 34 (thirty four) new telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed in Kolhapur District in 7th Plan period. Out of these, the following 6 (six) exchanges are planned for installation in 1986-87—

1. Kerala
2. Herle
3. Awalbudruk
4. Bazarbhojgaon
5. Pimalgaon
6. Khedgaon.

#### Applications Pending for Issue of Letters of Intent for Manufacture of Acrylic Fibre

6634. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain applications are pending for issue of letters of intent to manufacture Arcylic Fibre;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon;

(c) the estimated demand for this fibre;

(d) the quantity of Acrylic Fibre imported in 1985;

(e) whether it is the policy of Government to permit free transfer of letters of intent;

(f) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government against those delaying implementation of Industrial Licences; and

(g) the reasons for giving extension of the validity of letters of intent and how many such extensions can be given ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The details of the pending applications are not published till the Government has taken a view thereon.

(c) The estimated demand for the Acrylic Fibre by 1989-90 is 80,000 tonnes/annum.

(d) The information in regard to the actual import of Acrylic Fibre during 1985 is not readily available. However, the import of Acrylic Staple Fibre during 1984 has been reported at about 1070 tonnes.

(e) Any request for transfer of letters of intent is considered on merits.

(f) Normally it takes 3 to 4 years for the implementation of an Acrylic Fibre Project after requisite approvals. In case it is considered that effective steps are not taken, further extension is not granted.

(g) Extension of the validity period of the Letters of Intent is considered on merits keeping in view of the progress in regard to implementation of the Letter of Intent such as filing up the applications for import of Capital Goods, foreign collaboration, etc.

#### **Ban on use of Alcohol in Wood Polishing**

6635. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that both alcohol and molasses were being exported off and on during the Sixth Five Year Plan period as these were in excess of our needs;

(b) whether there is an acute shortage of denatured and rectified spirit as reported in 'Times of India' of 27th February, 1986;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether some firms in Tamil Nadu have evolved wooden furniture polish without the use of alcohol;

(e) if so, whether these claims have been evaluated; and

(f) whether Government propose to ban use of alcohol in wood polishing of products at part (d) above equally good ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The supply of alcohol in the country has been inadequate to meet the increasing demand for potable and industrial purposes mainly due to lower availability of molasses, a by-product of sugar.

(d) The Government of Tamil Nadu has also confirmed this.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Distribution of alcohol within the State is done by the State Government concerned.

#### **Financial and Technological Assistance from Italian and Japanese Firms**

6636. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial and technological aid/assistance received from the Italian and Japanese firms during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the details for which such aid and assistance have been received—details in terms of agriculture, industry, management; and

(c) whether there is possibility for improvement in the existing position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Statistical information regarding Foreign Collaborations is maintained calendar year-wise. 38 and 56 proposals with Italian firms and 78 and 108 proposals with Japanese firms for foreign collaboration were approved by Government during the years 1984 and 1985 respectively. The details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centre

as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) As approvals are in response to proposals made, no projection is possible.

[Translation]

#### Working of Indian Law Institute

6637. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions and objectives of the Indian Law Institute; and

(b) the expenditure incurred by the Indian Law Institute last year and achievements made by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The functions and objects of the Indian Law Institute are :

- (i) to cultivate the science of law, and to promote advanced studies and research in law and its administration;
- (ii) to promote the reform of administration of justice and of law and its healthy development suitable to the social, economic and other needs of the people;
- (iii) to promote the clarification, simplification and systematization of law;
- (iv) to encourage and conduct investigations in legal and allied fields;
- (v) to promote the diffusion of the knowledge of law and its administration and principles on which they are based;
- (vi) to promote the improvement of legal education, and to impart instruction in law and allied fields;
- (vii) to publish studies, treatises, books, periodicals, reports and other

literature relating to law and allied materials;

(viii) to undertake documentation of important legal and allied materials;

(ix) to institute and maintain libraries;

(x) to co-operate with other societies, institutions and organisations, national and international, in the pursuit of all or any of the above objects;

(xi) to constitute or cause to be constituted Regional officers at convenient centres in India to promote the activities of the institute;

(xii) to do all such things and to perform all such acts as may be necessary or proper for the achievement of any or all of the above objects.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 18,64,727.47 was incurred by the Law Institute during the last year *i.e.* from July, 1984 to June, 1985.

During this period the institute carried out studies on a number of legal subjects. The details are as follows :

#### Studies Published :

1. Violation of Journalistic Ethics and Public Taste (A compendium of Adjudications Rendered by the Press Council of India).
2. Public Interest Litigation in India.
3. Law of Defamation : Some Aspects.
4. Bail; Concept, Law and Practice in India.
5. Index and Table of Statutory Orders (1982).

#### Studies in the Press :

1. Government Regulation of Financial Management of Private Sector Companies in India.

2. Consumer Protection, Law in India. [English]
3. Violation of Freedom of the Press.
4. Case Book on Labour Law and Relations.
5. Litigation Explosion in India.

**Studies Completed :**

1. Legislative Process in India.
2. Sanctions for Prosecution of Public Servants.
3. Compensation for Accidents Caused by Motor Vehicles.
4. Legal Policy for Wasteland Development.
5. The Land System of Arunachal Pradesh.
6. Cases Against Educational Institutions (Revised).
7. An in-depth study of the grant of stay orders in the writ jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court for the period 1971 to 1975.

**Studies on which work is continuing :**

1. Social Security; Problems and Prospects.
2. Indian Legal Systems (Revised Edition).
3. Comparative Federalism.
4. The Land System of Assam.
5. Index and Table of Statutory Orders (1983).
6. Divorce : A Socio-Legal Study.
7. Changing Pattern of Corporate Management.

Annual Survey of Indian Law and Index to Indian Legal Periodicals are serial publications of the Institute,

**Issue of Licence for manufacture of Cracking Catalyst**

6638. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Lever Limited has applied for licence to set up a plant for the manufacture of cracking catalyst at Haldia with an annual capacity of 5000 tonnes;

(b) if so, whether West Bengal Government had forwarded and recommended the proposal to the Union Government for a licence to this firm;

(c) if so, whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal was assured by the former Union Minister of State for Chemical and Fertilizers, that the licence would be granted either to a private sector organisation or to a public sector undertaking for the manufacture of cracking catalyst;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) the steps so far taken by the Union Government in the matter and when Government propose to finalise the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Chief Minister of West Bengal was assured that the proposal for the manufacture of Cracking Catalyst received from M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited would be examined on merits.

(e) The above said proposal of M/s Hindustan Lever Limited was rejected, *prima facie*, on capacity constraints. However, they have represented against the *prima facie*, rejection furnishing additional information to enable the Government to take a final decision there upon,

**Contracts for Burnt Stone Lime by Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kerala**

6639. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kerala had entered into contracts with many suppliers of burnt stone lime from Katni area in Madhya Pradesh for procurement of burnt stone lime in bulk quantity;

(b) if so, the salient features of the contracts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that burnt shell lime which is available locally is most suitable for preparing hypo; and

(d) if so, the reasons for procuring burnt stone lime from Katni ?

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

(b) A statement indicating the details of orders placed by Hindustan Newsprint Limited on suppliers in Madhya Pradesh is attached.

(c) Both burnt stone lime and burnt shell lime of equal purity are suitable.

(d) In the current calendar year, the Company has no contract with any suppliers of Katni Region of Madhya Pradesh for supply of burnt stone lime. However, in the past, the Company had placed orders on these suppliers in view of the fact that the local lime (burnt shell) suppliers had abruptly reduced and finally stopped supplies at the agreed rates and demanded unreasonable increase in the prices.

**Statement**

*Details of orders placed by Hindustan Newsprint Limited on suppliers of burnt stone lime in Madhya Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Order No. and date	Name of the Supplier	Rate per MT	Qty. ordered
1.	8612 14.6.1985	Satish Lime Industries Katni	Rs. 515	50 MT
2.	8613 14.6.1985	Prabhat Industries, Katni	-do-	125 MT
3.	8614 14.6.1985	Aravind Lime Works	-do-	125 MT
4.	8615 14.6.1945	Gupta Lime Industries	-do-	125 MT
5.	8616 14.6.1985	Devpad Lime Industries	-do-	125 MT
6.	7939 20.2.1985	Dayal Lime and Chemicals Bombay	-do-	5000 MT
7.	7940 20.2.1985	Ishwani Prasad Sons, Bombay	-do-	5000 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> MT
8.	16.9.1985	Sitna Lime	Rs. 510	1200 MT
<b>Total :</b>				<b>11,750 MT</b>

**Note :** The balance quantities against orders at Sl. No. 1 to 8 have been subsequently short closed at the quantity received.

[*Translation*]

**Strengthening and widening of Roads  
used for Coal Transportation in  
Madhya Pradesh**

6640. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether the Union Government  
received in 1982 from Madhya Pradesh  
Government the estimates in regard to  
strengthening and widening of the roads  
used for coal transportation for according  
financial sanction;

(b) if so, whether the financial sanction  
for these proposals has been given by  
Union Government; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay and the  
time by which financial sanction would be  
given ?

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

(b) and (c). Preliminary examination  
of the proposal has been completed.  
However, in view of the fact that construction  
of roads is primarily the responsibility  
of the State Government, further processing  
of the proposal would depend upon finding  
ways and means of funding the project.  
Further processing of the case is also held  
up for want of upto date estimates from  
State Government.

[*English*]

**Technological Policy for Production  
of Drugs and Drug Intermediates**

6641. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether his attention has been  
drawn to the news-item captioned "small

company makes 6-APA with own knowhow"  
appearing in the 'Business Standard' of 24  
February, 1986;

(b) whether it is a fact that the  
technological policy for production of drugs  
and drug intermediates is not cost effective  
and it needs a change; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have  
taken or propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND  
PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.  
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Import of technology for the  
production of drugs is considered on  
merits.

**Inquiries Instituted by MRTP  
Commission**

6642. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the  
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to  
state :

(a) the number of cases where  
Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices  
Commission has instituted inquiries from  
April, 1985 to 15 February, 1986; and

(b) the outcome of each inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The MRTP  
Commission has instituted 206 enquiries  
during the period 1.4.1985 to 15.2.1986.

(b) The MRTP Commission has  
passed final orders in 29 cases during this  
period. The details of the cases and the  
orders passed by the Commission thereon  
are given in the statement annexed.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Respondent	Subject matter of enquiry	Outcome of the enquiry
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Sippy Films, Bombay	The respondent announced a prize contest for promoting the sale of cassette of film 'Saagar'	The enquiry was terminated as the respondent withdrew the scheme.
2.	M/s. Burlingtons, Bombay	The respondent announced a discount sale of top-line fashion garments.	The enquiry was terminated as there was no evidence to show that the items on which discount was given were inferior in quality or that goods in sufficient quantity were not available during the period of discount sale.
3.	M/s. Sugar Cassettes Ind. Pvd. Ltd., New Delhi.	The respondent announced a contest for promoting the sale of cassettes and records of the songs of film 'Masterji'.	The enquiry was closed as the Commission found that the increase in sale of cassettes during the period of contest could be explained for reasons other than the allurement of prizes under the contest scheme.
4.	M/s. Amrutanjani Ltd., Madras.	The respondent had announced a contest for promoting its sale.	The enquiry was closed by the Commission on respondent giving an undertaking that the trade practice shall not be repeated.

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|--|---|--|
| 5. M/s. Bengal Lamps Ltd.  | The respondent announced a 'Prize Coupen Scheme' for promoting the sale of its products.  | The enquiry was terminated on respondent giving an undertaking that he would not indulge in the unfair trade practices.  |
| 6. Shri Rajesh Khurana, Indian Medical Association Hall, Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi. | The respondent announced a discount sale offering substantial discounts to the customers on various types of garments, shining etc.                         | The enquiry was terminated as the preliminary investigation report indicated that the organiser had not divulged his real identity and the real respondent could not be traced.  |
| 7. Hind Sales Corporation, New Delhi.  | The respondent announced a chain link scheme offering various prizes.   | The enquiry was closed as the respondent disowned having issued the advertisement.   |
| 8. M/s. Jagdish Stores,<br>M/s. Trans Asia Carpets, New Delhi.                           | The respondent announced a discount sale for promoting sale of carpets.   | The enquiry was closed on the respondent giving an undertaking that whenever any clearance sales are organised in future they would indicate specifically that the sales are clearance sale and also mention the duration thereof. |
| 9. M/s. Camera Worke Pvt. Ltd.   | The respondent announced a prize scheme for promoting, developing and printing of films.  | The enquiry was terminated as it was found that the scheme did not fall within the definition of unfair trade practices under the MRTP Act.  |
| 10. M/s. WIMCO Ltd. Bombay.  | The Consumer Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur filed a complaint alleging that the respondent was hood-winking the consumers by describing match sticks under | The Commission did not issue interim injunction and directed that a separate notice of enquiry would be considered regarding the allocations in the complaint.   |

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the brand name of Ship Super Deluxe or ship Super Safety Matches while these were poor in quality and sought grant of temporary injunction against the respondent.

11. The Editor and Publishers of Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur.

The Consumer Unity and Trust Society Jaipur made a complaint alleging that the respondents were allowing their newspapers to be used for publishing advertisements on behalf of others.

The allegations levelled against the respondent was not established as he was not concerned in carrying on the trade of sale of hosiery goods as advertised.

12. M/s. Godfrey Philips India Ltd., New Delhi.

The Consumer Unity and Trust Society Jaipur filed a complaint alleging misleading representation about a brand of Cigarette.

The application was rejected as it had not been varified in the manner provided in MRTP Commission Regulations.

13. M/s. Kelvinator of India Ltd., Faridabad.

The Consumerr Unity and Trust Society, Jaipur filed a complaint against the respondents alleging unfair trade practices of offering discounts on refrigerators without giving the required details.

The Commission considered the application and dismissed as withdrawn.

14. The Editors of Rajasthan Patrika

The Consumer Unity and Trust Society Jaipur, filed an application for injunction for restraining the respondent from publishing misleading advertisement in the newspapers.

The Application was dismissed as withdrawn.



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15. M/s. Oriental Power Cable Kota and 6 others.	Cartel and Collusive Tendering	Proceedings closed as the allegations were not established.
16. M/s. Salem District Strach and Sago Mfrs. Service Industrial Coop. Society Limited.	Resale Price Maintenance	The enquiry was closed on respondent's giving an undertaking not to respect this trade practice in future.
17. M/s. Uttam Gas Service, Bombay.	Tie-up Sale of gas stove/hot plate	The enquiry was closed as no restrictive trade practice was established.
18. M/s. Bhimavaram Gas Co., Bhimavaram.	-do-	The complaint could not be contacted and he also did not care to pursue the matter. The enquiry was terminated.
19. M/s. Indian Mills Store Supply, Calcutta and others.	Collusive tendering	The enquiry was closed as there was no evidence regarding the restrictive trade practice.
20. M/s. Rama Gas Services, Bombay.	Tie-up Sale of gas Stove/hot plate	-do-
21. The Supreme Industries Limited, Bombay.	Exclusive Dealings/Sales restrictions.	The respondent was directed to modify the clauses of the agreement.
22. M/s. Akur Gas Agency, Dehradun.	Tie-up Sale of gas Stove/hot plate	The enquiry was closed as there was no evidence regarding the restrictive trade practice.
23. M/s. Monica Electronics Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Refusal of deal	-do-
24. Teahar Gas Agencies, Bihar.	Tie-up sale of gas stove/hot plate	-do-

1	2	3	4
25.	M/s. Motor Industries Company.	Not providing proper service for repair.	The complainant was satisfied and hence the proceedings were terminated.
26.	M/s. Lalsons Trading Corpn., Calicut.	Tie-up of accessories with the sale of TV sets.	The enquiry was closed as there was no evidence regarding the restrictive trade practice.
27.	M/s. Kohli Electronics, New Delhi.	Charging higher price on sale of TV sets.	-do-
28.	M/s. Premier Gas Service, Bombay.	Tie-up sale of gas stove/hot plate	The enquiry was closed as there was no evidence regarding the restrictive trade practice.
29.	M/s. Sainith Gas Service, Bombay.	Tie-up sale of gas stove/hot plate.	-do-

**Global Tenders for Power Generating Equipments**

6643. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of global tenders floated for the purchase of power generating equipments during the past one year;

(b) whether the indigenous manufacturers have participated in such bids;

(c) if so, the names of the indigenous manufacturers; and

(d) in how many such cases the bids from indigenous manufacturers have been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Capacity Utilisation of Public Sector Units**

6644. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the average capacity utilisation of the public sector units in the country;

(b) whether low capacity utilisation of these industries is a major reason for the loss suffered by them; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to utilise the full capacity during the past one year and the result of these measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The details are available in Chapter 16, Vol. I (pages 207-235) of the Public Enterprises Survey for 1984-85 laid on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1986.

**Policy regarding Loss-Incurring Public Undertakings**

6645. PROF. P.J. KURIEN ; Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a policy with regard to the loss-incurring public undertakings;

(b) whether one of the aspects of this policy is to close down such industries which cannot be revived;

(c) if so, the names of such industries which have been identified for closure; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to protect the interests of the workers working in such undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no special policy applicable to the loss-incurring Public Undertakings alone.

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

**Increase in Installed capacity of Power Generation Units**

6646. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage increase in the installed capacity of power generation units anticipated in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the State-wise details of the increased installed capacity; and

(c) how much money is required for this purpose and the amount allocated during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The installed capacity in the utilities at the end of the Sixth Plan in the country is expected to increase by about 52% at the end of the Seventh Plan period.

(b) The State-wise details of the likely installed capacity at the end of the Seventh Plan are given in the Statement below.

(c) The approved outlay for the Power Sector in the Seventh Plan is about Rs. 34273 crores. The Seventh Plan allocation for developing addition capacity is commensurate with induction of additional capacity of about 22,200 MW at constant prices.

## Statement

State	Anticipated Capacity at the end of the Seventh Plan (WM)	installed
1. Andhra Pradesh		4018.93
2. Assam		716.19
3. Bihar		1859.38
4. Gujarat		4191.20
5. Haryana		1754.45
6. Himachal Pradesh		277.52
7. Jammu and Kashmir		282.18
8. Karnataka		2813.05
9. Kerala		1541.50
10. Madhya Pradesh		3627.50
11. Maharashtra		7743.80
12. Manipur		29.69
13. Meghalaya		133.66
14. Nagaland		6.12
15. Orissa		1618.18
16. Punjab		3015.51
17. Rajasthan		1552.55
18. Sikkim		20.56
19. Tamil Nadu		3925.00
20. Tripura		42.34
21. Uttar Pradesh		5941.77
22. West Bengal		3200.68

## Specialised Groups for Selected Industrial Sectors

6648. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Technical Development has constituted specialised groups for selected important industrial sectors; and

(b) if so, the details and functions of the groups and the work done by these groups ?

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

(b) A statement is enclosed.

## Statement

In order to render advice on the technology thrust to be made in important industrial sectors, Government of India have constituted the following 8 Technology Development Advisory Groups (TDAG) for a period of one year with effect from 1-4-1986 :

1. TDAG for Agricultural Machinery.
2. TDAG for Electronics and Electro-mechanical Instruments.
3. TDAG for Energy Efficient Power Transmission and Distribution Equipments.
4. TDAG for Information Technology.
5. TDAG for Carbide, Ceramic and Diamond Tools.
6. TDAG for New Forging and Casting.
7. TDAG for Patented Operations like continuous poly condensation for Plastics/Synthetics Fibre Industry.
8. TDAG for Fermentation Technology Industrial Applications.

The terms of reference common to Technology Development Advisory Group (1) to (7) about are as under :

- (i) Assessment of existing technology in India in terms of quality of design and manufacturing techniques and status of contemporary international technology.
- (ii) Identification of technology gaps.
- (iii) Finalisation of long-term and short-term technology goals for upgradation of the existing technology so as to make it appropriate and contemporary.
- (iv) Identification of specific task and the agency organisations which should be assigned for such work to complete within a fixed time target.
- (v) Identification of Engineering and Management Consultants who can play a significant role in the establishment of new uses and/or in upgradation of existing technologies and export of technologies/ services and products.
- (vi) Identification of lead organisation which will carry out research, design and development work in accordance with the domestic needs and other needs and other related conditions.
- (vii) To make recommendations on the appropriate methodology for monitoring the programme as indicated above.

The terms of reference of Technology Development Advisory Group for Fermentation Technology Industrial Applications (S. No. 8) above are as follows :

- (i) To study present status of fermentation technology in India including R and D work taken up in various R and D Laboratories.
- (ii) Recent advances in Fermentation Technology in the international fields and to identify various products of fermentation technology being commercialised.

- (iii) Identification of technology gaps.
- (iv) Finalisation of long-term and short-term goals and specific steps to be taken in the next 5 years for introduction and upgradation to technology in the country.
- (v) To identify various organisations who can take up time bound programmes for development including R and D.
- (vi) To assess resource requirements.
- (vii) To make recommendations on the appropriate methodology for monitoring the programme as indicated above.

In addition to the above, a Subcommittee on Technologies for Pulp and Paper industry has also been constituted to function for a period of one year upto 31-3-1987 with the following terms of reference :

- (i) Identify the desirable industrial technologies for the manufacture of pulp and paper.
- (ii) The above would include low cost, high yielding, energy efficient and minimum polluting processes.
- (iii) Identify the sources of the availability of these technologies.
- (iv) The feasibility of the adaptation of these technologies by Indian pulp and paper industries.
- (v) Comparison in terms of relevance, practicability, cost of effectiveness and other parameters such as energy consumption, pollution load, quality etc. in different technologies.
- (vi) Promotion of the utilising of these technologies by the production units in the industry.
- (vii) Any other items/subject relevant to the above.

The first meeting of all the Technology Development Advisory Groups (combined) will be held on April 25, 1986.

**Supply of LPG to Domestic Consumers  
for Longer Hours**

6649. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to arrange delivery of LPG cylinder re-fills for longer hours to help the working couples who are not available at home during day time; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The working hours of LPG distributorships, like those of other commercial establishments, are regulated by the shops and Commercial Establishments Act/Rules applicable in the area concerned.

**Effective Sealing of LPG Cylinders  
to prevent Misuse**

6650. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce sealing of LPG cylinders in more effective way so as to guarantee correct quantity and preventing partial use of cylinder en-route; and

(b) if so, how and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The oil industry has decided to replace the present paper seals by pilfer-proof, heat shrunk PVC seals throughout the country. This seal has already been introduced in some markets on an experimental basis, prior to extending the same to other markets in a phased manner.

[*Translation*]

**Delay in appointment of Law Commission**

6651. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

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

(a) whether the term of the Law Commission had ended on 31st August, 1980 and its new term started from 14th December, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the employees/officers of the Law Commission attended office during the intervening period; if so, the administrative expenditure incurred on them and the work done by them during this period, and

(c) the reasons for so much delay in appointing the new Law Commission ?

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

(b) During the interim period from 31st August, 1980 to 14th December, 1981, the Secretariat of the Law Commission consisting of the then Additional Secretary/Member-Secretary and staff numbering 47 in all attended office. The administrative expenditure incurred on them during this period was Rs. 8,45,277.10. They were engaged in the necessary preparatory work like collection of material and conducting research to facilitate the study of various subjects by the re-constituted commission.

(c) The delay in appointing the new Law commission was mainly due to finalisation of terms of reference and the terms and conditions of appointments of the Chairman and members of the re-constituted commission.

[*English*]

**News Item Captioned "New Posted  
System causing Inconvenience"**

6652. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "News Postal System causing inconvenience" appearing in "Hindu" dated 20 January, 1986; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remove such inconvenience ?

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

(b) Orders have been issued on 12th March, 1986 that after leaving the intimation at the residence of the addressee on the 1st day on which a registered letter is taken for delivery and addressee is not found, it may be re-issued once again on the next day to enable the addressee to either remain at the address for receiving registered letter or authorise some person to receive the same.

#### STD Facility at Varkala (Trivandrum)

6653. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity of Varkala Exchange in Trivandrum District;

(b) how many persons are on the waiting list for telephone connections;

(c) how many among them are on the waiting list for more than three years;

(d) whether Government propose to introduce STD facility at Varkala, it being a tourist centre of repute;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to construct its own building telephone exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The present capacity of Varkala Telephone Exchange in Trivandrum District is 400 lines.

(b) The waiting list as on 31st March, 1986 is 192.

(c) There are 31 persons on the waiting list for more than 3 years.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Question does not arise in view of (d) above.

(f) Land for telephone exchange building is available. Construction of the building is likely to be taken up during 1987-88, depending upon the availability of funds.

#### Guidelines regarding Salary, Emoluments and other Benefits for Executives in Public Sector Undertakings

6654. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has issued any guidelines to the different public sector undertakings relating to salary, emoluments and other benefits of the management personnel (executives) and also relating to their promotion policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the public undertakings are not following the said guidelines and the management personnel and executives are not getting these benefits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof with names of the public undertakings not implementing the guidelines issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises ?

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

(a) and (b). Salary, emoluments and other perquisites admissible to managerial personnel (Executives) in the public enterprises are determined by the Managements at periodical intervals. Broad parameters which have emerged during the last 10-15 years and which have also been accepted by the Government as the corner-stone of the salary/emoluments structure are, however, kept in view while evolving the salary and emoluments structure. Factors like financial viability, location of the enterprise etc. are also kept in view. The same holds good in respect of the promotion policy. The principle of merit and seniority is usually followed.

(c) and (d). The Management (Personnel) and Executives in the Central public enterprises are getting the benefits as per the emoluments structure evolved by each of the public enterprises and approved by Government. Complaints regarding withholding of certain payments by the Managements of the public enterprises have not come to the notice of the BPE.

**Increase in prices of Ampicillin Trihydrate and Amoxicillin**

6655. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has increased the prices of Ampicillin Trihydrate and Amoxicillin Trihydrate and Amoxicillin, two major selling life saving drugs;

(b) what was the earlier price and what is the revised price; and

(c) the reasons for such increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price of Ampicillin Trihydrate has been increased from Rs. 1677 per kg. to Rs. 1859 per kg. and the price of Amoxycillin Trihydrate has been increased from Rs. 2229 per kg. to Rs. 2495 per kg.

(c) The earlier price of the two drugs was based on the pooled price of 6-APA which was Rs. 1230 per kg. This price was fixed on the assumption that imports and indigenous production of 6-APA would be in the ratio of 2 : 5 : 1 and that cheaper imports would subsidize the indigenous production at the rate of Rs. 870 per kg. As the indigenous production increased substantially imports are not adequate to subsidize the indigenous production. Therefore pricing of 6-APA had to be revised. The subsidy on 6-APA has now been withdrawn and the pooled price as well as the indigenous price has now been fixed on Rs. 1778 per kg. The prices of two bulk drugs have been revised based on the revision in the pooled price of 6-APA.

**Proposal for production of Penicillin from Basic Stage**

6656. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of penicillin in the country is inadequate;

(b) whether his Ministry has recommended import of the same;

(c) whether certain companies have submitted proposals for production of penicillin from basic stages;

(d) whether their proposals have been rejected; and

(e) if so, the policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Manufacture of Penicillins is reserved for the Public Sector as per Drug Policy Statement of 1978.

**Closure of Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd.**

6657. SHRI G. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd. promote by Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation has been closed since September 1985 because import of rayon grade pulp was allowed free of import duty;

(b) the quantity of rayon grade pulp imported in 1985-86 and the cost thereof paid in foreign exchange;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Rayons promoted by Andhra Pradesh Industrial



Development Corporation in tribal area has undergone a loss of Rs. 45 crores; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to rehabilitate this unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) M/s. Andhra Pradesh Rayons Ltd. has reported that it has suspended production of rayon grade pulp from 24th September, 1985, because of off-take problem.

(b) The exact quantity and value of rayon grade pulp imported during 1985-86 has not yet become available.

(c) The Company has reported that it has incurred a loss of Rs. 45 crores as on 30.6.1985.

(d) With a view to preventing under-utilisation of indigenous installed capacity in the industry, the import of rayon grade pulp, which was in the list of items allowed for import under Open General Licence according to the Import and Export Policy (1985-88) has been transferred to the list of Limited Permissible Items from 10th September, 1985. Grant of licences for import of rayon grade wood pulp is accordingly being regulated as follows :—

- (i) The full requirement of rayon tyre cord industry and High Wet Modulus Fibre industry is allowed without any quantitative restriction.
- (ii) In the case of viscose filament yarn and viscose staple fibre industry, the import of rayon grade wood pulp is allowed to the extent of 1/3rd of the total requirement in a calendar year and the balance has to be procured from indigenous manufacturers.

In order to help in rehabilitation of the Company, a Letter of Intent dated 23.7.1985 has been granted to it for manufacture of Pulp and Paper for an annual capacity of 52,000 tonnes.

[*Translation*]

**Purchases by Government Undertakings from Small and Ancillary Industries in Madhya Pradesh**

6658. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the total purchase requirements (excluding raw material) of each Government undertaking met through purchases from small and ancillary industries in Madhya Pradesh during the last five years; and

(b) whether these undertakings have made some specific and long term arrangements to set up new ancillary industries every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the House.

[*English*]

**Capacity utilisation of drug formulations and bulk drugs of public sector drug undertakings**

6659. DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1220 on 4 March, 1986 regarding manufacture of drugs on loan licence system and state :

(a) the percentage of utilisation of capacities of drug formulations and bulk drugs of each of the public sector drug undertakings;

(b) the nature of difficulties that arose in the production of different range of formulations; and

(c) the specific labour constraints faced by each of the public sector drug undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The

information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of cement factories in Kota and Chittorgarh Districts of Rajasthan**

6660. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire belt of Kota and Chittorgarh districts in Rajasthan contains limestone deposits where cement factories can flourish; and

(b) the number of industries likely to be set up in this region during the Seventh Five Year Plan period in private as well as public sector, separately alongwith the production capacity of each of these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There are sizeable deposits of limestone in Kota-Chittorgarh belt of Rajasthan. Besides 3 large private sector cement factories for a capacity of 19.4 lakh tonnes per annum already in production, an additional capacity of 33 lakh tonnes has been approved, out of which the following capacity is likely to materialize during the Seventh Plan Period :

Name of the Unit	Location	Licensed Capacity (Metric tonnes per annum)
1. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals (new units)	Ladpura Distt. Kota	2.00 lakhs
2. Birla Cement Works (Substantial expansion)	Chittor Distt. Chittorgarh	5.00 lakhs
	Total	7.00 M.T. per annum

**Inclusion of Chittorgarh district under 'no industry' district Scheme in Rajasthan**

6661. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Rajasthan proposed to be included under 'no industry district' scheme this year;?

(b) whether Chittorgarh district, which is most backward from industrial point of view, is proposed to be included under the said scheme this year; and

(c) if so, the details of facilities proposed to be provided to the persons who want to set up industries in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). At present the districts of Barmer, Churu, Jaisalmer and Sirohi in Rajasthan are included in the list of 'No-Industry Districts'. The entire scheme of incentives for industrialisation of Backward Areas/'No-Industry Districts' is under review by an Inter-Ministerial Committee, which is likely to submit its report by the end of June, 1986. Presently, there is no proposal for inclusion of Chittorgarh district in the list of 'No-Industry Districts'.

[*English*]

**Manufacture of Alcohol from Fermentation**

6662. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether alcohol can be manufactured from fermentation and chemical processes other than use of molasses; and

(b) if so, whether this is being done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Alcohol can be produced by fermentation or chemical process. However, alcohol is being manufactured in India from fermentation process only.

**Functioning of District Industries Centres**

6663. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are seeking reports regarding the proper functioning of District Industries Centres;

(b) if so, the number of successful centres and the names of States where the progress is satisfactory in this direction; and

(c) the names of the States which are lagging behind in this regard ?

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

(a) Physical Progress Reports of DICs are regularly received by the Union Government.

(b) and (c). No indepth study is carried out by the Central Government to judge the names of the successful centres/States and those lagging behind.

**Funds from Foreign Countries for Development of Telecommunications**

6664. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target year for "Telephone on Demand"; and

(b) whether funds have been offered by foreign countries for the development of our telecommunication system, if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Working Group on Communications set up by the Planning Commission for drawing up the 7th Five Year Plan for telecommunications had envisaged 1990 as a target date for providing telephone connections on demand. This would have involved provision of about 46 lakh new connections. This programme required an outlay of Rs. 13768 crores. An outlay of Rs. 4010 crores only has been made available to the telecommuni-

cation sector for the 7th Plan period. It will, therefore, not be possible to meet the earlier target for providing telephone on demand.

(b) Yes, Sir. 5 offers in the form of financial packages consisting of commercial loans and bi-lateral credits on Govt. to Govt. basis have been received. These offers are for supply of equipment, services and know-how for expansion and upgradation of telecommunication networks in general and metropolitan systems in particular.

**Opening of New Post Offices**

6665. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for opening of new Post Offices in rural and urban areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to close some of the existing post offices in town and cities; and

(c) how many new post offices will be opened in Kerala in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The criteria for opening of new post offices in rural and urban areas are indicated in the Statement below. These criteria were fixed in 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. However, having regard to the extensive postal network already established, constraints of resources and the continuing ban on creation of posts, now post offices are not being opened in accordance with these norms.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Post offices in urban areas are reviewed to see whether they have adequate work to justify the establishment and whether the revenue earned is sufficient to cover the cost. Uneconomical/under-utilised post offices are liable to be closed or merged with another post office in the area.

(c) As of now, there are no proposals to open new post offices in Kerala during 1986-87.

**Statement*****Norms for Opening of Post Offices in Urban Areas***

Post Office in urban areas may be opened subject to the following conditions :

- (i) The Post Office should be self-supporting.
- (ii) The minimum distance between two post offices should be 1 kilometre in cities with a population of 20 lakhs and above. In other urban areas, the minimum distance between two post offices should be 1.5 kilometres.
- (iii) PMG can relax the distance condition of 10% of the cases every year.
- (iv) EDBOs can be opened in urban areas only in exceptional cases like slum areas where suitable departmental buildings on reasonable rent are not available.

***Norms for Opening of Post Offices in Rural Areas***

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

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

***(1) Post Offices in Normal Rural Areas :***

- (i) Post offices in gram-panchayat headquarters may be opened subject to the following conditions :
  - (a) There is no other Post Office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office; and
  - (b) The proposed Post Office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25% if its estimated cost.
- (ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions :

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

***(2) Post Offices in Tribal and Backward Areas :***

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

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10% of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

**Central Aid to Kerala in Industrial Sector during 1986-87**

6666. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount of Central Aid proposed to be given to the industrial sector in Kerala for 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Central assistance to the States is not given on the basis of earmarking for any sector of development like, for example, industry.

**Delinking of Posts of Chairman and Managing Director in Public Sector Undertakings**

6667. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to delink the posts of the Chairman and the Managing Director in Public Sector Enterprises; and

(b) whether the post of Chairman is proposed to be given to men of eminence in public life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir. The general policy of the Government is that the Board of the Public Enterprises should normally be headed by a Chairman-cum-Managing Director. At the same time there is no bar to the appointment of a part-time Chairman if in particular cases this course appears desirable.

(b) Men of eminence in public life are also appointed as Chairman of Public Enterprises.

**Chartering of Rigs by ONGC**

6668. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) how many drilling rigs have so far been chartered by Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the terms and condition of

chartering these rigs, and the countries from which these rigs have been procured;

(b) the criteria adopted for chartering rigs;

(c) how many rigs have been purchased by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and how they are functioning; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to procure more rigs for use in oil drilling in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) So far ONGC have chartered 20 rigs. At present, 12 rigs are operating on charter hire basis. The rigs are chartered on a day rate basis.

(b) Main criterion for chartering rigs are resource availability, operational needs, international market conditions and optimal mix of owned and charter hired etc.

(c) So far ONGC have purchased 106 rigs. At present 67 rigs are in operation. 35 Rigs have been laid off/condemned, 3 are undergoing repairs and 1 is being converted into an early production system.

(d) ONGC have initiated action for the procurement/charter hiring of the additional rigs required.

**OPEC Accord on output Ceiling**

6669. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "OPEC seeks accord on output ceiling" appearing in 'Indian Express' of 24th March, 1986; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on such accord ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is constantly watching the oil market to derive the best advantage.

#### Policy for Import of Bulk Drugs

6670. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the imported formulations which are allowed under Open General Licence in the form of tablets and capsules;

(b) The policy of the import of bulk drugs going into the production of these formulations;

(c) whether his Ministry has granted permission for the manufacture of these bulk drugs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The names of finished drug preparations import of which is allowed under Open General Licence are mentioned in List 3 under Appendix 6 to the Import and Export Policy for 1985-86 (Volume-I).

(b) The import policy of the bulk drugs used in the production of the finished drug preparations is also enunciated in the Import and Export Policy for 1985-88.

(c) and (d). Industrial approvals have been granted for the manufacture of some of these bulk drugs going into formulations covered under O.G.L. e.g. Polymixin B. Sulphate, Amphotericin, Vincristine, Vinblastin, etc. Details of these approvals are published from time to time in the monthly bulletin of India Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Different Mark-ups for different Drugs for same Disease

6671. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is allowing 100 per cent mark-up on formulations based on imported Rifampicin, an anti-leprosy drug;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 40 per cent mark-up is allowed on Depsone another drug required for the treatment of Leprosy which is being produced in the country; and

(c) if so, the reasons for different make-ups for different drugs for the same disease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) A mark-up of upto 100% on the ex-factory cost is allowed on formulations based on Rifampicin.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Mark-ups on various formulations are allowed in accordance with the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

#### Permission for Manufacture of Refampicin to Indian Companies

6672. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of companies have been granted permission for manufacture of Refampicin indigenously in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the companies and since when each was given the permission;

(c) the total quantity licensed for production;

(d) whether any progress has been made so far by any company; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of companies who have been granted Industrial approvals for

the manufacture of Refampicin from time to time have been published by the India Investment Centre in their monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) and (e). Some units namely M/s. Lupin Labs., Syntho-Rifa Ltd. and Andhra Citrates have recently reported production of Refampicin bulk drug.

**Opening of new Post Office Saving Banks  
in Madhya Pradesh**

6673. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post office savings banks operating in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the number of such post office savings banks in 1986-87;

(c) if so, the number of new post office savings banks proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh in 1986-87; and

(d) whether efforts will be made to open more post office savings banks in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 10482 post offices are providing Savings Bank facility.

(b) to (d). The Post Office Savings Bank is part and parcel of the post office and opening of new post offices is not contemplated on account of the ban on creation of posts.

**Inclusion of Districts with Milk Dairies  
as 'No Industry Districts' in Gujarat**

6674. SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Districts of Gujarat proposed as 'no industry districts' by Government of Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that in some districts cooperative milk dairy is considered as an industry and therefore to such districts status of 'no industry district' is not being given;

(c) whether Government are aware that milk dairies are only processing the agro-products;

(d) if so, whether Government propose that such cooperative dairies be not considered as an industry; and

(e) whether Government also propose that such districts as having dairies only, be declared as 'no industry districts' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have proposed four districts, *viz.* Amereli, Banaskantha, Gandhi Nagar, and Sabarkantha for inclusion in the list of 'No-Industry Districts'.

(b) to (d). Milk Dairy, if engaged in the manufacture of milk foods, will be treated as an industrial unit. If by virtue of investment, such a milk dairy could be classified as a medium or large scale industry, the presence of such a milk dairy would disqualify the district to be treated as a 'No-Industry District'.

(e) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the existing scheme of incentives for industrialisation of Backward Areas/'No Industry Districts'.

**Drugs not included in Delicensing List**

6675. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bulk drugs which are not produced in the country and are totally imported; and

(b) the names of the drugs out of these which have not been included in the delicensing list ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) :** (a) and (b). 500 bulk drugs are being used in the country for the production of formulations. Out of these about, 250 are being produced in the country and the rest are being imported. Among the bulk drugs being so imported, Primaquin, Nergestral, Glyceryl Trinitrate, Epinphrine, Griscofulvin, Verapamil, Neomycin, Bacitracin, Pilocarpine, Homatropine, Neosligmine, Pantothenates and Cephaloridine etc. are so far covered under the scheme of delicensing.

**Allotment of LPG agencies to Freedom Fighters in Haryana**

6676. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of such agencies allotted in Haryana under freedom fighters category; and

(b) the total number of L.P.G. agencies to be allotted to freedom fighters during 1986-87 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Out of the five LPG agencies reserved for Freedom Fighters category in Haryana, two have been commissioned. Two of the remaining three are expected to be commissioned in 1986-87 while the press advertisement for the third has not so far been issued.

**Mosquito Coils**

6677. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether various brands of mosquito coils are flooded in the market;

(b) whether ISI certification for these mosquito coils has been made compulsory;

(c) whether any action has been taken to analyse vapours and evaluate their long term effects on chest etc.; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to do so immediately ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) Yes, Sir. Some brands of Mosquito Coils are available in the market.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No such tests have been carried out by the Ministry of Health.

(d) If required, the matter could be taken up with the Ministry of Health.

**Demand for HMT Ladies Watches**

6678. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for HMT ladies watches in the country at the end of December 1985;

(b) the number of ladies watches manufactured by HMT units throughout the country;

(c) the action taken to meet the demand; and

(d) whether any expansion programme is proposed for manufacturing of ladies watches by Bangalore unit ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) Annual demand for HMT ladies watches is estimated at 15 lakhs.

(b) the number of ladies watches manufactured by HMT units is 3.5 lakhs per annum.

(c) and (d). HMT are stepping up production of ladies watches at their Bangalore unit under their expansion and modernisation programme.

**Opening of Telex Exchanges in Karnataka**

6679. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER ;**



Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Telex Exchanges in Karnataka;

(b) whether they are sufficient; and

(c) how many Telex Exchanges will be opened in Karnataka during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRKHA) : (a) There are 12 Telex exchanges including 2 commissioned in the 1st week of April, 1986.

(b) These are not sufficient. More new Telex exchanges and expansions to the existing exchanges are being planned depending upon firm registered demands.

(c) Two are already opened and one more is programmed for opening during 1986-87.

**People benefited by legal aid assistance in Kerala**

6680. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons benefited in Kerala by the free legal aid and advice to the poor in 1985-86;

(b) the amount allotted to Kerala for the above purpose in 1985-86;

(c) the actual amount utilised by Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :—

(a) Actual number of persons benefited in Kerala by the Free Legal Aid and Advice to the poor in 1985-86 is not available. However, the Kerala Legal Aid and Advice Board had given legal advice in 37 cases during the year 1984-85. Further a Neethi

Mela (legal aid camp) was held on 5th and 6th January, 1985 at North Perur in Kerala by the Kerala Chapter of Indian Association of Lawyers with the assistance of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes and under the guidance of Mr. Justice N.R. Krishna Iyer, retired Judge, Supreme Court, where above 1300 disputes in the nature of land reforms and motor accident claims etc. were settled.

(b) A budgetary provision of Rs. 5,00,000 was provided by the Govt. of Kerala to the Kerala State Legal Aid and Advice Board for the financial year 1985-86. Further sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was also provided by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes to be spent under the supervision of Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer towards the legal aid programme.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1,32,291.25 paise was incurred by the Kerala State Legal Aid and Advice Board as on 31st August, 1985.

**Fire Accidents in Cochin Refinery**

6681. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) how many fire accidents occurred in Cochin Oil Refinery in 1984, 1985 and 1986; and

(b) the factors that caused these fires ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There were 2 fire accidents in 1984 and one each in 1985 and 1986.

(b) The fires were caused due to leakage of hydrocarbons and their subsequent ignition.

**Satellite Communication Centres in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6682. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to have a few Satellite Communication Centres in the Union Territory of Andaman

and Nicobar Islands, if so, the names of places, when they were sanctioned and the present position and if there is delay, the reasons therefor; and

(b) when Government propose to augment the said Satellite Communication Centres at the latest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Apart from existing earth stations at Port Blair and Car Nicobar, a project was sanctioned for settling up of no. of small earth stations including 3 additional stations in A and N islands, one each at Campbell Bay, Mayabunder and Diglipore. The project was sanctioned in November, 1984. The execution of the project is in progress. There has been no delay in completion of the work at these stations which are expected to be ready during 1987. The matter regarding setting up of additional satellite earth stations in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is under active consideration. These proposals are expected to be finalised by the end of 1986.

#### Demand of Mobile Radio Telephones

6683. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether mobile radio telephones at a rental of Rs. 2000 p.m. have proved a great success and whether it is being expanded;

(b) what is the cost of equipment which needs to be installed in each car and whether this has been developed in the country or is proposed to be manufactured in the near future, indicating cost of equipment installed by the Department for this service; and

(c) whether there is considerable demand for this service and if so, estimated demand and supply throughout the country for the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Mobile Radio Telephone are operational in Delhi from 31.12.85 with Rs. 2000 p.m. as rental. This scheme is experimental and the success can be judged after about 6 month.

(b) Total cost of various equipments installed in each car comes to Rs. 40,000 approximately. This is totally imported. Indigenous development has not been taken up. The total cost of equipment is Rs. 1.25 crores approximately.

(c) For the Delhi experiment there is considerable demand. There are 242 applicants for 74 connections. Estimated demand is not worked out yet.

#### Appointment of Panchayat Judges

6684. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recommendations have been made by the Law Commission regarding the re structuring of grassroot judiciary and appointment of a new cadre of 'Panchayat Judges' to be taken from locally trained judicial cadres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. The Law Commission has, however, circulated a working paper on "Alternative Forum for Resolution of disputes at grass-roots level" inviting the views/opinions of interested persons and bodies. The last date for communicating the views/opinions originally fixed on 1st December, 1985 has been extended by the Commission upto 31.3.1986.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Seven-point strategy to contain and Eliminate Pollution in Industry

6685. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a 7-point strategy comprising changes in the industrial policy framework; improvement in infrastructure, energy conservation, bridging of the resource gap, modernisation and upgradation of technology, demand generation and preservation of the environment, has been suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to step up industrial growth during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this 7-point strategy suggested for containing and eliminating pollution in industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). In a pamphlet titled "Programme of the Meeting and Resolutions" brought out by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at its 59th Annual Session (March 22-23, 1986) certain steps have been suggested towards accelerating industrial growth. These are :

- (i) Further liberalisation in the industrial policy and procedure;
- (ii) Improvement in the infrastructure facilities;
- (iii) Steps to improve energy conservation;
- (iv) Modification in fiscal and financial policies;
- (v) Modernisation and upgradation of technology;
- (vi) Demand generation in the domestic market and exports by selective reduction in duties; and

(vii) Preservation of environment by making compulsory provision for plant maintenance, manufacture of high quality pollution control equipment, planning for ecological balance and human habitation etc.

#### Production Centres in Kerala

6686. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of production centres in Kerala run by the Union Government;

(b) the places where these are located;

(c) whether these centres are running in loss or earning profit, with the details thereof; and

(d) the number of trainees working in each production centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The number of Production/Extension Centres in Kerala run by the Union Govt. under Small Industries Development Organisation are four.

(b) The Centres are located at the following places :—

(i) Ettumanoor

(ii) Tiruvalla

(iii) Attingal

(iv) Muvattupuzha

(c) The details of losses/profits for the last five years are as under :—

Centre	Losses in Rupees				
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Ettumanoor	8,69,171	7,68,031	8,95,000	1,30,400	12,43,000
Tiruvalla	3,44,150	5,25,665	2,25,000	3,05,000	4,22,000
Attingal	45,968	10,058 (Profit)	1,20,000	1,60,000	3,60,000
Muvattupuzha	49,626	81,628	1,66,000	1,72,000	3,65,000

(d) The number of trainees trained in each centre are as under :—

Places	Number of trainees trained during				
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Ettumanoor	118	113	119	114	158
Tiruvalla	90	89	95	104	97
Attingal	21	14	21	20	30
Muvattupuzha	16	15	16	17	19

#### Revision in rate of Royalty on Coal in Orissa

6687. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) when the royalty on coal in Orissa was fixed last and the details of royalty being paid on coal to Orissa;

(b) the criteria adopted by Government to fix royalty on coal;

(c) after nationalisation of coal mines, how many times the price of coal has been raised and how many times the rates of royalty on coal has been revised; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to revise the rate of royalty on coal in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). Under Section 9 (3) of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government is empowered to enhance or reduce the rates of royalty on any mineral by a notification in the Official Gazette. No enhancement in the rates of royalty, however, can take place in respect of any mineral, more than once during any period of four years.

Since nationalisation of coal mines, the prices of coal have been revised seven times. However, the rates of royalty on coal have been revised twice—one w.e.f. 1.8.1975 and

another w.e.f. 13.2.1981 after the nationalisation of coal mines. At present the rate of royalty on coal varies from Rs. 2.50 per tonne to Rs. 7.00 per tonne depending upon the group in which particular grade of coal is classified. Royalty rates of coal are not fixed State-wise.

To consider the question of further revision of royalty rate on coal, a Study Group was constituted in November, 1984. This Study Group has submitted its report. No decision has been taken by the Central Governments.

#### On-going schemes of Neyveli Lignite Corporation

6688. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the on-going schemes of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and percentage of progress thereof;

(b) whether certain projects failed to achieve their targets due to faulty supplies both from domestic and international sources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The on-going schemes of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and percentage of progress thereof are detailed below :

Project	Progress (Percentage)
(i) Mine II (Stage I) with a capacity of 4.7 million tonnes of lignite per annum.	100%
(ii) Thermal Power Station II (Stage I) of 630 MW (3 × 210 MW)	
I Unit	100%
II Unit	70%
III Unit	45%
(iii) Mine II (Stage II) with a capacity of 5.8 million tonnes of lignite per annum (4.7 m.t. to 10.5 m.t.)	Preliminary stage of implementation.
(iv) Thermal Power Station II (Stage II) of 840 MW (4 × 210 MW)—Expansion from 630 MW to 1470 MW	Preliminary stage of implementation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Use of Helicopters by Oil and Gas Exploration Agencies**

6689. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of oil and gas exploring and supply agencies are using helicopters to streamline their operations;

(b) if so, the names of such agencies; and

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the requirements of these agencies and undertakings for the use of helicopters alongwith the capacities, in order to make arrangements for their procurement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission are presently using helicopters.

(c) Yes Sir, through the establishment of the Helicopter Corporation of India.

**Implementation of Projects for Generation of Electricity in Orissa**

6690. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects earmarked for generation of electricity in the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the number of projects to be implemented in Orissa with the total costs, the amounts for each projects and the period of their completion ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A capacity addition of 22245 MW in utilities is envisaged during the Seventh Plan period. The projects of capacity 100 MW and above are indicated in the annexed Statement.

(b) A capacity of 483.5 MW is likely to be added in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period from the following projects :

S. No.	Project	Capacity addition at the end of Seventh Plan (MW)	Approved outlay in the Seventh Plan (Rs. Crores)
1.	Upper Kolab (H)	240	44.00
2.	Hirakund Stage III (H)	37.5	15.81
3.	Rengali (H)	100	7.56
4.	Potteru (H)	6	5.46
5.	Rengali Extn.	100	39.39

**Statement**

S. No.	Scheme	Benefits (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-II	220
2.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-III	210
3.	Bhabha H.E. Scheme	120
4.	Mukerian H.E. Scheme	162
5.	Ropar Thermal Station Stage-II	420
6.	Anandpur Sahib H.E. Scheme	134
7.	Kota Thermal Station Extn.	210
8.	Mahi H.E. Scheme	140
9.	Maneri Bhali H.E. Scheme Stage-II	304
10.	Anpara 'A' Thermal Station	630
11.	Tanda Thermal Station	440
12.	Unchahar Thermal Station	420
13.	Salal H.E. Scheme	345
14.	Chamera H.E. Scheme	180
15.	Singrauli Super Thermal Stn. Stage-I PH-II	1000
16.	Rihand Super Thermal Station	1000
17.	Narora Atomic Power Project	470
18.	Kadana Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	120
19.	Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn.	630

1	2	3
20.	Sikka Thermal Station	120
21.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Station Extn.	210
22.	Hasdeo H.E. Scheme	120
23.	Korba West Thermal Station Extn.	210
24.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) Thermal Station	210
25.	Bansagar H.E. Scheme	210
26.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	420
27.	Uran Gas Station Extn.	324
28.	Khaperkheda Thermal Station Extn.	420
29.	Parli Thermal Station Extn.	210
30.	Uran Gas Turbine Station Unit No. 8	108
31.	Pench H.E. Scheme	160
32.	Korba Super Thermal Station	500
33.	Korba Super Thermal Station Extn.	1000
34.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Station	1260
35.	Nagarjunasagar H.E. Scheme Stage-II	100
36.	Srisaïlam H.E. Scheme Stage-II	330
37.	Vijayawada Thermal Station Extn.	210
38.	Varahi Canal H.E. Scheme	239
39.	Supa Dam H.E. Scheme	100
40.	Raichur Thermal Station	210
41.	Idukki H.E. Scheme Stage-II	390
42.	Kadamparai H.E. Scheme	400
43.	Lower Mettur H.E. Scheme	120
44.	Mettur Thermal Station	420
45.	Mettur Thermal Station Extn.	210
46.	Tuticorin Thermal Station Extn.	210
47.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Station Extn.	1000
48.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Thermal Station	630
49.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Thermal Station Extn.	210
50.	Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project Unit-2	235
51.	Patratu Thermal Station Unit-10	110
52.	Muzaffarpur Thermal Station Unit-2	110
53.	Tenughat Thermal Station	210

1	2	3
54.	Upper Kolab H.E. Scheme	240
55.	Rengali H.E. Scheme	100
56.	Rengali H.E. Scheme Extn.	100
57.	Kolaghat Thermal Station	420
58.	Kolaghat Thermal Station Extn.	210
59.	D.P.L. Thermal Station Extn.	110
60.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station	210
61.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station Extn.	420
62.	Farakka Super Thermal Station Stage-I	630
63.	Lower Borpani H.E. Scheme	100
64.	Kopili H.E. Scheme	100

**Setting up of Independent Electronic/  
Cordless Telephone Organisation**

6691. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) how effective and commercially viable is the electronic system/cordless telephone system and how it compares with the existing system of telephone;

(b) in view of the cost effectiveness/ viability, whether Government have any plans to set up an independent Electronic/ cordless Telephone organisation or utilise the present organisations to plan and implement the new system in each sub-division (revenue sub-division of rural areas); and

(c) the details of Government's plans, if any, to set up at least one such system in each State Capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A mobile telephone system (Cordless) has been set up recently on an experimental basis at Delhi. The field trial report for this is yet to be received. The system, however, is used only for mobile applications and the initial

deposit for this is Rs. 40,000 with a rent of Rs. 2,000 per month. In view of this, it is not to be considered as a replacement of the existing system of telephones, but a new service for new applications.

(b) In view of the high cost, the mobile system, as introduced in Delhi, is not proposed for rural sub-divisions.

(c) No specific plans have been made for extension of the mobile system to other cities but this will be considered after the field trial reports are received.

**Work of Developing and Process and  
Manufacture Message Switching  
System by Keltron**

6692. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecommunications Research Centre has awarded the work of developing a process and manufacture Message Switching System to Keltron;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of mode of selection of the firm;

(c) whether the process is developed by Telecommunications Research Centre or by Keltron and bids from other identical companies (Government sector) have also been received/invited before deciding the award; and



(d) the details of the research work of the TRC that have been assigned to other companies/Government companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of a store and Forward Message Switching System with 64 lines has been awarded to M/s. Keltron. The details are as follows :

- (i) Development and equipment cost  
(ii) Delivery Period  
(ii) Site of field trial for evaluation  
(iv) Mode of selection of the firm

: Rs. 43.5 lakhs.

: 9 months.

: Central Telegraph Office, Bangalore.

: Draft specification for Message Switching System prepared by TRC was circulated to prospective manufacturers in this field to ascertain their capabilities for undertaking the development and obtaining budgetary quotations. From the offers received, and based on competence and on techno economic evaluation, it was decided to award the development of 64 lines Message Switching System to M/s. Keltron.

(c) (i) Technical Specification for the development has been prepared by Telecom. Research Centre. The system which is to meet this specification has to be developed by M/s. Keltron, in coordination and consultation with Telecom. Research Centre.

Network, it was decided to award the development of :

(i) 64 lines Message Switching System to M/s. Keltron.

(ii) 128 lines Message Switching system to M/s. ECIL.

(ii) The specifications were sent to the following :

M/s. ECIL, Hyderabad.

M/s. Computer Manufacturing Corporation (CMC)

M/s. Keltron, TVM.

M/s. ITI, Bangalore.

M/s. Hindustan Computer Limited (HCL), New Delhi.

M/s. ICIM, New Delhi.

Technical offers together with budgetary quotations were received from :

M/s. ECIL, M/s. Keltron, M/s. CMC and M/s. ITI.

Based on techno-economic studies and the requirements for Telegraph

(d) Research Work of TRC concerning development of Telecom. equipment is either fabricated at TRC or got done through Govt./Semi-Govt. or other agencies depending on the nature or complexity of the equipment. Some of Telecom. projects which are being done through outside agencies are :

(i) Keltron — Paperless Trunk Working (POSTEX) 64 lines store and forward message switch, PCM equipment.

(ii) ECIL — Directory Enquiry, Fault Analysis, 128 lines store and forward message switching system.

(iii) GCEL — PCM equipment.

(iv) BEL — 120 channel digital UHF.

(v) SCL — PCM equipment,

Besides various other projects on Gen-tex, Data Communication equipment, Digital Microwave are being developed jointly with M/s. Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. and Hindustan Cable Limited.

#### Transportation of Crude Oil by Calling Tenders

6693. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that transport of crude oil is not being done by calling public tenders for transport by various Government agencies involved in oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). ONGC and Oil transport their bulk crude through pipeline network. Tanker/road transportation is, however, carried out by calling open tenders.

#### Power Generation at Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Maharashtra

6694. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of generators presently working in Koyna Hydro-electric Power Project in Maharashtra;

(b) the capacity of generation of power of all these generators;

(c) the quantum of power that is presently generated at this Project; and

(d) the causes of shortfall in generation of expected energy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Out of 14 generators having total capacity of 920 MW, 13 generators with 855 MW capacity are in operation.

(c) At present 9 to 11.5 Million units per day are being generated at Koyna Hydro Station.

(d) No Short-fall in generation during the water year 1985-86 is expected.

#### Development of Telephone System through Cordless Telephones

6695. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have completed the network of microwave system in India;

(b) to what extent tangible results have been achieved in this regard;

(c) whether there is a proposal to develop the system of telephones transmission through cordless telephones; and

(d) whether this new technology has already been introduced in many countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Microwave network is being continuously expanded.

(b) So far about 23000 route Kms. of Microwave systems have been commissioned in the country.

(c) A Mobile telephone system (cordless) has been set up in Delhi.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

#### Retrenchment of Temporary Employees in Dhauliganga Hydel Project

6696. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that local temporary employees working in Dhauliganga Hydel Project are being retrenched on a large scale;

(b) if so, whether he is also aware that there is great discontentment in this border area due to this; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to the concerned authorities not to retrench the employees working in this project and to reinstate the retrenched employees ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) to (c). No regular or workcharged employee of Dhauliganga Hydel Project has been retrenched. However, the services of some casual/daily rated employees engaged on the project for specific jobs of short duration were terminated on the completion of the job for which they were engaged. Whenever additional workmen are required at the project, preference would be given to the workmen whose services had been discontinued.

**Setting up of Ancillary Units by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

**6697. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up ancillary units by Hindustan Machine Tools Limited in high hill areas of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period as per the advice given by the Prime Minister at the time of inauguration of Hindustan Machine Tools factory in Ranibagh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other alternative steps proposed to be taken by his Ministry to act on the advice of the Prime Minister ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (c). Two ancillary units, one for assembly of watches and the other for manufacture of Watch Case are already located at Bhowali in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh. HMT has also given sub-contracts to two other units for secondary operation of certain components for the

Watch Factory at Ranibagh, and is purchasing manufactured goods from six small scale units to meet requirements of this Factory. Besides, HMT has identified the possibility of establishment of twelve small scale units for manufacture of items required by the Ranibagh Watch Factory.

**Setting up of Electronic Telephone Exchange at Ranikhet of Uttar Pradesh**

**6698. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an electronic exchange at Ranikhet, Uttar Pradesh, during the year 1986-87;

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

(c) whether the Defence Ministry has transferred the land to Telecommunication Department for construction of this exchange; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay ?

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

(b) The amount earmarked for this financial year is about 34.74 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) approval for transfer of land is awaited from Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

**Linking of Districts by Teleprinter Service in Uttar Pradesh**

**6699. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh linked by teleprinter service with each other; and

(b) the names of the districts and cities proposed to be linked by teleprinter service during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh which are linked by teleprinter service are shown in the Statement below.

(b) An Action Plan to connect stations working on Teleprinters to mechanised Telegraph Network of the country is proposed during Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Districts	Names of Stations linked by Teleprinter Service
1	2	3
1.	Agra	Allahabad, Aligarh, Bareilly, Dehradun, Etah, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad Varanasi.
2.	Aligarh	Agra, Lucknow.
3.	Allahabad	Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Banda, Agra, Pratapgarh.
4.	Almora	Nainital
5.	Azamgarh	Varanasi
6.	Bahraich	Lucknow
7.	Ballia	Varanasi
8.	Banda	Allahabad
9.	Barabanki	Lucknow
10.	Bareilly	Lucknow, Nainital, Agra, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Badaun, Rampur
11.	Basti	Lucknow
12.	Bijnore	Moradabad
13.	Badaun	Bareilly
14.	Dehradun	Lucknow, Agra, Saharanpur
15.	Deoria	Varanasi, Gorakhpur
16.	Etah	Agra
17.	Etawah	Agra
18.	Faizabad	Lucknow
19.	Farrukhabad	Kanpur, Agra
20.	Ghazipur	Varanasi
21.	Gonda	Lucknow
22.	Gorakhpur	Varanasi, Lucknow, Allahabad

1	2	3
23.	Hardoi	Lucknow
24.	Jalaun	Kanpur
25.	Jaunpur	Varanasi
26.	Jhansi	Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow
27.	Kanpur	Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad
28.	Lakhimpur Kheri	Lucknow
29.	Lucknow	Sitapur, Raebareli, Lakhimpur, Allahabad, Agra, Alligarh, Bareilly, Bahraich, Basti, Barabanki, Dehradun, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Hardoi, Jhansi, Kanpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Nainital, Rampur
30.	Mainpuri	Agra
31.	Mathura	Agra
32.	Meerut	Lucknow, Agra
33.	Mirzapur	Allahabad
34.	Moradabad	Agra, Lucknow, Bareilly, Bijnore
35.	Nainital	Lucknow, Bareilly, Almora
36.	Piliphit	Bareilly
37.	Pithoragarh	Bareilly
38.	Pratapgarh	Allahabad
39.	Rae Bareli	Lucknow
40.	Rampur UP	Bareilly, Lucknow
41.	Saharanpur	Dehradun, Lucknow
42.	Shahjahanpur	Bareilly, Lucknow
43.	Sultanpur	Lucknow
44.	Varanasi	Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Deoria, Ballia, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Agra
45.	Sitapur	Lucknow

**[English]**

funded by Government in different States in Sixth Five Year Plan;

**Execution of Hydel Projects in States**

6700. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(b) the number of hydel projects proposed to be executed in different States during the Seventh Plan;

(a) the number of hydel projects and (c) the funds earmarked therefor;

(d) the details thereof ?

(b) to (d). A capacity addition of about 5541 MW is envisaged from hydro projects during the Seventh Plan period. The details are given in the attached statement.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A total capacity of 2873 MW was added in the Sixth Plan period from 23 hydro projects.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Project	Capacity addition envisaged in the Seventh Plan (MW)	Funds allocated in the Seventh Plan (Rs. Crores)
1	2	3	4
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>			
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>			
1.	Stakna	$2 \times 2 = 4$	5.00
2.	Karnah	$2 \times 1 = 2$	6.00
3.	Upper Sindh	$2 \times 35 = 70$	80.00
Sub Total :		76	91.00
<b>Haryana</b>			
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	$3 \times 2 \times 8 = 48$	21.50
2.	Dadupur	$4 \times 2.5 = 10$	14.68
Sub Total :		58	36.18
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Sanjay	$3 \times 40 = 120$	75.37
2.	Andhra	$3 \times 5.65 = 16.95$	13.26
3.	Thirot	$3 \times 1.5 = 4.5$	3.91
4.	Rongtong	$4 \times 0.5 = 2.00$	6.96
Sub Total :		143.45	99.5
<b>Rajasthan</b>			
1.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar PH-I and PH-II	$2 \times 25 + 2 \times 45 = 140$	70.00
2.	Anoopgarh	$2 \times 3 \times 1.5 = 9.0$	7.05
3.	Suratgarh	$2 \times 2 = 4.0$	5.02
4.	Charanwala	$1 \times 2 = 2.0$	2.71
5.	Mangrol R.M.C.	$3 \times 2 = 6.0$	5.81
6.	Jakham	$2 \times 4.5 = 9.0$	12.83
7.	Pugal	$1 \times 1.5 + 1 \times 0.65 = 2.15$	4.33
Sub Total :		172.15	107.75

1	2	3	4
<b>Punjab</b>			
1.	Anandpur Sahib	$4 \times 33.5 = 134.0$	2.33
2.	Mukerian (1 × 3 × 15 MW)	$1 \times 3 \times 15 +$ $2 \times 3 \times 19.5 = 162.0$	142.08
3.	UBDC St. II	$3 \times 1 \times 15 = 45$	53.42
4.	Mini and Micro	7	15.00
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>348</u>	<u>212.83</u>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
1.	Maneri Bhali St. II	$4 \times 76 = 304.0$	140.00
2.	Mini and Micro	1.1 = 1.1	10.00
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>305.1</u>	<u>150.00</u>
<b>Central</b>			
1.	Salal	$3 \times 115 = 345.0$	117.00
2.	Chamera	180 = 180.0	518.00
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>525.0</u>	<u>735.00</u>
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>			
<b>Gujarat</b>			
1.	Ukai LBC	$2 \times 2.5 = 5.0$	2.20
2.	Kadana PSS	$2 \times 60 = 120.0$	41.75
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>125.0</u>	<u>43.95</u>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
1.	Bargi	$2 \times 45 = 90$	25.83
2.	Bansagar	$2 \times 105 = 210$	225.00
3.	Hasdeo Bango	$3 \times 40 = 120$	38.00
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>420.0</u>	<u>288.83</u>

1	2	3	4
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
1.	Tillari	$1 \times 60 = 60$	6.57
2.	Bhira Tail Race	$2 \times 40 = 80$	22.45
3.	Bhandardara	$10 = 10$	30.57
4.	Khandekwasla	$1 \times 8 + 1 \times 8 = 16$	13.30
5.	Pawana	$1 \times 10 = 10$	6.09
6.	Bhatsa	$1 \times 15 = 15$	11.40
7.	Vaitarna Dam Toe	$1 \times 1.5 = 1.5$	1.60
8.	Ujjaini Pumped Storage	$1 \times 12 = 12$	15.76
	Sub Total :	<u>204.5</u>	<u>107.74</u>

**Common (M.P./Maharashtra)**

1.	Pench	$2 \times 80 = 160$	5.71
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**SOUTHERN REGION****Andhra Pradesh**

1.	Nagarjunasagar PSS ST-II	$100 = 100$	9.15
2.	Srisaillam-II	$3 \times 110 = 330$	14.43
3.	A. P. Power House at Balimela	$2 \times 30 = 60$	11.01
4.	Pochampad	$3 \times 9 = 27$	23.27
5.	Penna Ahobilam	$2 \times 10 = 20$	20.06
6.	Nagarjunasagar LBC	$2 \times 30 = 60$	43.96
7.	Nagarjunasagar RBC Ext.	$1 \times 30 = 30$	14.16
8.	Mini and Micro	$1.5 = 1.5$	18.82
	Sub Total :	<u>628.5</u>	<u>154.86</u>



1	2	3	4
<b>Karnataka</b>			
1.	Kalinadi St-I (Supa)	$2 \times 50 = 100$	28.41
2.	Varahi	$2 \times 115 + 2 \times 4.5 = 239$	91.38
3.	Ghataprabha	$2 \times 16 = 32$	26.16
4.	Mallarpur	$2 \times 4.5 = 9$	10.87
5.	Mini and Micro	$3.25 = 3.25$	3.06 (Approx.)
	Sub Total :	<u>383.25</u>	<u>159.88</u>
<b>Kerala</b>			
1.	Idukki-II	$3 \times 130 = 390$	25.47
2.	Idamalayar	$2 \times 37.5 = 75$	(Nil)
3.	Kallada	$2 \times 7.5 = 15$	10.81
4.	Kakkad	$2 \times 25 = 50$	28.22
	Sub Total :	<u>530</u>	<u>64.50</u>
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
1.	Servalar	$1 \times 20 = 20$	2.75
2.	Kadamparai PSS	$4 \times 100 = 400$	35.77
3.	Lower Mettur	$4 \times 2 \times 15 = 120$	43.23
4.	Kundah-V	$1 \times 20 = 20$	5.94
5.	Pykara	$1 \times 2 = 2$	2.05
6.	Vagai	$2 \times 3 = 6$	4.87
7.	Lower Bhavani	$4 \times 2 = 8$	7.74
	Sub Total :	<u>576</u>	<u>102.35</u>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>			
<b>Bihar</b>			
1.	North Koel	$2 \times 12 = 24$	23.64
2.	Eastern Gandak Canal	$3 \times 5 = 15$	20.96
3.	Sone Eastern Canal	$2 \times 1.65 = 3.3$	8.19
4.	Sone Western Canal	$4 \times 1.65 = 6.6$	17.25
	Sub Total :	<u>48.9</u>	<u>70.04</u>

1	2	3	4
<b>Orissa</b>			
1.	Rengali	$2 \times 50 = 100$	7.56
2.	Rengali Extn.	$2 \times 50 = 100$	39.39
3.	Upper Kolab	$3 \times 80 = 240$	44.00
4.	Potteru	$2 \times 3 = 6$	5.46
5.	Hirakud Extn. (7th Unit)	$1 \times 37.5 = 137.5$	15.81
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>483.5</u>	<u>112.22</u>
<b>Sikkim</b>			
1.	Mini and Micro	$3.5 = 3.5$	5.22
<b>West Bengal</b>			
1.	Ramman St-II	$4 \times 12.5 = 50$	33.00
2.	Teesta Fall	$3 \times 7.5 = 22.5$	45.00
3.	Mini and Micro	$2 = 2$	5.55
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>74.5</u>	<u>83.55</u>
<b>D.V.C</b>			
1.	Panchet Hill	$1 \times 40 = 40$	40.87
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>			
<b>Assam</b>			
1.	Lower Borpani	$2 \times 50 = 100$	25.06
2.	Dhansiri	$5 \times 3 \times 1.33 = 19.95$	15.40
	<b>Sub Total :</b>	<u>119.95</u>	<u>40.46</u>
<b>Manipur</b>			
1.	Mini and Micro	$4.3 = 4.3$	4.91
<b>Nagaland</b>			
1.	Mini and Micro	$1.0 = 1.0$	1.15
<b>Tripura</b>			
1.	Mini and Micro	$1.0 = 1.0$	0.70

1	2	3	4
<b>N.E.E.P.C.O.</b>			
1.	Kopili	$2 \times 50 = 100$	31.00
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
1.	Mini and Micro	$8.7 = 8.7$	4.44
<b>Mizoram</b>			
1.	Mini and Micro	$0.85 = 0.85$	0.81
<b>All India Total :</b>		<u>5541.15</u>	<u>2755.45</u>

**Allocation Under Self-Employment Scheme**

6701. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked under self-employment scheme in each State during 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the amount spent by now;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the sum provided under the scheme has not reached the unemployed persons in rural areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enhance the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No monetary targets have been fixed by the Government of India for States/UTs but targets of the number of beneficiaries for each State have been fixed and whatever loan amounts are sanctioned in a State 25% of the same is committed to be paid by the Government of India as subsidy.

(b) and (c). Whenever such cases are brought to the notice of the Government those are referred to the appropriate authority for necessary action.

**Printing of Money Order and Telegram Forms in Kannada**

6702. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-

WARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Money Order forms, Telegram forms etc. are not available in Kannada, the regional language of Karnataka;

(b) whether it is a fact that forms are available only in English, Hindi and Telugu which causes a lot of inconvenience to the public of Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the remedial action taken by Government to print the forms in Kannada language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Money Order Forms are available in Kannada, the regional language of Karnataka. Telegram Forms are, however, available in English and Hindi.

(b) It is not a fact that the forms are available only in English, Hindi and Telegu. For a short while a small quantity of M.O. Forms which were diverted from Tamil Nadu and Andhra to Karnataka to manage a crisis were found to be in Tamil and Telugu, along with Hindi and English. These were withdrawn immediately when noticed.

(c) Does not arise. Action has, however, been taken to print more forms in Kannada language.

**Taking over of Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd. by BHEL**

6703. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the MINISTER OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for taking over of Mysore Electrical Industries Ltd., now a Government company, by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Bangalore;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). BHEL has already got substantial capacity for manufacture of the various products currently manufactured by Mysore Electrical Industries Limited. In view of this and other commitments of BHEL, it is not possible for the Company to take over Mysore Electrical Industries Limited.

**'No Industry Districts' in Karnataka**

6704. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Government of Karnataka to declare some more districts as 'no industries districts' in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Government of Karnataka have requested for declaration of Hassan and Kodagu districts as 'No-Industry Districts'.

**Fixation of Price of Alcohol**

6705. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of alcohol has been fixed under the Alcohol (Price Control) Amendment Order dated 25th August, 1980 at Rs. 1.07 per litre;

(b) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices re-assessed the economics of alcohol production and in 1983 recommended fixing the price at Rs. 1.85 per litre;

(c) whether the All India Distillers Association submitted a report recommending raising this price to Rs. 4.09 per litre; and

(d) if so, when Government will take a final decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) As per the Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1980, the base price of rectified spirit conforming to ISI Standard No. 323-1959, naked, for equivalent volume at 94.68 per cent V/V strength has been fixed at Rs. 826.90 per kilo litre.

(b) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices submitted a report on industrial alcohol in August, 1983, recommending different grades of alcohol.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The new policy on molasses and alcohol which is likely to be finalised shortly would cover the decision on prices also.

**Checks over Non-Switching off of Street Lights in the Day time**

6706. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what checks are kept to ensure that street lights in New Delhi are shut off in day time;

(b) whether several complaints have been lodged that such lights are not switched off in day time; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) to (c). Normally, street lights remain off during day time and are put on and off through automatic time switches and manual operations by the staff of DESU and Electricity Wing of NDMC according to a well defined schedule. At times, street lights have to be switched on in a particular area during day time when required in connection with the work of maintenance of street lights.

DESU and NDMC have not received much complaints in this regard.

**Complaints regarding Quality and Weight of Cement Bags**

**6707. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a number of complaints regarding quality and weight of cement bags; and

(b) if so, the details of the complaints and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) and (b). During the period 1st January, 1985 to date, 5 complaints regarding short weight of cement bags and 14 complaints regarding supply of sub-standard cement had been received by the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry, who had immediately taken up the matter with the concerned cement factories/agencies for remedial action. As the administration of law relating to weights and measures rests with the State Government, it is possible that they also might have received certain complaints. While the State Governments are expected to ensure correct weight of cement bags, the officers of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry, National Council for Cement and Building Materials and Indian Standard Institution have also been paying surprise visits to cement factories with a view to check that the cement bags which are despatched from factories contain the correct quantity.

In order to ensure the quality of cement,

it has been made obligatory, under the Cement Quality Control Order, 1962, as amended in July, 1983, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that cement produced, stored or sold in the country should conform to ISI specifications and should also bear ISI certification mark. The Indian Standards Institution through its network of regional and branch offices spread over the country, takes regular samples of cement from the factories, godowns, stocks, etc. and puts them to test. If these samples reveal that the cement was of sub-standard quality or was adulterated, the ISI certification mark/licence can be suspended or cancelled and action can also be taken under the Essential Commodities Act. The powers in this regard have been delegated to the State Government.

[*Translation*]

**Completion of Second Unit of Bokaro Thermal Power Station**

**6708. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether second unit of Bokaro thermal power station is being constructed by Damodar Valley Corporation (D.V.C.);

(b) if so, the time by which its construction was to be completed and the time by which it is likely to be completed now;

(c) the reasons for delay in the construction thereof and the extent to which the cost of construction has increased due to delay; and

(d) who have been found responsible for the delay ?

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

(b) Bokaro 'B' Unit 2 was originally scheduled for commissioning during 1985-86. As per the latest assessment, it is now expected to be commissioned by September, 1987.

(c) and (d). The broad reasons for delay in commissioning are :

(i) Slow rate of structural steel erection by contractor.

- (ii) Unrest amongst contractors' labour resulting in declaration of lock outs by contractors.
- (iii) Slow rate of boiler erection by contractor.
- (iv) Non receipt of critical steel items in time.

The original estimated Project cost of units 2 and 3 of Bokaro 'B' stage II has escalated by about 56%. The element of escalation in the cost of unit 2 alone has not been apportioned.

[English]

**Bulk drugs manufactured from basic stages**

6709. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the bulk drugs which are manufactured in the country from basic stages;

(b) how many of those bulk drugs are allowed for import according to current import control policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Out of the 87 bulk drugs whose production is monitored by this Ministry, several bulk drugs such as Dapsone, Insulin, Aspirin, INH, PAS and its salts, Chloramphenicol, Frusemide, Prednisolone, Vitamin A, Diazepam, Doxycycline etc. are being produced from basic stages.

(b) Details of bulk drugs allowed for import under the current import control policy are published in the Import and export policy from time to time, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

**Expansion of Capacity of LPG Bottling Plants**

6710. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the capacity of the bottling plants of LPG at present;

(b) whether additional capacity is being added during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount needed for expansion of capacity of bottling plants to meet the requirement; and

(e) the amount actually allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The bottling capacity presently is approximately 1.3 million tonnes per annum.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Under the LPG Phase III Project, additional capacity of 0.7 MTPA is being added by setting up of new bottling plants and expansion of the existing plants at an estimated cost of Rs. 474 crores.

During the Seventh Plan period, the financial requirements for the bottling plants will be met from the internal resources of the oil marketing companies.

**Selection system of allotting L.P.G./ Kerosene Agencies**

6711. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) where the present system of Selection Boards selecting eligible candidates for dealership of L.P.G., Kerosene, etc. is working satisfactorily;

(b) whether there are any complaints against this system;

(c) whether Government propose to improve by changing the present system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been occasional criticism of this system.

(c) It is not proposed to change the present system.

(d) Does not arise.

#### High Prices for Anti RH Immunoglobulins Injections

6712. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 355 on 25th February 1986 regarding measures to prevent neo-natal deaths and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ante-RH Immunoglobulins Injections are being sold at very high prices;

(b) if so, the price fixed for this injection by his Ministry;

(c) the names of the importers of this injection and the price at which each is selling in the market; and

(d) the total value for which this injection was imported during last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Introduction of Concept of Secondary Switching Area

6713. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the definition and basis of the local area for telephone calls from CBNM/CBM and Automatic Exchanges;

(b) whether any improvement/modification is being made with the introduction of the concept of secondary switching area;

(c) if so, a brief outline of the proposed modification being made in this regard and whether it is proposed to provide a uniform basis for local calls, irrespective of size and nature of the telephone exchange concerned and the likely date by which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The local area of an exchange is not dependent upon the type of telephone exchange viz. CBNM/CBM and automatic. The local area of an exchange system is defined as given in the attached statement, except for certain Metropolitan areas.

(b) The concept of Secondary Switching Area is meant for routing of Manual and Automatic Trunk Calls. It does not concern the fixation of local area of a telephone exchange system.

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

(d) The concept of Secondary Switching Area and the local area of a telephone system are not related.

#### Statement

##### 1. Single Exchange Areas :

The local area of a single exchange telephone system will comprise of all localities which are within a radial distance of 5 Kms from the exchange. In case the town has an established municipality or corporation with well defined limits and if any localities served by this municipality/corporation are beyond 5 Kms. of the exchange, such localities will also be included in the local area. However, any localities within the local area which provide unusual difficulties in giving telephone service such as high hills, lakes, etc. would be specifically excluded.

##### 2. Multi-exchange Telephone Systems :

Towns served by more than one telephone exchange are likely to have a

well-defined municipality or corporation. All telephone exchanges within the limits of such municipality/corporation will be treated as local area exchanges. All subscribers who are within the municipal/corporation boundary or those who are within 5 Kms. radial distance of any local area exchanges will be treated as local area subscribers. subscribers who are outside this local area may also be connected to the multi exchange system as long distance subscribers if there is no other exchange to serve them. All such subscribers outside the municipal limits but fed from one of the local area exchanges are liable to be removed from that local area and connected to a new exchange if and when opened outside the municipal limits to serve that area. All localities within the local area which provide unusual difficulties in providing telephone service such as high hills, lakes etc. would be specifically excluded.

**Publication of new Telephone Directories**

6714. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Telecom Administrative Units for which the telephone directories have not been published for (i) 5 years (ii) 3 years and (iii) 2 years;

(b) the reasons for delay in the Publication of the new telephone directories for these units and the likely dates by which the directories would be printed; and

(c) the language-wise break up for the directories published in each one of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The informations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Transmission system for supply of Electricity to Madhya Pradesh from Power Station at Vindhychal**

6715. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has not been consulted while planning the transmission system for supply of electricity to the State from the power station located in Vindhychal in Central Sector;

(b) whether Madhya Pradesh agrees to the transmission lines and sub-stations being set up by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board and National Thermal Power Corporation for the State; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken in the future for approval of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Central Electricity Authority have informed that Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had been consulted before finalisation of the transmission system associated with the National Thermal Power Corporation's Vindhychal Super Thermal Power Station.

(b) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board have agreed to the transmission proposals approved for Vindhychal Super Thermal Power Station with minor modifications subsequently made in consultation with Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

(c) For ensuring greater interaction in finalising such proposals of the Central Sector Projects, in future, a Standing Committee for each Region has been constituted by the Central Electricity Authority with representatives of State Electricity Boards, etc.

[*Translation*]

**Non-Payment of share of Expenditure by Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh for Additional Power**

6716. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :



(a) whether Satpura, Gandhisagar, Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar are the Joint projects of the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) whether Rajasthan is not paying its share of expenditure incurred on running these joint projects;

(c) whether Rajasthan has to pay a huge amount of about Rs. 41 crores to Madhya Pradesh as its share of expenditure incurred on running thereof and the price of additional power taken by it from joint power stations;

(d) whether the matter of non-payment of amount by Rajasthan was taken up by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board with the Union Government and assistance sought in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to ensure payment of this amount to Madhya Pradesh Government by Rajasthan Government ?

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

(b) to (e). In March, 1986, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board informed this Ministry that as on 31.9.1985 an amount of Rs. 40 crores was payable by Rajasthan to Madhya Pradesh on account of its share in the Chambal-Satpura complex. Since Government of Madhya Pradesh had also taken up the matter directly with Government of Rajasthan, Government of Madhya Pradesh were advised to settle the issue bilaterally.

**Payment to Madhya Pradesh Electricity board for power supplies to U.P. State Electricity Board for Rourkela Steel Plant, Orissa**

6717. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the directive issued by the Union Government, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB) had supplied power to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) during May/June, 1984 for

onward transmission to Rourkela Steel Plant, Orissa via Bihar;

(b) whether under the said arrangement, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had supplied about 20 million units of electricity worth about Rs. 1.4 crores to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board and this amount has not so far been paid to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Union Government to ensure payment of the said amount to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board ?

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

(b) and (c). The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had supplied 19.92 million units of power to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) and claimed Rs. 137.59 lakhs as its cost.

The latest position of payments made by UPSEB for this supply is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Loss of Electricity during Distribution in Delhi

6718. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of electricity lost during distribution in Delhi;

(b) the percentage of such loss allowed normally;

(c) the reasons for wastage in excess of the prescribed limit; and

(d) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The difference between the energy available for sale and the energy billed are normally the T and D losses which work out to 18% approximately. The transmission and distribution losses consist of (i) technical losses

attributable to transmission and line losses; and (ii) commercial losses due to pilferage of theft. It is not possible of segregate theft of energy from the total transmission losses, though technical losses are a substantial component of the T and D losses. The T and D losses of DESU are about 3% lower than the estimated all India T and D losses.

(d) The measures being taken by DESU to reduce the T and D losses include augmentation and improvement of the system, extensive checks on consumers installations, installation of improved type of meters, sanctioning temporary connections in accordance with actual load and levy of 10% surcharge on consumers who do not instal shunt capacitors when required.

[*English*]

**Industrial survey of Goa, Daman and Diu**

6719. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an industrial survey of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu has been done; and

(b) if so, the details of this survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) An industrial potential survey of Goa District, which comprises 97% of the total geographical area of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, was conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute, Margao in 1984.

(b) On the basis of assessment of the availability of natural and human resources, infrastructural facilities, prevailing demand pattern and the growth pattern in the industrial field, the study has identified industries for development in the small scale sector.

**District Industries centres in Goa, Daman and Diu**

6720. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of District Industries Centres established in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) the details of their activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is one district industries centre in Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) The District Industry Centre is an institution at the district level which provides all services and facilities, such as selection of an item for manufacture, inputs like credit, raw materials, power, land and building etc. to the entrepreneur for setting up small, tiny and village industries.

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Goa**

6721. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges established/proposed to be established in Goa; and

(b) the details of their capacity and other particulars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Two.

(b) (i) A 300 lines imported containerised electronic exchange at Margaon was commissioned on 22-3-86. Further expansion of this exchange by 1000 lines, thus raising its capacity to 4000 lines, is also planned for 1987-88.

(ii) A 300 lines imported electronic exchange at Bicholim has been planned for commissioning during 1986-87.

**Services of Extra Department Employees in Rural Post Offices**

6722. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA ;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Postal Extra Departmental employees;

(b) the total number of Rural Post Offices and Postal Extra Departmental employees working there;

(c) whether appropriate action has been taken or is being taken to regularise the Postal Extra Departmental employees who have been in service for years together and pay them wages at par with regular employees, grant increment, leave, allowances and other benefits; and

(d) the total number of Rural Post Offices closed and number of Postal Extra Departmental employees retrenched for the period from 1982 to 1985 State-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The total number of Extra Departmental Agents as on 31-3-85 were 3,00,851. The total number of rural post offices as on 28-2-1986 were 1,28,669.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present. An Extra Departmental Agent, who performs only part time job for the Department for fixed hours of work on consideration of a consolidated monthly allowance, cannot, in the very nature of things, be regarded at par with full time Government servants. Moreover, unlike regular Government servants they are expected to have other avocations of life to supplement their income. Therefore there is no question of regularising the services of Extra Departmental Agents against regular departmental posts. However, the ED Agents are eligible to appear in a qualifying departmental examination for promotion to the postmen/Group 'D' cadre etc. subject to certain conditions. A one-Man ED Committee has been appointed to examine generally the working of extra departmental system in the Department of Posts and suggest such modifications and improvements as may be necessary to make the system efficient consistent with economy alongwith the existing basis of their remuneration and periodical review of their allowances, the facilities to be provide to E.D. Agents in connection with post office work.

(d) As per attached statement.

#### Statement

	No. of rural post offices closed				No. of ED employees retrenched			
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	4	1	14	Nil	Nil	2	271
Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
J and K	2	Nil	1	Nil	4	Nil	2	Nil
Gujarat	1	2	Nil	35	11	15	8	69
Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	4	9	9	2	5	9	9	2
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	4
N.E.	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NW	5	1	3	9	Nil	1	8	64
Orissa	Nil	5	3	2	Nil	Nil	9	10
Rajasthan	Nil	1	5	1	Nil	Nil	5	2
Maharashtra	1	2	3	11	2	4	6	21
U.P.	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	5
West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	Nil	2	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1

**Projects undertaken by Coal India Limited**

(b) the names and other details thereof ?

6724. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 8 new coal projects have been started for development by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during 1985-86.

(a) how many projects had been started by Coal India Limited in 1985-86; and

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

**Statement**

*Details of Coal Projects started during 1985-86*

S.No.	Name of project/Company	Targetted capacity (mty.)	Capital cost (Rs. crores)
1.	Bangwar underground mine (WCL)	0.65	25.14
2.	Dipka Opencast (WCL)	2.00	56.05
3.	Sonepur Bazari 'A' Opencost (ECL)	3.00	192.96
4.	Tandsi underground Phase-I (WCL)	0.90	51.58
5.	Khadia Opencast (CCL)	4.00	400.00
6.	Gevra Opencast (Expn.) (WCL)	10.00	224.39
7.	Central workshop, Chandrapur (WCL)	Non-mining project	23.87
8.	Advance Action for Piparwar Opencast (CCL)	—	10.54

**Import of Technology for Safety Measures at Cochin Refinery**

**PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state :

6725. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of

(a) the details of the elaborate safety measures being adopted at the Cochin Oil Refinery in Kerala;

(b) the estimated expenditure expected for completing the work on the safety measures;

(c) whether any foreign technology has been imported in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The safety measures being adopted at the Cochin Oil Refinery in Kerala include improvement in instrumentation control system, upgradation of minimum qualification for operating personnel, imparting of training, formation of a high level safety committee, improvement of fire fighting facilities and installation of gas monitors.

(b) About Rs. 10.75 crores.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of an expert committee from Phillips Petroleum Company, USA were also taken into consideration in implementing the above safety measures.

#### Demand Constraint in Industrial Units

6726. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether cement, paper, steel and basic chemical units are facing a demand constraint;

(b) if so, whether capacity utilisation has come down as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There is no evidence to show that cement, paper, steel and basic chemical industries are facing any general demand constraint.

The capacity utilisation in these industries would have been still higher but for certain factors such as infrastructural and

raw material constraints, adverse industrial relations, inadequate technological upgradation, etc.

#### Appointment of Women Judges in High Courts

6727. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Judges in all the High Courts in the country;

(b) how many of them are women Judges;

(c) which are the States where women Judges are not there; and

(d) whether Government propose to give suitable directions in the matter of appointments of women Judges in all the High Courts to hear the dowry and other cases relating to women coming up for remedial measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). As on 1.4.1986, there were 364 Judges in position in various High Courts of the country. Out of them, there were 10 women Judges in the following High courts :—

Andhra Pradesh	1
Bombay	1
Calcutta	3
Delhi	2
Kerala	1
Rajasthan	2
	10

(d) The Government have recently again addressed the Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts saying that it should be possible for them to locate women Lawyers who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges, and they have been requested to keep this in view while making recommendations for appointments to the High Courts so as to increase their representation on the Bench.

**Increase in Prices of Multi-Vitamins**

6728. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved an increase in the prices of multi-vitamins manufactured by Pfizer, Sandoz, Abbot Laboratories, Parke Davis and a few other procedures;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for allowing such an increase when the new drug policy is expected to be announced shortly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) On reviewing the representations, the price of 52 packs of multivitamin formulations, produced by M/s. Pfizer Limited, Sandoz India Ltd. and M/s. Abbott Laboratories have recently been revised under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979.

(b) As a result of this revision, the prices of seven packs have gone up, there is no change in the case of one pack and the prices of remaining 44 packs have been reduced over the prices which the three manufacturers were enjoying earlier.

(c) The representations of the three manufacturers were required to be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979 and the judgements of the Bombay High Court.

**Proposal from Orissa to Increase Royalty on Coal**

6729. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether while revising the rate of coal, no due consideration is paid to raise the royalty to States; and

(b) whether Government are examining fix to increase royalty on coal while revising the price of coal on *ad valorem* basis and details of proposals if any received from States particularly from Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Coal prices are revised by the Central Government from to time on the basis of cost study keeping in view the various factors like increase in the cost of inputs, increase in wages, increase in the incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc. and are notified under the Colliery Control Order, 1945, as continued in force by section 16 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The royalty on coal is revised by the Central Government under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. Under the existing provision no enhancement in the rates of royalty, however, can take place in respect of any mineral including coal, more than once during any period of four years.

To consider the question of further revision of royalty rate on coal, a Study Group was constituted in November, 1984. This Group after considering the views/proposals of various States including Orissa, submitted its report. No decision has been taken by the Central Government.

**Supply of Excavators to Neyveli Lignite Corporation by M.A.N., West Germany**

6730. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4645 on 1st April 1986 regarding supply of defective bucket wheel excavators by M.A.N., West Germany to Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. and state :

(a) the composition of the committee which conducted enquiry into the accident to one of the bucket wheel excavators along with salient features of its report;

(b) the date of actual delivery of the excavators to Neyveli Lignite Corporation and when the same were delivered as per contract;

(c) whether there was enough delay in supplying the equipments beyond the contemplated date in the contract;

(d) the exact loss in terms of money, and time for the project and whether the same has been made good of by the M.A.N. West Germany;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) further action being contemplated by Neyveli Lignite Corporation against the M.A.N., West Germany ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The composition of the NLC committee was as follows :

Director (Mines)

General Manager (Mine II)

Chief Safety Officer

Consultant (Industrial Relation)

The salient feature of the report was that adequate precautions were not taken before removing the welds on one of the thrust plates in the bucket wheel excavator.

(b) to (f). As per contract entered into with M/s M.A.N., West Germany Bucket Wheel Excavators I and II were to be delivered in November 1981 and June 1982 but the actual delivery was made in April 1983 and February 1984 resulting in slippage of 17 months and 20 months respectively.

Bank guarantees towards liquidated damages had been obtained from M.A.N. for supply and erection supervision. Similarly bank guarantee had also been obtained from the Indian collaborator of M.A.N. The exact loss, if any, to the project is to be worked out and a decision would be taken thereafter.

#### Construction of lines between Neyveli Salem and Neyveli-Red-Hills

6731. DR. G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether to evacuate power being generated from the Second Thermal Power Station to the Southern grid, a construction of 400 KV lines between Neyveli-Salem and Neyveli-Red Hills with switching Stations was undertaken in the year 1983;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and progress made thereunder;

(c) whether it is also a fact that such high-rated power transmission was conceived with the expansion programme for second mine and second thermal power stations; and

(d) if so, the progress made or achieved in the same during the year 1984, 1985 and till now in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The construction of Neyveli-Salem and Neyveli-Sriperambudur single circuit lines alongwith their associated switching stations was approved in February, 1983 for evacuation of power from Stage-I of Power House No. 2 associated with Second Mine Cut at Neyveli. The completion of Neyveli-Salem line was targetted for December, 1986 and Neyveli-Sriperambudur line in March, 1987.

In respect of Neyveli-Salem line, erection of 274 towers out of 484 towers and stringing of 30 kilometers out of 175 kilometers was completed upto February, 1986. On the Neyveli-Sriperambudur line, erection of 105 towers out of 515 towers was completed upto February, 1986. Stringing work on this line has not started so far.

While the work on control room building and foundations of Sriperambudur switching station is in progress, the land acquisition proceedings in respect of Salem switching station are in progress. Orders for switch-gears, control and relay panels, line reactors for both the stations have already been placed.

#### Harassment to Female Workers in E.C.L. and B.C.C.L.

6732. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of female workers in Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited in 1975, 1980 and 1985, facts in detail with area-wise break-up;

(b) whether there is open discrimination against the female employees by the Coal Companies violating the Constitution

though there is no bar in the Mines Act for the female workers to work on the surface and in the open cast mines;

(c) whether it is due to harassment by the management that the number of female workers is fast decreasing in Eastern Coal-

fields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The information in respect of ECL is given below :—

Area	1975	1980	1985
Pandabeshwar	921	813	912
Barkola	1007	710	808
Kenda	802	{ 528	582
Kajora		{ 1006	893
Kunstorla	1806	1177	1049
Satgram	801	1845	1771
Sripur	2250	1709	1441
Sitarampur			{ 1311
Sodepur		{ 1908	{ 557
Salanpur	3810	{ 2051	1820
Nirsa			{ 1918
Kapasara		{ 3906	{ 1460
Rajmahal	4637	{ 329	{ 12
SP Mines			{ 227
Jhanjhara	—	—	3
Headquarters	45	111	194
<b>Total</b>	<b>16079</b>	<b>16093</b>	<b>14958</b>

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The decrease in the strength of female workers is due to superannuation, deaths and voluntary retirement.

The information in regard to B.C.C.L. is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Suspension of Production for Change in Model of Maruti Car**

6733. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog suspended production for six weeks beginning the middle of March, 1986; and

(b) if so, whether this was for change of model of the car?

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

(b) No, Sir. It is for expanding the production capacity from the present 40,000 vehicles to 100,000 vehicles.



**Complaints of Corruption in Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kerala**

6734. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the Union of Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kerala regarding corruption and malpractices prevalent in commercial department with regard to award of contracts etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There are fourteen Unions in Hindustan Newsprint Limited. None of these is recognised by the Management of the Company. Representations and complaints are received from time to time from these Unions on various matters.

Complaints have been received from one of the Unions regarding irregularities, malpractices and non-observance of the rules and regulations with regard to award of contracts for reeds and bamboo feedings and placement of order for Inventory Control System by the Commercial Department of the Company. One of the Unions had made a complaint during 1984-85 questioning the necessity of importing pulp and alleging that the pulp was of very poor quality and the price was high. The matter was examined and it was found that importing pulp was justified and there was no substance in the complaint.

All such complaints are investigated as per official procedures by the Vigilance Section/Management Audit Department of the Company and appropriate action taken.

**Stabilisation of Maruti Car Prices and updating its Model**

6735. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maruti Udyog Limited is contemplating to change the model of the cars and/or to update it with the increasing cost of import

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to reduce the price or stabilise the same as it is on the day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Ltd. are bringing out an updated model of the Saloon car in mid 1986 which would be more fuel efficient and technologically better compared to the existing model.

(c) The Company is making efforts to reduce the cost of production.

**Global Tenders for Thein Dam Project**

6736. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to call Global Tenders for the Thein Dam Project in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the tenders are proposed to be invited and decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal by the Central Government as well as State Government of Punjab at present to call for Global Tenders for this project. However, certain offers of assistance received in regard for this project are being evaluated.

**Demands of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society regarding Indigenous Newsprint**

6737. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any guidelines from the Prime Minister in connection with the demands of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society as a consequence of their meeting with Prime Minister on 17th

(b) if so, the details of the demands made;

(c) whether the demands have been accepted, particularly stay in the hike in prices of indigenous newsprint and abolition of customs duty on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). A delegation of IENS met the Prime Minister on 17th March, 1986 and submitted a Memorandum about the various constrains the newspaper industry was facing. The demands made in the Memorandum are as follows :

- (i) The newspaper industry should be accepted as a service industry having a definite social objective and commercial considerations like return on capital or profits should not be given predominance.
- (ii) Ways and means should be adopted to reduce the cost of production of indigenous newsprint manufacturers.
- (iii) As a short term policy, Government should grant moratorium on interest payments and loan repayments due to Central Government from newsprint units during the gestation period.
- (iv) Larger quantity of newsprint should be imported specially when the international prices are low.
- (v) Customs duty on imported newsprint should be abolished.
- (vi) Customs duty on imported items of daily use like pre-sensitized negative off-set plates, RC paper, graphic art film etc. should be reduced.
- (vii) Suitable guidelines for all wage boards should be evolved keeping in view the interest of national economy and the need for avoiding the distortion in wage structure.
- (viii) The draft of the long-term newsprint policy being formulated

should be given to IENS well in advance for active consideration.

- (ix) Necessary foreign exchange should be allocated for import of the back-logs of newsprint due to newspaper establishments.
- (x) Import of newsprint should be decanalised.
- (xi) Adequate finance should be extended to the newspaper establishments by the Financial Institutions for modernisation.
- (xii) DAVP advertisement rate should be revised.

These are under examination.

#### New Projects under R.E.C. in West Bengal

6738. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposal for 17 new projects under Rural Electrification Corporation (Special Projects Industry) scheme for development of rural industrial growth centres have been received from West Bengal Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken for sanction and clearance of the scheme; and

(c) the funds allocated therefor so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). One Special Project Industries for a loan assistance of Rs. 23.993 lakhs was received from West Bengal State Electricity Board in the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) during December, 1985. Based on the observations of the REC Appraisal Team, the scheme was revised and resubmitted by the West Bengal State Electricity Board to the REC during the month of March, 1986 which is under active consideration for sanction.

#### Advancement of Clock in Summer

6739. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH ;  
SHRI N. DENNIS ;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to advance the clock during summer months so that much of the work can be done during day time leading to energy saving;

(b) whether any exercise has been made to find out the quantum of energy that can be saved in this process; and

(c) when the scheme is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A suggestion has been received to consider advancing the clock in summer based on possible savings in commercial energy. The suggestion is being examined.

#### **Business Management Officers to Run Public Undertakings**

6740. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to start a separate cadre of officers trained in business management to run public sector undertaking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

#### **Setting up of Wool Bank in Hills of U.P.**

6741. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had given assurances a number of times on the floor of the House to set up a wool bank in the interest of weaver of woollen cloth in Dharchula, Munsyari and Didihat Development blocks in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this proposed wool bank has since been opened;

(c) if so, when and the total capacity thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) when this wool bank is likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e). KVI Board U.P. desired to set up a Wool Bank to supplement the efforts of KVIC in Uttar Khand area. For this purpose an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was made available to KVI Board U.P. in March, 1985, for procuring the required quantity of raw wool for distributing to the local institutions and artisans. In addition an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs was made available by KVIC to the Director KVIC, Haldwani to procure Nepali Wool (Tibetan wool) from wool traders of Nepa through a committee headed by District Magistrate, Pithoragarh. Wool so purchased was distributed to the indentors on cost basis. In addition, U.P. State KVI Board had procured for distribution wool worth Rs. 27 lakhs from J and K during 1985-86. These activities are proposed to be continued during 1986-87.

[*English*]

#### **Foreign Exchange outflow on account of Automobile Industry**

6742. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the foreign exchange outflow on account of the automobile industry from 1980 onwards under the following heads; (i) total value of foreign exchange outflow annually; (ii) foreign exchange outflow according to categories of vehicles; and (iii) foreign exchange outflow for import of machinery, components, raw materials and for payment of royalties and technical fees; and

(b) the projected size of foreign exchange outflow on account of foreign collaboration agreement entered into for producing automobiles and accessories over the period the agreements would remain in force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Quantity and value of

import of various items, including automobiles and their parts, are being published in the "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II-Imports" copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) In the present situation when the auto industry is passing through a rapid technological upgradation phase and demand patterns are fast changing, it is difficult to accurately estimate the outgo of foreign exchange.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Adjournment Motion must get priority. According to the Speaker's Directions, adjournment motion must get priority.

MR. SPEAKER: I know. I have not allowed it. I have not allowed any Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to make a submission about what has been done in the past. *(Interruptions)* In 1954, when there was a Kumbh tragedy, Acharya Kripalani and six others were allowed to make submissions, and for half an hour, six Members in 1954 made submissions on the Kumbh tragedy.

MR. SPEAKER: A judicial enquiry has been ordered. I have given full thought to it.....

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I will not allow it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): The House should be unequivocal in its condemnation against the blatant aggression against Libya. We also demand a discussion after this statement. The debate should allow after this.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall see to it afterwards.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There should be a discussion after this. It is a very serious matter. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: First there is statement and then you can call for a discussion. I have no objection to that.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Also the House should adopt a resolution..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order in the House. The Minister has to make a statement in the House, as we agreed.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is over now. I do not understand all this.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know, what all of you are doing?

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already asked the Minister to make a statement.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is what I want to tell you. Please inform Mr. Tewary that at eleven O'clock you have accepted a discussion on this after the statement of the Minister. He is saying as if we are not supporting it; we are fully one with you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't misquote me. I have said emphatically on the Floor of the House that let the Minister make a statement.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you put words in my mouth, Mr. Acharia? I just said I am in the hands of the House. If

the whole House agrees now or later on, whatever the House decides, it will be done accordingly. So simple it is. Don't misquote me. Don't take that liberty.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you come back to Kumbh tragedy ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, you don't listen to me. Already a judicial enquiry has been ordered into that. Now, I have got nothing to do further with that.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. This is my judgment.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : RECENT BOMBING  
OF TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI BY  
U.S. AIRCRAFT

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The Government of India is deeply shocked at the recent bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi by US aircraft. This action which we condemn unequivocally is in total disregard of international law and constitutes nothing less than a clear act of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Libya. Moreover, it places regional security and international peace in grave jeopardy.

Our Ambassador in Tripoli who has been contacted has informed us that the air strike in Tripoli took place at 2 a.m. Libyan time. Three other centres had been attacked simultaneously by US strike aircrafts, namely Benghai, Benina and Sibi Bilal. In Tripoli the Palace had been attacked together with the old US Maectiga

air base nearby. Some of other places had also been bombed and the casualties are said to include some foreigners. A member of the family of President Gaddafi had also been wounded in the attack on the Palace.

So far as has been ascertained, there have been no casualties among the Indian resident community and all the Embassy personnel are safe. The city of Tripoli is calm and people are going about their business as usual.

According to Naval Headquarters, the composition of US Naval Task Force involved in the operations against Libya consisted of two aircraft carriers which are understood to be the CORAL SEA and the SARATOGA and sixteen war ships along with a couple of nuclear submarines. Eighteen FB 111 Bomber/strike aircraft have been used originating from the US bases in the United Kingdom together with aircraft from the Naval Task Force. They had to take the sea route to reach Libya since France and Spain had not agreed to give overflight facilities. The entire bombing operation lasted for 15 minutes. The Libyans have claimed to have brought down three US aircraft. The US Administration has only acknowledged that one aircraft is still missing.

It may be recalled that Government had, over the last three months, repeatedly urged that precipitate action should be avoided and that problems in the area should be resolved through dialogue and not through pressure. It is most deplorable that these appeals have been ignored and Government finds it reprehensible that a Permanent Member of the Security Council having a primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security has taken the law into its own hands and resorted to measures contrary to all norms of international conduct and the principles of the UN Charter.

As pointed out in the statement issued by Government last evening it is imperative that tension should not be allowed to build any further and immediate steps taken to defuse the situation in the interests of world peace. All concerned should refrain from

resorting to any action contrary to the norms of international conduct and the principles of the UN Charter.

Sir, the Prime Minister as Chairman of NAM has issued a statement which I will like to read in the House first before it goes to the Press.

With your permission, Sir, let me read the Prime Minister's statement :

"India and the entire NAM are profoundly shocked and strongly deplore the US bombings of some cities of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. These acts are sought to be justified as retaliation for terrorist acts, allegedly committed by Libya. NAM has consistently condemned all forms of terrorism, whether committed by individuals or organised by States. In these particular cases, Libya has declared that it had no relationship with the claims made by the USA linking it to recent terrorist attacks and has declared itself as against all terrorist operations like hijacking of airplanes and the murder of innocents. In view of this, the US attacks on the capital of Libya, including the Presidential Palace in Tripoli, are all the more unjustifiable and deserve condemnation on the part of all the members of the Non-aligned Movement.

As Chairman of NAM I earnestly call upon the US and all others to exercise the utmost restraint and not to do anything to further aggravate the already tense situation in the region. The Non-aligned Movement extends its firm support and solidarity to Libya at this critical hour."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We would like to have a discussion. You can take the sense of the House. The House will agree.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We all agree.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is no objection, I think from the Government on having a discussion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We all agree. There should be no objection.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI  
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : We will have no ob-  
jection to the discussion. Some suitable  
time can be fixed by mutual consent.

AN HON. MEMBER : By BAC today.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : In the mean-  
while, we will ascertain some more facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You fix it  
as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it; as  
you like.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Because  
this U.S. Sixth Fleet which is off the shore  
of Libya has to be withdrawn.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let  
the discussion be earlier than further preci-  
pitation.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may come to me  
and discuss it today.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA : All  
right.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now we take up  
Papers Laid.

12.09 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Indian Telegraphs (Amendment) Rules,  
1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on  
the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraphs  
(Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and

English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 553(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1986 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2496/86]

#### Notifications under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (1) G.S.R. 569(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 69/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986.
- (2) G.S.R. 570(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 82/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986.
- (3) G.S.R. 577(E) and 578(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1986 together with an 'grape guard' when imported into India for use in the packing of grapes from the whole of the basic, auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2497/86]

12.10 hrs.

#### TEA (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI

A. K. PANJA) : On behalf of Shri P. Shiv Shankar I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tea Act, 1953."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : I introduce the Bill.

#### COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (REPEAL BILL)\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 and to provide for certain matters incidental thereto."

The Motion was Adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I introduce the Bill.\*\*

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Demand for a direct express train between Jodhpur and Ahmedabad via Bhildi

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw Government's attention towards the following matter of public importance under Rule 377 :

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 15.4.1986.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The Express train from Jodhpur to Ahmedabad *via* Bhildi passes through the important densely populated villages and towns of District Jalore. This is the only express train for the passengers from both the Districts which connects Ahmedabad and various other cities of Gujarat. This train is always overcrowded. It has seven coaches from Jodhpur, which are insufficient. At Bhildi, the coaches of the train from Bhuj are also connected to this train which creates problems for the passengers of Jodhpur, Barmer and Jalore Districts.

I had drawn the attention of the Railway Department during the meeting of the Railway Consultative Committee and North Railway Zone Consultative Committee in this regard but to no avail.

I would, therefore, request the Railway Minister that an exclusive train should be run from Jodhpur to Ahmedabad *via* Bhildi and there should be a provision for 11 coaches, which should have no connection with the Bhuj train so that travellers do no face any inconvenience.

12.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

(ii) Need to take measures to protect the shipping industry

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : The threatend foreclosure of mortgages on ships by the banks has created a piquant situation which might as well bring the entire Indian shipping industry to closure. The situation has arisen as shipping has become a losing concern as there is not enough freight to fill the ship capacities. If the banks foreclose the mortgages the money will have to be paid by the Shipping Development Fund Committee which stood guarantee for the loans taken by the shipping companies. The ownership of the ships in that case revert to the committee. All that the committee can do is to transfer this ownership to the public sector Shipping Corporation of India which is already sick. The Government must call a high level conference to find a way out of this problem by perhaps rescheduling the

debt of the shipping companies and also insisting that at least 40 per cent of Indian trade should be carried only in Indian ships.

(iii) Diversion of National Highway passing through Nagpur City to the outer side of the city

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government that the condition of the National Highway passing through the Nagpur City (Maharashtra State) is very much deplorable and alarming. Nagpur is the centre of the country and all the traffic from Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Bombay and Calcutta passes through the Nagpur City and vice versa.

A large number of innocent persons and school going kids are crashed every month under the wheels of the heavy vehicles on this National Highway.

It has been the desire of the residents of Nagpur for long that the existing National Highway which passes through the Nagpur City should be diverted from the outer side of the city. A large number of requests have been made to the Maharashtra Government and Central Government in this regard, but it has failed to achieve any appropriate results. Construction of the National Highways in the country is the sole responsibility of the Central Government. Maharashtra Government is not in a position to do so, due to shortage of funds with them for the said purpose.

I would request the Central Government to look into the matter immediately and, keeping in view the valuable lives of the innocent persons and school going kids, the existing National Highway, which passes through the Nagpur City, should be diverted from the outer side of the Nagpur city.

(iv) Need to set up more B.S.F. posts all along the Bangladesh Border

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : Sir, the whole of Chopra P.S. and Islampur P.S. and Goalpukur Block-I and Raiganj and Kaligenj P.S. of West Dinajpur district in West Bengal situated along the Bangladesh border is very vulnerable to all sorts of anti-social activities by Bangladesh who



cross the border at nights at unguarded points and carry on dacoities in the houses of the Indian villagers and carry away looted property and cattle also. The cattle-lifting occurs very frequently by gangs of Bangladeshis. The BSF posts are situated at long distances along the border and night patrolling by them is not adequate. Hence, the Bangladeshis can cross the border undetected and can also safely go back with looted property. There is also free traffic of smugglers from Bangladeshis at certain points of the border. These gangs from Bangladesh go about 3-4 kilometres deep into Indian territory to loot cattle and other things. People on the Indian side feel very insecure and helpless because the police cannot protect their lives or their properties and cattle. To prevent such anti-social acts by Bangladeshis, more BSF posts should be set up along the border or alternatively CRP camps should be set up in between two BSF posts all along the border. The strength of the BSF camps should also be increased and continuous patrolling of the whole border at night arranged.

I draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to this vital problem of the people and request him to take necessary steps soon.

(v) **Need to have more bank branches in Midnapur district of West Bengal**

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura) : Sir, in the district of Midnapur, several problems are being faced by the people due to tardy opening of new bank branches falling far short of number of licences and authorisations for the same. Moreover, a larger number of one-officer-banks is hampering the working of IRDP and other rural reconstruction schemes.

The Reserve Bank of India issued licences/authorisations for opening 188 new bank branches in the rural and semi-urban areas of this district during the period from 1982-85. But the commercial banks could open only 104 branches up to December, 1985.

The lead bank in the district has opened 18 as against 47 licences. S.B.I. has opened

16 as against 28 and Mayurakshi Gramin bank has opened eight as against 18.

Due to abnormal delay on the part of banks in opening branches, the progress of opening new branches has been halted.

There are as many as 106 bank branches which are manned by one officer (having no technical officer). The rate of disposal of such one-officer banks is unsatisfactory due to obvious reasons. It also becomes difficult for the Managers of such banks to go out to attend the meeting of IRDP Sub-Committee to undertake field visit and for joint enquiry for identification of beneficiaries and suitable schemes. The authorities of the concerned banks should take immediate steps for providing all such branches with at least one Rural Development Officer for successful implementation of the programme proposed in the Annual Action Plan of the district.

I request the Minister for Finance to take adequate steps to rectify the situation.

(vi) **Places of Tourist Importance in Bihar**

**SHRI C.P. THAKUR** (Patna) : Bihar has got many places of tourist importance as here was once the capital of Indian Empire. Bihar is also the birth place of two important religions the Jainism and Buddhism. Patna was the capital of Ashoka the Great and hence there are many places in Bihar which are of tourist importance in Patna. There are many places in Bihar which tell the ancient history of Muslim period. Shershah Tomb is languishing because of lack of proper care. Maner, near Patna, can also be developed as a place of tourist importance. Light and Sound arrangement, depicting the history of ancient India, can be installed at Khumbrar which is possibly the site of capital of Ashoka the Great. Rajgir and Bodhgaya which are places which attract international tourists, can be provided with light and sound arrangement depicting the teachings of Lord Buddha and Mahavira. A comprehensive survey of places of tourist importance of Bihar should be made and the Centre should provide enough aid for proper development of the places of tourist importance. This will boost not only the national but international tourism also.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Implementation of the proposed  
Kanpur Ganga Dam Project during  
Seventh Plan

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kanpur is an industrial city of Uttar Pradesh with a large population. Although it is situated on the banks of Ganga yet the people of this city face shortage of drinking water every year. This problem has been there for the last 30 years. The Central Government agreed in principle to undertake a project Ganga Dam in collaboration with the Uttar Pradesh Government. A Central team has also made a survey in this regard, and the site for the Dam has also been selected. If priority is not accorded to this project then the problem of drinking water will become still worse and there will be great resentment among the people. I would request the Central Government to implement the Kanpur Ganga Dam Project during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

12.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)  
1986-87—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Ministry of Home Affairs—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Now, Shri Zainul Basher.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the Home Ministry faces big and serious challenges which it had never faced before. I am glad to know that Shri Arun Nehru, who is the Minister for Internal Security, is looking after this work. He likes to face challenges and he has been quite successful in this regard.

He revealed certain facts while intervening in the discussion on the subject the

previous day which should set at rest all doubts; but the situation is really serious.

Today, terrorism and communalism are simultaneously raising their ugly head in the country which may endanger the integrity of the country.

Sometime back when some incidents were taking place in Punjab in 1984, we were facing the danger of terrorism only, although communalism was at the back of it but the danger of terrorism had become a stark reality. Today it seems that the terrorism has grown stronger in Punjab and communalism is also raising its head in other parts of the country. We had heaved a sigh of relief when there was relative decline in the number of communal riots due to the stringent measures adopted by the Government. But for the last 3 to 4 months it seems that the country has been divided into various camps. This is a serious danger. It seems that the people of all the sections of our country have lost faith in each other. It appears that even after a long period we have failed to develop trust in each despite our best efforts. The Hindu-Sikh riots, Hindu-Muslim disputes and Hindu-Christian disputes which occur in several parts of the country are a testimony to this fact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, previously South India was free from these problems and this type of communal atmosphere was unknown there. But for the last 2 to 3 years one finds that this poison has also taken roots in South India. Reports of communal riots in various parts of the country are appearing in the press. Central Government as well as the State Governments try to quell these riots and also see that the people are not killed and the property is not damaged, but the police can neither restore confidence among the people nor put an end to these disputes. The need of the hour is to develop faith in one another. We cannot get rid of this scourge so long as a feeling of trust in each other and a sense of national integration is not inculcated among the people.

I am sorry that we could not work for national integration as rapidly as we should have. Whenever a serious incident occurs, a meeting of National Integration Council is called. One or two meetings are held and then the issue is treated as closed. When

[Shri Zainul Basheer]

there is another incident, then again a meeting of the National Integration Council was called and a sub-committee was formed under the Chairmanship of Shri Jagjivan Ram. I welcome the appointment of this committee but I want that the National Integration Council should formulate a code of conduct, so that some concrete and constructive work could be done to develop mutual trust and national integrity among all the sections of the people of India.

You may restore peace to some extent by deploying C.R.P., P.A.C., B.S.F., B.M.P., but the main thing is to see how you can heal the hurt feelings and confidence can be restored. For this purpose, the Government as well as all the opposition parties should work together to create an atmosphere which may help in restoring their faith in each other. I want to give you a simple example. A Bill was introduced on Muslim women. 99 per cent of the Muslims supported that Bill but some of the Muslim leaders are making an issue of it in the newspapers. Today, a Muslim wants that he may marry, lead his life, share his property according to the tenets of his religion or to divorce his wife as provided in the Shariat. Can he be called a fundamentalist? Can there be greater mistrust than to call the 99 per cent of the Muslims as fundamentalists? I am also one of the 99 per cent Muslims who have faith in this Bill. According to them, I am also a fundamentalist. The constituency from which I get elected, has only 15 per cent Muslims. Even then I have never been accused of being a communalist. I always get elected on the strength of Hindu votes who are in majority. But I am also being branded a fundameentalist. Such are the feelings in the minds of the people today.

On the other hand, Hindus fear that just as Sikhs are demanding Khalistan in Punjab, Muslim fundamentalists may demand another homeland.....

ONE HON. MEMBER : It shall never be.....

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : It shall never come into existence, I know it. But who will stop these minor incidentts which are the result of the increasing distrust among the people? It is a matter of satisfac-

tion that not many people have yet been affected by this distrust because, the people living in the villages, who constitute a large section of the society, trust each other and live amicably. It is the duty of every political party, every right thinking individual, every leader of the Opposition and that of the Ruling Party to make efforts to end the atmosphere of distrust that is being created particularly in the urban areas, and help in creating a feeling of confidence and trust among the people.

Secondly, I went to say that we have struggled hard to achieve our freedom. For this the people have made great sacrifices, have suffered martyrdom and a lot of blood has been shed. Fortunately, I belong to an area that has contributed immensely to our freedom struggle. But, today, the freedom fighters, in order to get their pension, have to run from pillar to post and suffer innumerable insults and humiliations. Their applications for the grant of pension have been pending with the Central Government for as long as five to six years but the Centre is not according its sanction. Whenever reminders are sent, we get the answer that the matter has been referred to the respective State Governments, either to Uttar Pradesh or Bihar and the reports have not yet been received and a decision would be taken only on receiving the reports. It happens quite often. Neither the State Governments send any report nor the Centre makes any efforts to get them. Today, applications of thousands of freedom fighters are pending in the Ministry of Home Affairs and their pension is not being sanctioned. I would request Shri Mirdha, who is in charge of this subject, that some way has to be found to expedite the reports from the State Governments. If necessary, you should send some representative or some officer to the State Governments for collecting the reports. After all, if the freedom fighters, who have entered the evening of their lives—and there is a large number of such freedom fighters—do not get their pension even at the fag end of their lives then it would not be of any use. Therefore, I request that this work should be done on a war footing.

Thirdly, the Government is not doing all that it promised for the progressive use of Hindi. Today, although Hindi has become a link language of the country unofficially,

yet the Government has not made it so officially due to the vested interest of the supporters of the English language. A few days ago I was watching our Prime Minister on the television during his visit to Karnataka talking in Hindi to the poor tribal people of the famine-stricken areas. The Prime Minister was talking in Hindi to those Adivasi villagers, residing in the far flung areas of Karnataka and they were also replying in Hindi. You may visit any town or city in South India, which are non-Hindi speaking areas. You will be able to communicate with them in Hindi. The rickshaw pullers, the shopkeepers, the taxi drivers and the tongawallahas are all able to understand and converse in Hindi. When this language has become the link language of the country unofficially why does it not become the same officially as well. Today, we can see that some people have made it a sentimental issue and linked it with employment. But I think the Government should build a system to ensure that extra weightage is not given to the users of the Hindi language in the matter of employment and the Hindi speaking and the non-Hindi speaking people get equal treatment. Government can evolve a system of competitive tests for recruitment to various services. If this fear can be allayed that the Hindi speaking people would get more employment opportunities and the non-Hindi speaking people would get less opportunities in terms of employment, then I think it would not be difficult to make Hindi a link language at the official level as well. At present, we are neglecting our own language and we are not giving it the place that had been given to it by the makers of the Constitution or our forefathers during the freedom struggle.

I shall give the example of this House itself. Several hon. Members of the House from the non-Hindi speaking areas can express themselves in Hindi fluently. I also know that several such hon. Members, who can speak very good Hindi, insist on speaking in English, and as a result, they fumble for words and waste their time because they are not able to fully communicate their views. It would be better if they try to express their views in Hindi or in any other regional language. Although everyone cannot become Shri Madhu Dandavate or Shri Indrajit Gupta..... (Interruptions)..... I know that Shri Dandavate and Shri

Indrajit Gupta can express themselves equally well in Hindi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Please speak in Urdu.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : My mother tongue is Hindi as well as Urdu. Both are similar.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should fight for the claims of Urdu in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Urdu is getting its due place in Uttar Pradesh. If there are some shortcomings, we are making efforts and we shall continue to make efforts to remove them. We have achieved our objective to a great extent.

I want that the Government should adopt a policy to make Hindi a link language in a manner that it does not put the non-Hindi speaking people to disadvantage.

I would like to say another thing, which I forgot to mention earlier. I want to suggest that along with the formation of the Ministry for Internal Security, a Ministry for national Integration must also be created which may be named 'Ministry of National Unity and National Security'. It should look after the work of national unity and integrity on war footing. It must use persuasion as well as force to inculcate a feeling of patriotism and unity. I think only then shall we be able to overcome successfully the dangers threatening our country. The police and the gun alone cannot accomplish this task. We have to create feelings of unity among the people of our country.

With these words, I would now conclude.

[English]

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland) : While I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs I wish to speak on only two points. During the last 3 to 4 years in Nagaland the underground activities have increased considerably. Many youths have been recruited in the underground organisation and also 9 banks have been looted and one attempted. As a consequence the Home

[Shri Chingwang Konyak]

Ministry, through their notification dated 18th October, 1985, has extended the disturbed area belt to 20 km all along the Indo-Burma border. But, I personally feel that this will not solve the problem. After the extension of this disturbed area belt, I have received complaints from the people living in the border areas that they are being harassed by the security forces or put to inconveniences. So, if this is allowed to continue, I am afraid even the loyal people who have been supporting the Government will go against us and will support the underground organisation. Instead of extending the disturbed area belt, why did not the Government of India ask the State Government to deal more firmly with this underground activity? Why after 7 to 8 years of almost non-existence of underground in Nagaland, why the underground has been allowed to step up its activity? This has to be looked into. After the Shillong Accord Nagaland was very peaceful and underground activities were almost non-existent. But after 7 to 8 years why again these underground activities have come up? Why has this been allowed? To-day what is going on and what I have seen in Nagaland is that to deal with the underground activities is left to the Army alone or the security forces alone. I do not think that without the co-operation of the local people and without the support of the local administration, the security forces will be able to deal with this problem effectively. At present there is no clearcut policy or directive from the State Government to the local administration. I have seen with my own eyes; I have worked myself in the Sixties during that time the local administration, the local officers, the local leaders, were involved; we worked very hard and we brought overground even the Chinese-returned undergrounds. But today what is happening is that the local administration does not care even when recruitments of youths are taking place in the villages to work as undergrounds. The local administration remains a silent spectator. The State Government is not giving clear-cut directives to the local administration. That is why, after seven or eight years, these underground activities have been stepped up. So, I would urge on the Home Minister that the State Government should be asked to deal with this problem effectively, they should

give directions to the local administration and they should work closely, with close understanding and coordination, with security forces.

Another point is, we have both Nagaland Armed Police Battalions, NAP. We have been spending the maximum money on Nagaland Armed Police—for the six Battalions; we are spending huge amounts on buying materials for construction of NAP quarters, and so on. But their services are not utilised. Only the services of the Assam Rifles, Army or the CRP are utilised. Why not utilise the services of NAP also to deal with this insurgency problem? I am sure, since many of them are from local areas, they will be able to identify as to who are the genuine villagers and who are the undergrounds and they will be able to deal with the menace effectively. People are complaining that the villagers are being harassed because, as I have said earlier, the security forces are being left alone to deal with the undergrounds and they cannot identify as to who are the innocent villagers and who are the undergrounds. That is why I feel that the services of the Nagaland Armed Police should also be utilised to deal with the insurgency problem.

The most important thing is to convince the local people and win them over. So, the Government must take steps to give directives to the State Government that they should work to win over the local people and work with understanding with the villagers so as to prevent more youths from turning underground and also to bring back those who are already in the underground set-up. Then the problem can be solved.

I would urge on the Home Minister that instead of allowing the Disturbed Areas Act to continue, to withdraw it and then ask the State Government to act more firmly, take the villagers into confidence and also work in close coordination with the security forces.

Another point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Home Minister is about the arms, the Chinese arms which were captured from, or surrendered by, the undergrounds like sub-machine guns, sten guns, revolvers and pistols. Whenever the arms are surrendered by underground are

captured from the underground instead of keeping them in police custody, these arms with special permit from the State Government are being distributed among the Ministers, MLAs or high officials and so on. How a sub-machine gun or a sten gun can be possessed by an individual—whether one is in a high position or in a low position. Usually what happens is when somewhere someone is attacked or killed, the first question that the police will ask is : What type of weapon has been used ? If it is found that is a Chinese weapon then they say, "Oh ! this is the work of the underground." So for everything the blame is put on the underground but when so many people are possessing the Chinese arms they can use the same against their political opponent and for every incident they come to the conclusion that this is the work of the underground.

This is a very serious and dangerous things. I urge the Home Minister to take note of it. And all the Chinese arms captured or surrendered by the underground should be either kept under police custody or given to para military forces.

With these few words I support the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barapet) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy that I have got a chance—I should have got it on the last occasion—to speak on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs. At the outset, I must thank my constituency for sending an ex-policemen to take to the Floor of the House, and speak on a subject, which is so vital to our State. But, before I do so, I have to mention that we are quite shocked and surprised at the lackadaisical manner in which the Assam accord has been implemented upto now. The accord is almost eight months old. The Ministry took over last December. They have done whatever they could do. They have also started an accord implementation cell whereas at the Centre, I do not think has taken this accord very seriously upto now. Lot of promises were included in the accord. The same have not been fulfilled. For example, nothing has been done to start Jogi-Gopa paper mill. Further, nothing has been done about the third oil refinery, although lot of tacking is going on the Floor

of the House the cultural institutions which have been promised, nothing has been done and the very important question of detection and deportation of non-genuine citizens has also not been taken up very seriously. In this, the Central Government has an important role to play in as much as it is also the responsibility of the State Government in the implementation of various terms of accord. The Assam accord is a national pledge given by the Prime Minister of India and everybody is looking forward to whether this national pledge is going to be implemented. There are two accords—Punjab accord and Assam accord. If people come to know that Assam accord has not been implemented, then it will be a slur on the part of the present Government and it would amount letting down our Prime Minister. Another very important thing is that the reinstatement of the Government servants who served in some of the Central Ministries and some of the Corporations it is another promise has not been fulfilled till now and this has become a sore point.

I will now switch over to the subject of law and order. As it will not be possible touch all the points, I will mention a few of them. Police is a constitutional body. It was originally meant to be a social service organisation, but this organisation has degenerated into a coercive force because of the various expediencies with the growth of feudal society. Police has to be a social doctor, he has to be a friend and not a master. Opposite to the army, they have the enemy; opposite the Police, they have the friends who are misled. There lies the difference between the police and the army. The police role has been changed from a civil police to almost para-military police and civil police aspect has been neglected to a great extent. The original concept of Crime and punishment should be the main role of Police. It is true because of the political awareness, increasing population, growth of commerce and industries and various other State activities, Police has undergone changes and complexities have also increased. But prevention and detection of crime must not be forgotten because people will then not have confidence in police. What has happened is that in the present context, police and the judiciary are unable to function as it should due to unprecedented accumulation of cases pending investigations and pending trials.

[Shri Ata-ur Rahman]

13.00 hrs.

There is accumulation of cases in the High Courts as also Sessions Courts and District Courts and it is well known that the cases are not disposed of in time. If justice is delayed, it will mean justice denied and people will lose confidence in the law and order machinery and judiciary. But we have to break the chain reaction of inaction on the part of the Government. We have to find ways and means.

In this context, I must refer to the various Seminars, conferences, speeches from senior officers, speeches from leaders including speeches made on the main occasion of the ritualistic Budget Session by the State Minister and Home Ministers promising to bring about reorganization of police force. I have not found much improvement coming in my thirty-seven years of service as a police officer. In fact, there has been deterioration from the beginning to the end and the issues have been confused.

13.01 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : I will skip most of my points and will touch upon a few more only.

What is needed is a survey and computerisation of output of individual officers. When I talk of individual officers, I mean individual Magistrates and Judges too, because their output is very very poor. They are unable to pay any attention to their duties in the matter of investigation of cases and in the matter of trial of cases. In this context, if I had the time, I would have given a long discourse on what I saw in U.K. I had been to one or two police stations there. They are very conscious of arrears in the matters of investigation and trial. They maintain a list of officers with experience. The list shows the names of experienced officers and experienced lawyers who could take up the trial of cases. This

is a method which has not been thought of here. On the same analogy, as you are sitting there as the Chairman today and the work of Lok Sabha is going on in the absence of the Speaker why can't experienced people be brought in to clear the arrears in investigation and trial as is done in U.K. ? This requires examination here.

The chariot of Justice runs on two wheels; one is the executive and the other is the judiciary and unless the two wheels work and not one only, there can be no dispensation of justice.

Police has been used and misused and I do not want to dilate on the subject. Sooner the mental attitude of the political leaders changes, the better it would be for the police.

Another feature that is developing is the PS factor that means sycophancy for survival factor. What is also happening is the proliferation in the ranks of the senior officers. It started with the IAS officers. They have the files in their hands and they can influence decisions in the secretariat. They had only one Commissioner in the past, but now they have any number of Commissioners. Police officers could not sit idle and they also want a similar share and increase in the number of superior posts such as IGP's and DG's. This is a very damaging point in the matter of command and control.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : The third point which I would like to mention is very important. That is about the communal passion that has been raised from time to time. Many years ago Pandit Nehru had issued a letter that after making a due survey, a proper record must be kept of all the shock points and tension points in different parts of the country. I suggest that even now the Home Ministry should keep a record of all the tension points and communal flash points. They should computerise the whole process so that they can know and locate these tension points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat now. Nothing will go on record from now on.



**SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAM** : I am sorry to say that I have not been given enough time.

[Translation]

**SHRI ASLAM SHER KHAN (Betul)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Several Members have expressed their views in the House earlier also. Being a junior Member of the House, I would like to say a few words on this important subject.

The most important thing that we notice today is that the policeman moving on the road with a stick in his hand has a heavy burden on his shoulder, that of protecting the country and maintaining its unity and integrity. We notice the indifferent attitude of the people and the society towards him and the fact that we do not give him the respect and the honour due to him.

Secondly, we take into consideration their salary and their living conditions as a criteria for their welfare. Therefore, we cannot blame the manner in which they perform their duty. It would also not be right to compare him with the London 'Bobby'. Again, the Policeman on the road is a representative of the Government. A common man measures the Government's performance through him. A lot is, therefore, to be done for the policeman.

Sobhraj who escaped from Delhi was apprehended in Goa by the Maharashtra police. At that time, the newspapers reported that Maharashtra police was successful in catching Sobhraj, while the Delhi Police had failed to do the same. It is improper to speak in terms of Maharashtra, Delhi or Punjab police as if they were separate entities, whereas in reality they are the various divisions of the Indian Police. This sort of an attitude is not in the interest of the unity of the country.

So far as Punjab is concerned, it seems that law and order has broken down in the State. Almost every day we read in the newspapers about the terrorist killings and about their other destructive activities. From this it seems that the law and order machinery in Punjab is not working properly.

Our Minister for Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru, has declared in the House that steps are being taken to boost the morale of the Punjab Police and they are being equipped with modern weapons so that they are able to control the law and order problem. However, I think the Punjab problem cannot be solved by the use of modern weapons only. We should extend popular support to the Punjab police to improve the law and order situation there. Until we arrange for popular support of every policeman of Punjab, the terrorists would have an upper hand as they are highly trained and also because it is not a common law and order problem. The terrorists are adept at the art of guerrilla warfare; they come out of their hideouts and after attacking their targets they go back to their hiding places. Hence, unless popular support is extended to the Punjab Police, the law and order situation cannot be controlled there.

When the question of giving popular support to the Punjab Police arises, it has to be kept in mind that the people of all religions and castes should be recruited in the police force so that it is possible to extend popular support to them. Today, several elements are raising their head in the country and communal feelings are being inflamed in an attempt to create problems for the Government. Our police and our Home Ministry are the first target of such attacks. I think funds should be made available according to the requirements of the Ministry, and maximum efforts should be made to boost the morale of the police force. They should be given better salaries and provision should be made for the education of their children. Only by taking such steps can we successfully face the dangerous challenges facing our country.

When we are discussing the issue of popular support, we must bear in mind the example of Philippines, where the people did not support the police, and consequently, an environment was built up which compelled President Marcos to leave the country. The whole world is aware of that event and we also must make an effort to create an atmosphere in which the police gets total public support. This is my humble request to you.

It is the duty of all of us to strive to create a new awakening towards unity and



[Shri Aslam Sher Khan]

the integrity of the country. Every policeman is a citizen of this country. He is wearing uniform to protect you and me and, therefore, we must help him in the discharge of his responsibilities. The police force must be made to realize, that every citizen is not a rascal; he is also a soldier who is contributing his mite towards the progress of the country. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants and express my gratitude for giving me time.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry is very important especially in view of the existing situation and developments in our country. We all know that de-stabilisation forces are working from within and without the country. These forces are getting financial assistance, arms, etc. from some other countries. This we have discussed here many times, so I do not want to go into the details of it. But I would like to state two aspects of importance, two areas of importance. They are, the communal disturbances in the country and the developments in our border States. So, the Home Ministry must take serious and vigilant steps, especially regarding these two areas.

In our country, we have many religions, many languages, many cultures, etc. The diversity of our country is the beauty of our country. But our people always rise to the occasion when the integrity and the unity of this country is at stake. I can cite many examples but I am not going into the details because of lack of time.

The other day, the hon. Minister for Internal Security, Shri Arun Nehru stated in this House that there is an inflow of foreign contributions to this country. It is a disturbing statement. Rs. 200 crores per annum have been coming as foreign funds, Some agencies which receive this

amount are using this money to create a communal troubles in the country. I saw some recent reports. The reports said about the persecution of Muslims in India. The anxiety is not from the Muslims in India but the anxiety is from abroad. I do not want to cite the reports, I do not want to mention the names of those countries and the names of those periodicals though I have got those periodicals with me. But I would like to say that this is a very mischievous move.

India is the largest Muslim-populated country after Indonesia. I am trying to recollect some historical events of this country. The two-nation theory of Jinnah was there. With the independence of India, the division took place and another country based on religion came into existence. Crores of Muslims remained here in this country. They wanted to live in this country. Our nation accepted secularism as one of the main corner stones of our national policies. Thanks to our national leaders, especially Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and after that to Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who extended all protection to the minorities in the country, Constitutionally and otherwise. After 38 years of independence, I am happy to state here that the rights of the minorities are protected and the secular character of the country is preserved by our leaders. This is not only because of the Constitutional safeguards, but also because of the secular approach and brotherly attitude of the majority community towards the minority communities in this country. Let this go on record. Our people believe in different religions. The vast majority of our people want to live in peace and harmony. There are only a few people who are against all these things and they create all problems. That is only a small section of our people. They want to exploit religion for their own interests. This is a dangerous trend. Str, communalism—whether it is minority communalism or majority communalism or whether it is Hindu, Muslim Christian Sikh or any other communalism—is a very dangerous thing. When this trend grows from individuals or from groups to political parties, then, it is very dangerous for the country. Some parties behave as spokesman of this communalism and fundamentalism.

They pose as champions of their cause. If they show this kind of attitude, I am sorry to say that India will cease to be what it is today. I am not accusing those parties. We have shed blood for the sake of the country. We have given even great lives for the sake of the country. Even Gandhiji's life has been lost. Even our Indiraji's life has been lost. So, I am not accusing those parties. But I would like to say only this. It is high time for those parties to consider this aspect themselves. In this context I suggest that there should be a code of conduct for political parties. I know this is not a new or a novel idea. There was lot of talk about this in the past but nothing happened. I request the Minister through you, Mr Chairman, that it is high time that the Government should discuss with all political parties and evolve such a code of conduct. For fighting communalism, of course, administrative measures are required. But the political approach is of great importance. Both these things must go together. We must evolve a code of conduct. I think people's movement should be built up in this regard with all political parties. They must go to the people; they must make a campaign; they must educate people.

Sir, I am happy to note that the National Integration Council was re-constituted. And they have formulated some programmes. But the point is how can we implement them effectively. It is high time to implement the idea of people's movement against communalism and fundamentalism and other things. So, I request the hon. Minister to take steps in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

Now I come to the police. The police forces are responsible for the maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime. When I stand here, I remember some months back—it is on 31st July 1985—a Member of this House, Mr. Lalit Maken, was brutally killed. The next day our leaders and we spoke very emotionally on his death. To my knowledge the police did not even have any clue about his death. I do not know exactly, but that is my information. If this is the state of affairs, how can the police create confidence in the minds of the people? Sir, God is invisible. It is our belief that he is *Adrisya*. But the presence of God is felt everywhere. So is

the case with Government also. The Government is *Adrisya*, invisible. But the people must feel its presence everywhere. The Government institutions like the police, Parliament.

Collectorate etc. are faces of that invisible Government. It is my experience that in rural areas the people see their Government mainly in police stations and police forces. The police forces are responsible to protect their rights, maintain public order and keep their morale. So, practically for these people the Government at their reach is these institutions. So, if the visible face happens to be ugly or obscure, then for those people the Government will also be ugly. So, it is important to the Government to make these institutions fair and effective.

Sir, I am happy to note from the Report that Government is taking a lot of measures in this direction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Sir, two points are important. One is modernisation of police forces and the other is proper and effective training for the police personnel.

Sir, the other day the hon. Minister while intervening in the debate said in this House that the State Governments were not making full use of the Computerised Crime Records Bureau. I do not know what the reason is. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps the Government is going to take to rectify these lapses? A few weeks back, before this Session, I read a news item in which it is stated that five States did not send their proposals. I think the hon. Minister, Mr. Arun Nehru, has stated this. Five States did not send their proposal on the Central scheme of modernisation of police force for the current year. They have not sent. The proposals sent by some other States were incomplete. I do not understand why. This is a very important field where States are lagging behind. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the present position regarding this scheme and what steps the Government is going to take in this regard?

Another aspect is, welfare measures. My colleagues have said about them and so

[Shri T. Basheer]

I am not going into detail. Our police force is doing hard work. The nature of work entrusted to it is so arduous, at least some welfare measures should be drawn up and implemented for them.

About the tribal area trouble, I have read it in the report. A clash took place between the police forces of Assam and Nagaland in Merapani area of Assam and Nagaland border in the first week of June, 1985. It is a clash between our two forces. It is very disturbing. It should not happen in the future. The Government must take all serious steps in this regard.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a good number of persons talking from the Congress side. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta. Kindly limit your speech and don't take more than 5 to 7 minutes.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Mr. Chairman, if you do not allow me a little more time, then I would rather like to sit down. I am the only representative from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. There is no Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those are the instructions from the Congress Party. Don't waste your time.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman Sir, rise to participate in the debate on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Ministry is having a long list of subjects being dealt by it. But I would like only to confine myself to Union Territories, and particularly the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which is directly administered by the Union Government.

First thing is, the administrative system for running the administration of the Union Territory is also not uniform. Some of the Union Territories do have the Legislative Assemblies and the Assemblies are looking after the developmental activities and run the day to day administration of the Union

Territory. There are some Union Territories which are run by an administrator appointed by the Home Ministry or the Central Government. The administrator is the monarch in those parts of the country. First thing is, according to article 240 of the Constitution, the President is responsible for providing a good government for the Union Territories in the manner he likes. In that context, I would like to enumerate some of the points which will show how a good government has been provided to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Now, there are a number of reports here and you always find identical reports without giving much details about them. Though the entire responsibility of running the administration and development of the Union Territories, is of the Union Government, for the purpose of passing grants, it is the Home Ministry which is coming to Parliament with all the consolidated figures for different Ministries. There is a big lacuna which I must point out. My personal experience during all these years is—I have seen it—the nodal Ministries are such Ministries that when we go to them for any development project, they say "You go to the Home Ministry because it is responsible." Home Ministry will say "No, no. It is they who are doing it. We are only collecting the figures and giving them to Parliament." Like that, we go to the nodal Ministry, then to the Home Ministry and then to the Administration. Nobody is owning the baby. Whose baby is this Union Territory? Ultimately, the people are suffering and the whole Administration is suffering. Ultimately, as a Member of Parliament because I am the lone Member and there is no Assembly and there I am finding it difficult to redress the grievances of the people in that part of the country.

Now I tell you one very important thing. In the report, it is said that the amount for the Union Territories has been increased during this Plan period. It was Rs. 96 crores during the last Plan and for this Plan period, it has been enhanced to Rs. 285 crores. But now let us see how the Central Government has put an embargo that there cannot be any post created without the permission of the Central Government. In the case of the States, they

have got their own authority to go ahead with a project to implement it as they like. But what is the position in the Union Territory like Andamans? There, for each and every purpose, the permission of the Central Government is required. First it will be discussed in the nodal Ministry, then it will be discussed in the Planning Commission and then it should get the concurrence of the Finance Ministry and then the budgetary allocation shall be made and thereafter also for spending any money in a particular scheme, once again the sanction is required and sometimes you will find before the end of 31st March, say on 27th or 28th or 29th, the signal will go "Yes. Your money is sanctioned. You spend." That means you are creating such a position that this Union Territory Administration will not be in a position to spend the money. You will show that a large budgetary allocation has been made. But ultimately you know very well that the system is such that we will not be able to spend the money and ultimately you will take the credit and the people's sufferings will not end.

As regards the position of the officials, there is a cadre called Union Territory Cadre. The Union Territory Cadre of the Andamans Nicobar Islands, then Lakshadweep, then Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Delhi, all these constitute Union Territory cadre and from this cadre, the officers are sent to Andaman and Nicobar Islands. What is the position there? If in Delhi some officer is not liked, some officer is found to be guilty of some offences and if some officer is found not working properly and not efficient, then such officers are finding a way and they are being sent to Andamans or Lakshadweep or to some other place as a measure of punishment. But ultimately you are giving the punishment to the people there, to those people who are residing in those areas and there the development activities are jeopardised.

The Government must make a determined effort to provide the best officers for such remote and isolated territories where the people are suffering much and development has taken place there only a few years back. They are not doing that. The Central Government is discriminating against that part of the country and

whatever you say and shed tears for the development of the Union Territories it will not cut any ice.

Shipping is one of our life-lines. What is the position of shipping today? You can see that this is a report published in the year, 1983-84. On page 20, they have said :

"A port Management Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and it is likely to start functioning soon."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please now conclude.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : You have given the bell. What is it? If you want I will sit down. But this is the only forum where I can speak.

The Board has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and 'it is likely to start functioning soon.' What is the definition of the word 'soon'? I do not know what is its meaning in the dictionary because till to-day though it was constituted in 1983, it has not yet started functioning and nothing has been done.

Similarly, the mainland Andaman shipping condition is so bad that passengers are stranded for months together either at Calcutta or Madras or Port Blair and it is a very horrible situation. In the meantime, what has happened? We had one vessel 'Harshavardhana' for our additional requirements. That vessel has now been shifted for the purpose of defence and people are suffering.

Now coming to the question of inter-island shipping...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the relevance of this in the Home Ministry?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : This has all the relevance. I am not speaking a single word which is not in the Ministry's report. If there is anything in the report, I have got the right to speak about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are speaking about shipping.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** It is in the Minister's report. What can I do? It is a subject dealt with by the Home Ministry. They have given it in the report.

The Inter-islands shipping service is in such a condition, in such a dilapidated condition that any time it may collapse because of the bad management. The ships are not running....

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** How does it come in Home Ministry?

**SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) :** The Andaman and Nicobar Islands administration is under the Home Ministry.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Then what has happened? There was a Home Minister's Advisory Committee and according to the terms, every year two meetings are to be conducted to sort out the problems of the Union Territory. The last meeting was held on March 11 or 13, 1985. Thereafter no meeting was conducted till to-day to sort out the problems. There was a Sub-committee constituted for looking after shipping and other inter-Ministerial problems headed by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Unfortunately, since the last one year or even more no meeting was conducted whereby the problems can be sorted out. This is the position of the Union Territory...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please conclude.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** You are putting pressure on me.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** This is the instruction of your party that nobody should be given more than 5 to 7 minutes. What can I do?

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Then, Sir, in education we have got the schools. We have upgraded the schools but we could not create the posts of teachers. In medical we can purchase the ambulance but we cannot appoint the driver to run the ambulance. In other Departments we can purchase the material but we cannot operate those. We cannot really appoint any personnel. This is the situation in the Union Territory. What I would request the hon. Minister is this: kindly give us, as

you have done in the case of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Pondicherry, the set-up of Legislative Assembly in Andaman and Nicobar Islands so that the people of the Territory are involved in looking after the developmental activities and their development. I also want to make another request, and this is about the officers you are sending there. My request is this: please send such officers who are good officers and do not dump in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep those officers whom you do not want.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

**SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS :** Sir, at the very outset I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Home Affairs...

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Ministers.

**SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS :** I would like to congratulate the Home Ministry for their successful operation against Charles Sobhraj and David Hall.

The two most outstanding events that took place in the country during the year under review and under the charge of the Home Ministry are the Punjab Accord and the Assam Accord. Both the Accords have fulfilled the public assurance given by the Prime Minister during the election of 1984 and even after that. They have not only proved beyond doubt his sincerity, determination and farsightedness in this regard but have also brought out the high-level of statesmanship and other qualities of Shri Rajiv Gandhi as a leader. He placed the national interest above his Party interest.

I do not propose to discuss the Punjab Accord because this subject was discussed the other day exhaustively in this House.

Regarding Assam Accord some steps have been taken by the Central Government; Shri Arun Nehru gave us some idea of the steps taken. Some steps have been taken by the Central Government to implement some of the clauses of the Assam Accord. This Accord was aimed at not only solving the problem of foreign nationals but also at bringing about peace and harmony in the State of Assam. I hope that both the Central and State Governments will take expeditious

steps to implement the remaining clauses of the Accord.

The most important and basic clauses in this Accord are (a) detection of the 1966-71 stream of infiltrators through due legal process for which Tribunals have to be appointed; (b) detection and expulsion of post-1971 infiltrators through due legal process; and (c) adequate steps to be taken to guard the Indo-Bangladesh frontier so that further influx can be stopped altogether. I want to know from the Government what progress has been made so far in these three matters.

So far as the State Government is concerned, I find from a newspaper report that the Chief Minister of Assam himself has said—I am only reading the headlines :

**“AGP Governments Considering Setting Up of Tribunals”**

That means, in this matter, the Government of Assam has not so far done anything. I would like to know from the Government what progress has been made in implementing the various clauses of this Accord both by the Centre and also by the State. The State Government has also a responsibility in the matter of implementing some of the clauses of the Accord. They cannot run away by shifting the responsibility on to the Centre alone—because they have been saying time and again that it is the Centre's responsibility. I would like to know from the Home Minister what steps the State Government have taken so far in this matter.

I may be permitted to specifically mention the three proposals made as consequential steps to Clause No. 7 of the Assam Accord—a new refinery, an IIT and a Central University. I have the impression that no step has been taken at all so far as establishment of a new refinery is concerned. So far as IIT and Central University are concerned, the Government of Assam have announced that they have appointed a Committee for selection of suitable sites for these two institutions. An IIT which is a very high level technological institution, and there are only five uptil now in the whole country, is generally located near about an industrial area. I hope both the Government of Assam and the Government of India will

keep this in mind while deciding the location of the IIT in Assam. But in the case of a Central university I have a definite proposal to make.

There are as many as there universities on the South bank of the Brahmaputra river and there is the North Eastern Hill University in Shillong at a distance of only 63 miles from Gauhati but there is no educational institution of that standard in the whole of the North bank of Brahmaputra river. Therefore, it has been a long standing demand of the people of that area to have an educational institution of university standard. I would, therefore, strongly and most emphatically suggest that the proposed Central university in Assam should be located in the North bank of the Brahmaputra river and Sonitpur district will be central in this whole area. This will not only cater to the needs of the rising generations of seven districts of Assam but also of Arunachal Pradesh. Further, Sir, enough land is available in Sonitpur district for this purpose. I hope the hon. Home Minister, who happens to be also the Minister for Human Resource Development will give due consideration to this just and legitimate proposal of the people of North bank of Brahmaputra.

Sir, the nation is passing through very difficult times. Forces of regionalism, chauvinism, secessionism, communalism and terrorism are active all around and have taken dangerous postures in some parts of the country. There is no need at all to waste time in discussing the gravity of these problems. It is high time that we formulate policies and programmes to fight these challenges to national unity and integrity.

Sir, terrorism has no religious, linguistic and communal affiliation. It has only one community and that is the community of terrorists. Its main base is fundamentalism of any brand. It is anti-democratic, anti-socialist, anti-secular and is against the unity and integrity of the nation. It is a negation of all basic values for which India has always stood throughout its five thousand years of civilization. No religion has ever given any quarter to this kind of attitude or activity.

Sir, terrorism cannot be fought in isolation because it has become a part of global

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

phenomenon. It has also a philosophy of its own, that is, destabilisation of the existing peaceful, democratic and secular social order. Today it is not confined to one country only but has been operating in several parts of the world in different forms. It is part and parcel of the conspiracies of the imperialist forces and their brokers and agents even in the third world. What is happening in Punjab or some parts of India is certainly an internal matter but its international ramifications cannot be overlooked. Without encouragement, inspiration and direct assistance from USA, U.K., Canada and Pakistan the terrorists in Punjab could never have gone to the extent they have gone. Even Bangladesh is found to be encouraging terrorism in Tripura and other neighbouring areas.

So to fight this menace I would suggest the following steps : (a) Isolate terrorists by meeting the legitimate and genuine grievances of the people; (b) All political parties and all peaceful and democratic forces in the country must combine to launch a vigorous and united campaign for peace, communal harmony and peaceful solution of our problems; (c) After isolation deal with the terrorists as ruthlessly as one should do to any anti-national, secessionist and seditionist forces; (d) The Government should be firm and speak in clear terms to those powers who are encouraging the forces of destabilisation in our country.

We may even tell them that if they do not stop this, we shall have to call it an unfriendly act and in diplomatic language, one knows what unfriendly act means. Sir, I want to say something about the language problem in Assam, but there is no time. I hope the State Government will try to find a solution to that problem through peaceful negotiations and amicable settlement. Sir, there is some language problem in the district of Cachar. I hope that the students of Cachar will give up the path of agitation and come to the negotiating table for the peaceful settlement of this problem.

Finally, about law and order in Assam, I may submit that it is not as bad as in Punjab. But it is also not as fine as one would desire or expect. I shall only read out some portion of the newspaper cutting.

This news item has appeared in the Times of India at page 9, Delhi Edition, dated 17th March, 1986. It reads like this :

"While the murders of Mr. Tankeshwar Dihingia in Sibsagar and of Mrs. Kunti Konwar and her teenaged daughter, Roorplekha Konwar, in Nazira for their alleged sympathy for the Congress hit the headlines the daily assaults and humiliation of political party members and sympathisers go largely unnoticed.

For instance, on January 5, in Jorhat, a young Congress activist, Mr. Anil Das, had his arm chopped off by alleged AGP supporter. On February, 26, an SFI activist from Nalbari was kidnapped from his residence and has not been traced. Youth Congress and CPM workers continue to be the main targets. In many interior areas, Congress activists have had their hair shaved off by AGP supporters. They have been humiliated, spat upon for their party allegiance, socially boycotted and forcibly asked to repudiate their links with the Congress party."

This is what has happened there and the Government of Assam should see that such a thing does not happen again so that real peace is established in Assam and the political parties can carry on their work peacefully, democratically and freely and let there be a healthy political life in the State of Assam. I hope, the Home Ministry will exercise their influence over the State Government to bring about complete peace in Assam.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demand for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs have been under discussion for a number of days. In this connection I would like to suggest that the demands should not be accepted because the Ministry has failed to shoulder its responsibility. There is law of the jungle in our country today. People may or may not agree with this statement but certain happenings are taking place which show that our life is in danger. I am calling it a law of the jungle because today, many of the states are



being ruled by criminals, terrorists and extremists and your writ does not run there. The main responsibility of the Ministry is to ensure the security of the country and of its people against internal and external aggression and funds are allotted to them for this purpose only. But because of their incompetence it is the people who are suffering and the statistics are before us. The truth is that we must ponder and not discuss why the events have taken such a turn.

14.00 hrs.

The main reason for this State of affairs is that castism has been encouraged and the system of caste and sub-caste strengthened over the years. This has put hurdles in the path of progress of our country. The country and the society is heading towards disintegration. All this is happening due to our system of castes and sub-castes. I would even say that since independence, caste has been the basis for selection of candidates for the elections at every level. Besides this, now-a-days it is a common feature to issue appeal in the name of caste which should be discouraged.

14.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The practice has been encouraged by the congress party and can also be observed in every political party. A great responsibility rests on the Congress Party as it is the largest party and at the same time it is the ruling party. Extremism is on the increase and this situation has been created by them. Either they must pay attention to this or declare that it is impossible to control such a situation. The policies of this Government are right but its intentions are not good. A good policy can be implemented only when the intentions of the policy framers are good. We are not sore over the policies but we are sore over the intentions underlying them.

Secondly, crores of babies are born every year in our country. Out of those who had their birth in the middle of the twentieth century, many are socially ignored, economically exploited and generally regarded as backward. However, the landlords and the money lenders are

believed to belong to high castes. This is a socio-economic problem and I would like to ask how this menace can be eradicated? Government has drawn a 20 Point Programme and land reform is one of its main points. Unless land reforms are enforced, this practice cannot be eradicated. So its intentions are not good. There are many big landlords who own as much as five thousand acres of land. They are serving in your cabinets, may be at the Centre or in the States. Why is this happening? There is great resentment among the people today. The corrupt politicians and officers are plundering the country. The Tatas and the Birlas were the targets of attack earlier. But those people had made money over a very long period. But these politicians, regardless of party affiliation, amass huge wealth within a matter of days. What have the Government done for the backward and the down-trodden classes? This matter must be honestly considered.

Liberation Movement has also been started in the our region. There is much talk of secularism also but you have betrayed them. Had it been implemented in right earnest in the past, then within these forty years, secularism would have taken roots in the country and the problem of communal riots would not have been there. You have made use of it for your temporary gain. You may take this Shah Bano case. I do not want to go into details. The Kashmir issue can also be taken as another example. What did you do there during the elections? You joined hands with Jan Sangh and Tripura Upjati. In Jammu and Kashmir you wrested all the BJP seats by exploiting Hindu religion.

The Press Correspondents put it to Shri Vajpayee that they had entered into electoral alliance in Jammu and Kashmir and whether the Sikhs could also join? But the painciple triumphed. The Chief Minister there on this very analogy secured votes and we won. What did you do in Punjab. You adopted double standard in Punjab. Who declared Bhinderanwale as religious saint and touched his feet. The Home Minister touched his feet but afterwards you had to fight the same Bhinderanwale. You will have to look into these things. You destroyed secularism in the country. A large number of people were killed. The poor have become poorer.



[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

The corrupt politicians and officers have accumulated immense wealth. This should be looked into. I shall give my suggestion, it is for you to act on it or not. There property should be confiscated and distributed among the landless poor.

Now I want to tell you about the situation prevailing in Bihar. I have just come from Bihar and I have not taken my bath, I have just come to warn you that the situation in Bihar is grim. I met the S. P. and the D.I.G., the Collector and the Commissioner and asked them that why should they not be removed from their posts because life was not safe there. Day before yesterday four labourers\*\*. They were returning from their work and were killed on the way. In another case on 13-4-1986, six members of a family were killed while they were asleep. I have seen it with my own eyes. Now the rule of law is not there. If somebody asserts that there is rule of law in Bihar—he may be of your party—he is telling a lie. We have a Government there only on paper. The situation in Bihar is worse than that of Punjab. The situation is so bad that the bodies of the labourers were buried without a post mortem. The people expressed their resentment by burying the bodies without post mortem. It should not happen like this. Honest officers are not allowed to perform their duties. I want to give you more instances which reveal that the situation there is grim.....

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : What is happening in West Bengal....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : You need not worry. You should improve the situation in Bihar.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : What is happening in Bihar...  
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : I have a point of order. This is a State subject...

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : By September, 1985, 3175 people were killed in Bihar and there were thirty three incidents of rioting and 13000 people.....

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : How can be refer to this incident ?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : These are official figures. This is how your Officers are working...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time is over you please resume your seat.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It should be expunged, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will see the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order, this is a State subject and what he is describing is only a minor incident of his village.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Is it a minor incident ? You should feel ashamed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : You should be ashamed of it. The situation is worse in Kurtha Thana, Ghosi Thana and all divisions.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It should be expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : I shall take one minute. A

General Secretary of Congress of Nalanda District has... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : It is a State subject. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please give your attention.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : 64 lakh rounds were recovered from the shop of the General Secretary of Congress from Nalanda District. When S.P., Nalanda, arrested and prosecuted him, the hon. Minister tried to save him. The concerned officer did not oblige him and as a result he was immediately transferred. His name was\*\*. That honest officer was sacked.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not mention any names.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Five lakh rounds were seized in Nalanda District.

*(Interruptions)*

Under these circumstances 6 S.Ps. were transferred.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not mention names. Names should not figure in the record.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : But your people did not let the S.D.O. of Jahanabad Division remain there because he started implementing your 20 Point Programme in right earnest. Your legislator did not like it and he got the officer transferred by pressurising the Chief Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

Not a single Sikh was killed in Gaya District nor any property was destroyed. The officer who saved him was told that he

was not a good officer because the incidents which occurred in Patna did not happen in Gaya. And as a result he was transferred. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Shrimati Chandresh Kumari.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will take one minute more. Bihar is a backward State. Corrupt politicians have been in power there since 1952. You should hold an enquiry into it.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have given you twice the time. You had five minutes, but I have given you ten minutes. That is ending.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : In this way you are showing favour to the corrupt politicians and corrupt people which has made the situation in Bihar appalling.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will no more go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Why are you wasting time ?

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. No.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

**SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI** (Kangra): I would like to say a few words in support of the Demands of the Home Ministry.

In the last decade, we have noticed that the situation of India has repeatedly been changing; this country, which believed in non-violence and which got its freedom through non-violence is slowly taking to violence. I would like bring out a few facts here. These violent activities started after the Congress was ousted in 1977. (Interruptions) The Janata Party..... (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Order please ....

**SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI :** I have never interrupted you. Please don't interrupt me.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :** Let her speak, we did not interrupt you then why are you interrupting us.

[English]

**SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI :** I would like to ask them : Is it not that chain snatching, bag snatching, cars being stopped at midnights, banks being looted—all these started during Janata period ? They did not control them, because they were too involved in fighting to retain their seats.

These things have been put to a stop. Today, we can move around in any of the States freely, and not worry about the things.

Now I would like to speak about the unfortunate terrorists activities...

[Translation]

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Girls of the age group of 16 years are being raped. How is it possible for ladies to move about there from 11 P.M. to 1 A.M. ? What you are speaking is far from the truth as you want to hide the facts.

**SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :** Why don't you let others speak ?

[English]

**SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI :** But it is unfortunate that terrorist activities have increased in the country. Some Powers from outside, those who do not like to see a strong India, and some selfish and anti-social elements in the country have given encouragement to such activities, and this has created fear in the people of India who love peace, and want to lead a peaceful life.

The situation in Punjab and Assam had become so bad that there was a feeling throughout the World that there would be no elections there. But our hon. Prime Minister had promised the nation during the General Elections that he would have elections in Punjab and Assam, and would see to it that they were held fairly and peacefully. This promise was fulfilled, and there are Governments functioning in those two States.

It is unfortunate that some States have failed to control the terrorist activities. I do not say that it is entirely the States fault. There are some faults in our set-up, which may have been the cause of our not being able to face the terrorists activities. Here, I would like to point out that terrorists, after being professionally trained to kill, are supplied with modern and sophisticated weapons.

And they are fearless. We must keep these points in mind and we must make out plans to fight these terrorists in that manner. That is why I would like to congratulate the government that they have given a lot of budget to modernise the police force; and they have also made sure to look to the welfare of the families of policemen. A policeman who is given best and who knows that his home front is safe and sound can give his best to this nation and can serve well; a policeman who is well trained and who is well equipped and has get good weapons with him can face any sort of situation and will be able to save the country.

Terrorism has not only increased in India but throughout the world. That is why I would like to congratulate the Non-Aligned Governments, the Heads of Governments who have come here to make out a

policy, to frame a way in which they will fight together against terrorism and stop terrorist activities. If their heart is in it, I am sure, this will be a successful move and we will be able to fight terrorism property.

While I was working in Punjab, I noticed how those young people become terrorists. It is not their fault; the fault lies with the people; there are a handful of people, may be there are two dozen people who are manipulating this whole activity in Punjab. They bring these young people together who are just freshly educated; they have nothing else to do; they are unemployed and their energies are not utilized properly; they use these boys; they misguide these people and make them terrorists. That is why I would like the Home Minister to think about this in some way and try to protect these young people, who are innocent and who are looking for the future, but do not know how to utilize their energies. Therefore, there should be some sort of a proper plan or programme for them so that their energies are utilized in a proper form to help the nation, to make the nation better and peaceful.

I would like to congratulate the government for strengthening the Border States. The States which are mentioned here are Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Rajasthan. I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that they have forgotten Himachal Pradesh which is also a border State. Himachal Pradesh is a peaceful State, and today the situation is such that everybody who goes to Himachal Pradesh lives in peace and has no fear. But we are sandwiched between the two States which are having a lot of problems—Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. That is why I would like to request the hon. Minister to take notice of this and to increase our CRP forces also so that peace is maintained there. Besides that, I would also like to congratulate—being a woman—the Ministry that they have decided to have a lady battalion. But I would like to request that they should keep in mind Himachal Pradesh also and Himachal Pradesh should get its full quota.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** She is very very chivalrous to battalion.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** And also Himachal Pradesh battalion.

**SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI :** We have noticed about the States which are being ruled by opposition governments. They have failed to protect the act of violence and anti-social elements in their States. Very often the opposition people tend to overlook it; they tend to instigate people for their own motive to create such a situation which causes instability in the State.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Did you refer to Karnataka ?

**SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI :** I referred to all the opposition States. For example, you know what happened in West Bengal. When an hon. member was beaten up, the West Bengal Government took no action on it. That is why I would like to say that for their own selfish motive, they instigate people and create such a situation where the instability is created and the people get afraid of; and it is at such times that the people of those States look to the Central Government for protection and help.

That is why I feel it is necessary to take firm steps to curb all sorts of violence, and violent acts and the major law and order situation control should be in the nation's interest and with the Centre and not with the State Governments.

In the end, I would like to bring one point to the notice of the Government through you Sir. It actually concerns my own constituency, it does not concern so much the whole country, it is also a situation where it is required that the Central Government should take some action. The Pong Dam oustees who were ousted by the building of the Pong Dam, were settled in Rajasthan. Ever since they have been settled in Rajasthan, they have been facing problems. Anti-social elements have repeatedly burnt their crops, repeatedly there have been killings, repeatedly they burnt their houses, looted their houses and so on. They are in a situation—Mirdhaji is fortunately from Rajasthan, so he should be able to take note it. (*Interruptions*)

Fortunately, I was also born in Rajasthan, though married in Himachal Pradesh, I represent Himachal Pradesh, and I have to speak about both. I would like to bring it to the notice of this House that

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari]

these people have been always in constant worry. The Himachal Pradesh Government has repeatedly written to the Rajasthan Government, these people have repeatedly gone to the Rajasthan Government, I too have written to them, but everything falls on deaf ears. That is why, I would like to request the Central Government to look into the plight of these people, which is awful. They should be looked after. After all, these people have given their land for the nation's benefit, the people of Rajasthan will get benefit. That is why I would request that all those people who are going to be benefited by this water should help in looking after those people. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sharad Dighe.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a sweet attack on the Opposition.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is handsome attack.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dighe.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about Mr. Tewary ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary will reply to all.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : On popular demand I should be allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Everybody is anxiously waiting for Prof. Tewary. Do not worry.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Now you will have to do it. You release Kudal Commission report, and we will take care of it. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sharad Dighe.

14.22 hrs.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, while supporting the Demands of the

Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to put a few points before this House. Of course, in this limited time, I would not be able to voice all the points which I would like to put, but I will refer to some of them cursorily.

It has been rightly stated in the report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that law and order is the basic responsibility of States, and the Centre comes in the picture only by way of keeping a continuing watch on the trend and developments affecting law and order in various parts of the country. Therefore, really speaking, the basic responsibilities are of the States. But, whenever the State cannot control the law and order situation in that particular State, or when there are disputes between States and States, or between the Centre and the State, then there are more responsibilities on the Union Government itself.

Now I would not go in to the general or important problems, the present problem of Punjab, Assam, etc., because Punjab problem has been thoroughly discussed in this House and several members have—in today's debate also—expressed their views on that problem. The Minister of State for Home Affairs, while intervening has rightly given many good moves, which he has already undertaken, or would like to undertake as far as the border States are concerned especially, because the border States are more sensitive in this law and order problem and we have to take more interest or we have to pay more attention to those States. I would only suggest that considering various new methods adopted by the terrorists or extremists or other agitators, now the time has come to give a fresh look to our organisation of police, para-military forces and also Indian Police Service since the old methods are found to be no longer useful. Now we have been seeing that innocent people are being killed everyday in Punjab. But we have not been able to find out the culprits. Hardly anybody is being arrested or punished. So the intelligence departments of the Police whether belonging to States or centre, require to be re-modelled in such a manner that this terrorism is prevented or whenever crimes are committed, proper persons are punished so that there is a good reaction in the public and in the long run people do not try to resort to terrorism.

We must also have read from time to time about various Bank crimes. We have been reading four bank robberies in quick succession in Bombay. The present machinery does not seem to be sufficient to arrest these crimes or to bring the culprits to book. Therefore, some specialised task force in such matters will have to be created throughout the country so that we shall be able to meet these fresh challenges.

I do not know whether the prison administration will come under the Home Ministry or whether the Union Government will be in any way responsible for that. But the recent escape of Charles Sobhraj from Tihar Jail should be an eye-opener. If the prison administration should have gone to such a deterioration that they should be easily bribed, they could be served sweets with poison, and the culprit along with other prisoners go away in cars, nobody checks them, we will have to give a fresh look to it. There have been complaints and reports in the press that these notorious hardened criminals and smugglers enjoy their lives in the prison. Therefore, a fresh look has to be given to the prison administration.

About Governors, though the appointment and removal of Governors is the constitutional responsibility of the President, yet he acts on the advice of the Home Ministry. During all these years we have not been able to evolve certain principles regarding appointment of Governors. Formerly, we used to appoint retired politicians or even rejected politicians. We have also been appointing certain retired bureaucrats, Air Marshals, people from the military. My suggestion is that looking to the onerous responsibility of Governors, though they are statutory head of the state and they perform many of their duties under the advice of the Cabinet, even then, they are representatives of the President and they have to convey the correct situation of the State to the Centre. Therefore from this point of view, from this onerous responsibility point of view, from the national integration point of view, a fresh look and a fresh new policy should be laid down by the Union Government. We have been having several new policies, we have got a long-term fiscal policy, we have got education policy, we have got drugs policy. All such policies we are laying down. So,

my submission is that now after all these years, considering all this experience, we should be able to lay down certain guidelines, certain policy, so that the people of more integrity, people of more intelligence, people who can bear this burden in a more efficient way, could be put up and there would be no political controversies throughout the country. He must have such an image that he should be a respected man throughout the country and people should have respect for his verdict. There should not be the instances where even the Senate of the University may pass a no-confidence motion against the Governor and then he should go away. This does not speak good of the institution of the Governor, that is my submission. Therefore, from this point of view also this institution of Governor, which has been created under the Constitution, has to be looked into properly and a new approach should be given so that we get people of better image who can perform their duties more efficiently. With these words, I support the Demands.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whenever... (*Interruptions*) there is discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs, it has a special significance and the hon. Members and the House take keen interest in it. The responsibility entrusted to the Home Ministry has a direct bearing on the unity and the internal security of the nation. Ordinarily, 'the law and order', according to the Constitution, is a State subject but there are certain tendencies which affect law and order. They are related to the unity of the country and it is very necessary for the Home Ministry to consider those situations, to pay attention to them and remain vigilant. In view thereof the responsibility of our Ministry is enhanced all the more.

In view of the fact that the police and the para-military forces have to work in difficult conditions, several hon. Members have taken a sympathetic attitude towards them and mentioned about their needs. Our Government is siezed of the need to bring about improvements and tries to implement the recommendations made by the various police commissions. We remain conscious about all the questions relating to jail

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

administration, increasing police efficiency etc. Several of these suggestions have been given by the commissions which have been implemented by us. We have also kept in view the opinions of the State Governments in this regard. Efforts are always made to make progress in this direction keeping in view all these things. To deal with these routine situations, problems etc. is also one of the major responsibilities of the Home Ministry for which we have taken several steps.

Ours is a great country with several religions, castes, languages and cultures. It is one of the main duties of our Ministry to keep all of them united and to promote national integration. Many institutional steps have been taken in this respect, particularly, the National Integration Council about which the House is well aware. The Council was set up in 1961. Since then the Council has made several notable contributions. Keeping this in view, the Council has been reorganised. Only a few days back a meeting of the Council was held. That meeting was convened specially for Punjab but it was decided there that this Council should be of permanent nature. It was also decided that the Council must meet at least twice in a year. A standing committee has also been formed under the Chairmanship of Babu Jagjivan Ram which will hold its meeting periodically and will submit their views to the Government and the nation so that views on national integration could be exchanged. Shri Bashir had expressed the view that a code of conduct should be evolved. The earlier Council had discussed this issue quite seriously and had prepared a draft also but due to difference of opinion it could not be accepted. I hope that when the reorganised Council starts functioning, all these things will be considered. But the most important thing is that we can succeed only when all the political parties and others extend full cooperation. The standing committee consists of non-officials only; there are no Ministers etc. on it but our Ministry will assist it fully. We want that certain eminent persons of the country, who are not connected with the Government, should discuss these basic problems and give suggestions to the Government and the nation as to how national integration can be strengthened and how we can remove the hurdles in its way.

Several hon. Members have spoken about North-Eastern region. This region is a very important region and it has its peculiar problems. Government understands these peculiar problems, the special circumstances and we have taken many steps to resolve them. A North Eastern Council has been formed about which I shall speak later on but to ensure that the economic development and industrial development of the North Eastern region takes place at a fast pace, the Government has taken several steps and has paid special attention towards it. In the Sixth Five Year Plan the per capita expenditure for the entire country was Rs. 851 whereas per capita expenditure for the North Eastern region was Rs. 1447. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, per capita allocation for this region is Rs. 2750 as against the average of Rs. 1483 for the entire country. This will show that we are paying special attention to this region. In the Sixth Plan, Rs. 102 crores were spent on road construction and in the Seventh Plan Rs. 290 crores have been allocated for this purpose because we want that means of transport and communication should be improved. Our Communications Department is particularly conscious of it. Many satellite schemes are already going on and constant efforts are being made to improve the tele-communication system in the North Eastern region by introducing new satellite schemes.

Sir, just now I made a mention of the North Eastern Council. It was constituted on the basis of the law enacted by this House in 1971. It is a Council which deals with the problems of the States and the Union Territories which are connected with it. It has a special budget. It is discussed in the Council how means of communication, standard of education, standard of technical education, etc., can be improved in the entire region. In the Sixth Plan, the budget for the North Eastern Council was Rs. 340 crores which has now been increased to Rs. 675 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. A police academy has been established in the North-East so that the officers and employees there are able to get good training. The hon. Minister, Shri Arun Nehru, has already told that nowadays how stress is being laid on the training because without it, the employees can neither be efficient nor can they use their discretion in taking decisions in the present circumstances.

In addition to the police academy, there is a scheme to start in Itanagar the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Arunachal Pradesh. Rs. 30 crores will be spent on it. The Institute will play an important role in finding out ways and means to increase human resources and to develop manpower in that area. I shall give one more example. Near Tejpur, a second bridge on the Brahmaputra was to be constructed. That is near completion. It is also being constructed as part of the scheme under the North Eastern Council. There are great achievements to the credit of this Council and it is the opinion of the Government that this Council should be made more competent and by giving more and more assistance to it, special attention should be paid to the problems which are common to the entire or some areas of the North Eastern Region.

There is one more issue which several hon. Members have raised and that is the issue of the freedom fighters. It is but natural that all the hon. Members will be interested in this matter. It has been pointed out that if there are any shortcomings, those should be removed and the matters should not get delayed. This scheme was started on 15 August, 1972 and fortunately, I was in the Home Ministry at that time. Since then, I have been taking personal interest in its progress. In August 1980 it was enlarged and made much more liberal. Several shortcomings were removed and it was converted into a very good scheme but, Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, the records about their torture and imprisonment are available with the State Governments only. Therefore, it is not possible to dispose of the cases properly or expeditiously without the co-operation of the State Governments. To date, we have sanctioned pension to 1,38,352 persons. Also, 2,26,134 cases have been rejected because they did not comply with the stipulated conditions. I would also request the hon. Members—because I receive letters from you as well as from the State Government—that the particulars mentioned in the applications do not meet the requirements of the scheme. Therefore, some of them have to be rejected in respect of which letters and representations asking for reconsideration of the cases are received. The result is that the work load is increased. Presently, the situation is that 72,067 cases

are pending and are under consideration. The cases are pending mainly in two States, namely, Bihar and West Bengal. Last year Bihar showed promptness and in 1985-86, it sent its report about 20,000 cases. It has geared up its machinery but from West Bengal we could receive report about only 2138 cases last year. We are in contact with them and are also thinking of forming a special committee at the Central level, of eminent non-officials, who are familiar with the problem, so that the pending cases of West Bengal are disposed of quickly. We remain in touch with the State Governments and our officers pay visits there. It is always our endeavour to decide the pending cases at the earliest.

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) :** Why is it so in the case of West Bengal, why not in the matter of other States ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** There are many reasons for this. We have discussed the issue with West Bengal several times and we are in touch with them. We shall very soon take a decision. We want that at the Central level a committee consisting of non-official members should be set up which may screen and dispose of the cases promptly because after the disposal of the West Bengal cases, the number of pending cases will be quite less. Our effort will be to dispose of almost all the cases in the current year and for this, we are going to launch a big campaign.....(Interruptions)... There are several cases relating to West Bengal. It was also stated that the land should be freehold. This matter is under consideration but the issue of allotting urban land on freehold basis instead of leasehold relates to national policy and till now this has been the policy in the entire country that the urban land is given on leasehold basis and not on freehold basis. You may probably be knowing that many a time such a demand has been made in the case of Delhi and the hon. Members do take up this matter in the House. Therefore, so long as it is linked with that it is difficult to take a decision on it. Many colonies have been regularised.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** There is also a suggestion that the people who took part in the Royal Indian Navy revolt in 1946, which took place in Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi, should also be considered as freedom fighters on the line of



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

INA people having been given the status of freedom fighters. This have not so far been accepted.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Other suggestions of this type are also sent to us and after screening we accept them. For example, in 1938-39 the Arya Samaj had started an agitation during the regime of ex-Nizam of Hyderabad. Initially they were not accepted as freedom fighters for this scheme, but later on they were covered under the scheme. Similarly, in the erstwhile Hyderabad State, during the freedom struggle, camps were set up and people had shifted to those camps. After due consideration, it was decided that the people who lived in those camps should be treated as freedom fighters. In this way, whatever suggestions are received, efforts are made to cover them under the scheme, keeping in view all the circumstances, Liberal attitude is adopted in this respect. I would submit that it is a problem on which there cannot be two opinions and the nation is indebted to these freedom fighters. We got independence because of them and whatever we are giving them is just symbolic. What they have given to us and the tortures they have suffered cannot be weighed in money. It is always the effort of the Government that under this scheme whatever benefits can be given should be given to them at the earliest. Our intention is to give relief to all. The reliefs include railway passes and other facilities which I would not like to repeat as the hon. Members know about them.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are dealing with languages. That is why you are speaking in Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Lastly, Sir, views were expressed on the language issue. It was also said that whatever Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had assured about Hindi and English is not being fully implemented. Sir, it is not true. The policy being followed during Pandit Nehru's time has now been included in the statute book. We are following that policy. I

want to assure the hon. Members that it is not the policy of the Government to impose Hindi on any region. It should all be voluntary. As has been told, Hindi is progressing on its own due to its merit and is emerging as a link language and we should encourage this tendency.

Government has accepted two-language policy. Both Hindi and English should be used to carry out Government work but it has been observed that the officials rarely use Hindi. Therefore, to encourage them, our Ministry has been running a comprehensive Hindi teaching scheme...*(Interruptions)* The Ministry is thinking about the ways to impart Hindi training to its officers. Many of the officers from South use Hindi and are supporters of Hindi. Government has announced several prizes to encourage maximum use of Hindi in the Government work.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But don't surrender to chauvinism, the linguistic chauvinism.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Many more schemes have been started. We want that this two-language policy should continue. We have been implementing this two-language policy well. We have an Official Languages Department which looks after all these arrangements. There is Central Translation Bureau which assists other Ministries. We want that Hindi and English in whichever way they are used should have legal sanction.

Sir, in conclusion, I would submit that it is possible that we might not have been able to reply fully to the points raised by the hon. Members but we assure them that we shall consider those points in detail and shall try to implement those suggestions. We are conscious of our responsibilities. May there be peace and goodwill and the feeling of the national integrity strengthened in the country and may the country march forward...*(Interruptions)*

For these things, telephone is very necessary.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will be given time. You can speak.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give you a chance to speak. At that time, you can ask the clarification.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : I want a clarification now because the hon. Minister has already spoken just now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Prof. K.K. Tewary will now speak.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I thank Prof. Madhu Dandavate...  
(Interruptions)

I am grateful to Prof. Madhu Dandavate for provoking you...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not provoking me. I cannot be provoked.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He was trying to provoke you so that you can call me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is not the thing. Your request is already here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was a sweet persuasion.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I was a little surprised when I heard the CPI member speaking on these Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The issues that we are facing to-day are of an extremely serious nature...  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : That is their internal matter.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Let us not waste the time of the House on talking

non-issues when issues of very, very serious dimensions are staring us in the face. But I am a little surprised as I said at the kind of confusion that has gripped the left in the country was finding its expression through the hon. Member of the CPI. It was all barking at an entirely wrong tree.

Now when we discuss the demands of the Home Ministry, we must address ourselves to issues which are very great and almost palpable. I am grateful to the Government of...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Karnataka.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY :...Rajiv Gandhi for really understanding the threat perceptions. The threat perceptions were understood by the Government and the Ministry of Internal Security was created under the Home Ministry and we are happy that this Ministry is being handled by a person whose competence has never been in doubt and who has the right instinct and the right response...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
Which Minister ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY :...to contain or to tackle the problem.

The threat perception of our country to-day is to its very survival. The Republic in its history is facing the great challenge and we have to forge our response accordingly. The threat of destabilisation, the threat to our stability and in fact the threat to our very freedom is there and we will be only deluding ourselves if we try to sidetrack these issues and happily the Minister of State for Internal Security made some reforms to some foreign money flowing into India. When we talk of destabilisation or the threat of dismemberment, when we see the secessionists movement forces now for almost 4 years, in Punjab the secessionists movement and the extremist terrorism have raised their heads. In the North-east for decades the secessionists forces have been active and there is unfortunately in recent months a clear attempt to polarise the country on communal lines and caste conflicts. These forces of reaction are ganging up and there

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

is no doubt to any perceptive mind, a person who tries to understand the problem of internal security and stability of this nation in the correct and larger perspective and he will definitely come to the right conclusion, namely, that the threat of internal subversion is coming through certain forces who should be identified, isolated and combated on priority basis.

The Minister of Internal Security has revealed to the House that about Rs. 2000 crores have flowed to different organisations in India...

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Rs. 200 crores.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) :** Only one zero is added. It is Rs. 200 crores.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Now he is reducing the figure.

15.00 hrs.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** Rs. 1800 crores went through him !

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** It goes through your agencies patronised by you and your friends.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this connection, what is important is the flow of money to the organisations which have been in touch or have been acting at the behest or acting in fact as lackeys, stooges and proxies of their mentors abroad who want to destabilise the country, bring about internal subversion. For example, this august House took a decision and accordingly to that decision, a Commission of Enquiry was instituted. The Commission of Enquiry is called "Kudal Commission."

*(Interruptions)*

The Commission was entrusted with the task of going into the linkages of certain organisations with subversive and disruptive activities in the country. It is unfortunate and rather abominable that certain organisations are operating in name of the father of the nation. The organisations which are

operating for destabilisation of the country, bringing about disruption in the country, effecting subversive activities throughout the length and breadth of this nation, they are acting and operating in the glorious name of the father of this nation, the Mahatma. The Kudal Commission has gone into minute details of the so-called Gandhian organisations like the Gandhi Peace Foundation and a host of other organisations controlled by a group of people who have strange nexus with the so-called voluntary organisations which are working for the so-called civil liberties in this country. I would like to know—I put a pointed question to the Home Minister—when the Kudal Commission has submitted four voluminous reports running into 3000 pages with categorical pieces of evidence, whether persons working on instruction and indulging in disruptive activities have been identified. Why this report has not been placed on the Table of the House ? I would like to know.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Yes, yes. You demand it.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) :** Place it on the table immediately.

*(Interruptions)*

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Who are the people who are trying their level best, going to courts, running to courts, filing cases and those manoeuvring and making political attempts through the publicity media and political attempts for winding up of this organisation ? Therefore, my submission to the hon. House and to the hon. Home Minister, through you, is to make that report public, the report which has been submitted by the Kudal Commission. My information is that these agencies are operating into sensitive areas of India and then they are passing on information through the agencies...*(Interruptions)* working outside—CIA and other such hated agencies—they are passing on maps of India and sensitive border areas. Therefore, let the people know the report. The people of India must know as to who poses threat to our hard-won freedom, who are masquerading in the garb of Gandhiana, talking of Gandhiana and Gandhian philosophy.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** If you could permit me, there is one question,

I do not know whether you have read the interim report. In the Interim report they have recommended 9 cases, the cases should be referred to the CBI, and they should be prosecuted. The CBI informed the Government that nothing is to be prosecuted, so far as these recommendations are concerned.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : That is not a correct statement. To read a few lines in between and to make such a statement is not right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, is it a fact or not ?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : We will let you know when the investigations are completed what action the Government is taking.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why don't you give a straight reply ? They have recommended the cases ..

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I am saying this to the hon. Member very categorically. Certain cases have been referred to the CBI. The hon. Member has said that in all the cases the CBI has said that there is no case. That is a wrong statement. The position is not like that. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am happy to know where the shoe pinches. Prof. Dandavate ultimately could not restrain himself and did respond. I am happy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Of course, it is to vilify Shri Jayaprakash Narayan that you are doing it. It is obvious. You could not finish him in his lifetime. After his death you are trying to bury him.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You are burying the whole philosophy of Gandhism and the unity of the nation. Let the country know that the patriotic people of India fought under the leadership of Mahatma who liberated this nation and not only this nation; the liberation started by Mahatma was liberation of the humanity wherever it was in chains. The same name is being used by fakes, the phoney

Gandhians, who are surviving on foreign assistance...*(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You see the genuine Gandhians sitting there !

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : ...who are surviving on foreign money for dismemberment, destabilisation and endangering the security and political freedom of this nation.

After this I come to an equally devious and dubious role played by a sister organization of this so-called Gandhian administrations. These are voluntary organizations and I wonder what the Home Ministry has been doing uptill now. We are, after all, governed by the rule of law. This country, and this House, has accepted as their guiding principle the rule of law. Why does the rule of law not apply to organizations like the PUCL and PUDR ? In Punjab what happened ? Inquiry Committees are being constituted under what laws ? Only in such areas where communal riots take place, where subversive elements are active. The People's Union for Civil Liberties have been publishing reports, tendentious and subversive reports, about the efforts of the Punjab Government to bring about amity. In Punjab many reports have been circulated and cases have been filed. Against one\*\* there is a case of sedition, and seditious papers are being prepared. My charge is this, and I would expect the Minister for Internal Security, Government of India, to go into this and find out and let this House know how these voluntary organisations have contacts abroad and with foreign money and foreign instigation they are trying to indulge in subversion, open subversion. Therefore, unless this is shaken, the threat to our unity and freedom will be real.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Give the full names. We do not know what are PUCL and PUDR ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : People's Union for Civil Liberties and People's Union for Democratic Rights. These are organisations which are being funded by

\*\*Not recorded.

[Prof. K.K. Tewary]

C.I.A., being funded by our enemies, and they are creating areas of discord, disunity and subversion. This must be inquired into. There are volumes of evidence, if only Government makes up its mind and tries to go into this thing and tries to establish the links of these people... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They appear like Ram Swaroop's allegations.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I know, it hurts Prof. Madhu Dandavate. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not need any certificate from Congressmen about my loyalty to the country and about my patriotism...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Merely by saying this in the House you will not be able to establish... (Interruptions).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is too late in the day for me to learn patriotism from them.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What is important is the philosophy that you follow, the political ideology that you follow. If you follow the ideology of subversion...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When they can talk about Jayprakash Narayan, they would have called Mahatma Gandhi as\*\*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Gandhi would have disowned the traitors operating in Gandhi's name.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When he could have talked about Jayprakash Narayan like that, he could have talked about Gandhi like that.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : He has not talked about Jayprakashji like that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Just now he has said that.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You defend CIA...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Of course, I defend Prof. Dandavate.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I did not say that. I did not call Prof. Dandavate a CIA agent.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If he wants to allege us as CIA agents, let them pull us before the Court of Law and we shall face it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : How can you say that Prof. Dandavate is guilty of subversion and supporting subversive activities ?

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Go through the record. He has said, the cap fits in. He has said that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is any personal attack, I will expunge it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I do not hesitate in saying that there are people in the Janata Party...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I challenge on behalf of the Janata Party. Show a single member of the Janata Party who is guilty of CIA, I shall tender my resignation to the membership of Parliament. I challenge it here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Let him prove that members of Janata Party are guilty of CIA. There is limit for everything. We cannot tolerate it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna Iyer, please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The type of wild allegations that have been made against some of the Ministers... *(Interruptions)*... then we stood by the Ministers saying that we won't tolerate this. But here is a man who has the temerity to say that members of the Janata Party are CIA agents.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have courage to say...

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you have the temerity to say, I challenge it. If you prove that members of the Janata Party are CIA agents, I am prepared to resign from the membership of the Parliament.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary, please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I don't want any argument. The Minister is on his legs.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : Sir, there is no question of any personal aspersions of that nature. If any Member feels that that sort of aspersion has come, then we can withdraw that.

*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we are not talking of personalities; we are talking of policies. Mr. Dandavate should not get upset.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I thought that you will get upset. When he makes a reference to the Janata Party and he says that I have evidence that the members of the Janata Party are CIA agents, was it not the same thing that was said in the press about some of the members who were members of the Cabinet and who

were members of the Congress Party and opposition members? We unitedly stood by them and said we shall never tolerate this vilification. But they have not got the grace to reciprocate our attitude.

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : The Hon. Member is so upset that he would not even listen to what I have said. If he had only followed what I have said... *(Interruptions)*... Sir, there is no aspersion whatsoever. I said it earlier also. If there is any suggestion of any aspersion on any one....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Minister, kindly go through the record. He has said that I dare say that there are members of the Janata Party who are CIA agents and my challenge is, establish, then I shall resign from the membership of the Parliament.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am speaking; no Hon. Member can put words into my mouth. What I said was that certain members are operating in the name of Gandhian institutions. It has been proved conclusively that they have devious links with foreign agencies and that is under investigation. I said that what determines the attitude and approach of a person is the ideology, the political line and the philosophy that he takes. Then I said that there are persons in his party also who go whole hog in supporting these persons who are operating in the name of Gandhian institutions. I did not say that you are a CIA agent.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Why do you bother about it? I don't understand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Prof. Ranga, when the allegations are going to be made against your party, you will also feel hurt. This is all because we are patriots, we have fought for the freedom of the country. We are definitely not going to tolerate this nonsense.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already he has said that he has not mentioned like that. If anything is there, I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is too late in the day to learn patriotism from these\*\*

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** You cannot gag me by making noise.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Order. Order.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was referring to the forces of secessionism and subversion. In this connection I again congratulate the Minister and the Government for the accords reached for bringing about amity in Punjab and Assam. There is tendency to belittle and whittle down the importance of historic steps taken by this Government. We do not stand for political gains at the cost of the nation, at the cost of the unity of the people in the country. So Punjab accord and Assam accord were concluded and an atmosphere was sought to be created in the country where communal frenzy is banished; where communal frenzy is removed and other political processes, which this House has sanctioned and the people of India have sanctioned, the political processes start. In both these States elected governments came.

Sir, about Punjab I have a few points which have been agitating my mind for quite some time. In the last debate, I tried to share my sincere views with the House, namely, the fact that some people in Akali party—we have given all support and we are giving all support let there be no confusion about it that we are not with the Government in Punjab—who are trying to run with the hare and hunt with the hound must realise the danger. My point is that the extremists and secessionists who are operating from the precincts of the golden temple, that holy place, it has lot of ramifications not only that golden temple ensures Rs. 1 crore at the disposal of extremists operating from there—it is the material support that they have been able to organise—but also more important than this is the general impact of the people in the Panth, in the community, who control the highest seat of spiritual authority. Till now, Sir, Mr. Roberio has produced a list of dangerous extremists numbering about seven or eight and half of these extremists are operating from the holy precincts of the golden temple. On 13th, the Baisakhi day, these wanted criminals, who are wanted by the police as most dangerous extremists, were found to be

hiding there and operating and organising mayhem, violence and murders all over Punjab. Therefore, I feel that Government should first get the golden temple. According to the voice of Sarbat Khalsa, the highest religious institution of the Sikhs in the country, the golden temple must be vacated by the Barnala Government and the Central Government. It should be given the first priority, if you want to break the back of the extremists and Khalistanis. The golden temple has to be vacated at any cost. This should be the first priority.

Sir, what was Sarbat Khalsa on 13th doing? The whole gamut of issues has been reduced to one slogan and that is the slogan for Khalistan. Therefore, let us take this matter on priority basis and other matters will fall in pattern ultimately if the golden temple is vacated.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I now refer to the unfortunate situation in which the country is getting polarised on communal lines. Revivalist forces are now raising their heads all over the country. RSS, Jamiat Islami, Jamiat Tulba and so many organisations. North India is presenting the picture of a volcano. Our people fought against communalism. RSS was defeated and their political front BJP was wiped out because the people of India detested communalism and treated communalism as the biggest danger to our unity. Therefore, Government must attend to these problems. If they brook any delay, we do not know what is going to happen further because of the so called dispute of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid. These two points had agitated the people of India more than any single issue during the last one decade and no other issue has agitated the people of India, has divided the people as much as these two points. I do not make any secret of it. I made statements, spoke in the House, that for the last one year preparations were afoot for liberation of Ram Janam Bhoomi, whether it belongs to Ram Janam Bhoomi or Babri Masjid, that is for the authorities to decide. But communal passions were sought to be whipped up and for the last one year, preparations have been afoot. Now, culmination of this is really fraught with dangers. You have seen what has happened in Jammu and Kashmir. There has been

traditional friendship between Hindus and Muslim there. Even now, in Jammu and Kashmir 80% of Muslims were not party or partisan to the attacks of houses of the minorities. Many of them, in fact, have been providing protection and they are making contributions for rebuilding the temples and so on. But who are the people who indulge in these activities? Hundreds of people are coming from across the borders of Jammu and Kashmir. Every day the newspapers report that five persons came from across the Gujarat border and five persons came from across Jammu and Kashmir borders and they were killed while trying to cross the borders. All sorts of clashes and skirmishes are taking place between India and Pakistan. Should we not conclude that hundreds of infiltrators manage to get into Jammu and Kashmir and organise violence? It was as intensive in Jammu as it was in Kashmir Valley. Therefore, Government has no time to lose, the Government and the House have no time to lose. We represent the people of India. If you want that the unity of this nation is to be preserved, we must speak in one voice and finally we have to mobilise the people who are patriotic, people who want peace, people who want secularism and 80% to 90%, almost all the people are secular-minded. They are against reactionary and communal forces. Therefore, the voice of sanity must go from this House and this House representing Members cutting across all party-lines, must unite and let us decide to final fight and subdue the forces of communalism, subversion, and anarchy in this country.

Sir, in this connection, what is important? Why has no attempt been made by this House to pass a legislation banning all communal organisations who are masquerading in the name of different political parties? We are a democratic country and let us decide, this House in its wisdom has to decide and, if necessary, the Constitution must be amended and this we must do because the time has come the nation has to stand up to the challenges and all communal organisations across the Board must not be allowed to masquerade as political organisations (*Interruptions*). Who started communalism in this country? The CPI and CPM started it in Kerala. They started this in this country. (*Interruptions*),

Sir, I come from Bhojpur district of Bihar which is on the border of Uttar Pradesh. We share our boundaries with Uttar Pradesh. In 1956, an Act of Parliament was passed and a Commission led by Mr. Trivedi was appointed. Mr. Trivedi gave this award for delineating, for demarcating the boundaries between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Every year, about 20 or 30 people are killed during the sowing season. For the last six years, I have been demanding in this House that let there be a judge, working or retired Supreme Court judge, who will look into the awards and rival claims of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. UP police every year enters Bihar territory... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : On the other hand, people of Bihar enter the UP territory illegally... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : In the end, : request both the Home Ministers to please appoint a Commission, appoint a Judge of the Supreme Court; let him go into the award and subsequent points of disputes between these two States. The disputes must be dissolved if you want peace in that area, if you want development in that area.

With these words, I conclude and am thankful to you, Sir, for giving me the time to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Sir, The Kodal Commission has been referred to by the hon. Members. I would like to inform the House that the interim report has already been laid on the Table of the House on 4th December, 1985. We will be laying the Second and Third Reports on the Table of the House during the current session. The fourth report also we have received and it is under examination... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is there any provision to lay these reports for the second time on the Table of the House?

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : I am just stating this for the information of the House,



[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to submit that communal riots between Hindus and Muslims have increased in the country and of late there has been a spurt in such incidents which is regrettable. The hon. Home Minister has also said that the way efforts are being made to divide the people is dangerous for the future of the country. We should do our best to stop this.

Just now Shri Tewary referred to the Judgement of the court about the dispute relating to Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi which has divided Hindus and Muslims. I think it is a very dangerous thing and a dangerous chain of events has started which should be curbed. I am of the view that all is not lost yet. The Government will have to find out some solution.

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

About the judgement of the present District judge I may submit that Babri Masjid was there in 1885. It was built in 1528. The person who translated 'Tuzaq Babri' has written in Babar's biography that this mosque existed in 1885 and the builder of that mosque was a courtier of Babar. The Muslims had been praying in this mosque till 22 December 1949. On 22 and 23 December, 1949 some persons of a community attacked this mosque which resulted in a police case.

A constable by the name Mata Prasad filed the first FIR on 23-12-1949. Only after that the District Judge attached the mosque on 23rd and since then this thing has been going on. But I went to tell the Government that when the judgement about this Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi case was announced, the Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate gave in writing that there would not be any riots as a result of throwing open its doors and by making it a temple. The Government should note that the District Magistrate and the District

Superintendent of Police gave an unlawful statement at that time on the basis of which the District Judge announced his judgement and the doors of that temple or mosque were opened which started a chain of communal riots in the entire Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and the other parts of India.

I want to submit that it was written in several newspapers about Shri Vir Bahadur Singh, the Chief Minister that\*\*

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : This is entirely wrong. He should not quote the name of the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister has not said anything like that. Sir, this is a point of order. It should not form part of the record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is right. It shall go out of the record, if found objectionable, after examination.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I want to say, through you that I have full respect for Ram Janam Bhumi as well as Babri Masjid and I feel that the Government should take initiative and decide the matter. The best solution will be that, as both the things are historical and have been bestowed upon us by history, these should be protected by the Archaeological Department. In this way, the feelings of both the religions will be assuaged.

I would also refer to the riots that took place in Jammu and Kashmir recently which were referred to by Shri K.K. Tewary and several other Members. I may make it very clear that these have been presented in an exaggerated form. I am sorry that an hon. Member of this House Shrimati Sheila Kaul met the Prime Minister with deputation of Kashmiri Pandits and told the Prime Minister that there might be wholesale exodus of Kashmiri Pandits because there was danger of their annihilation and total

extinction. I feel that such acts and this type of propaganda can bring disaster not only in Jammu and Kashmir, but it can also create a division in the entire country. I want to tell you and want to take this House into confidence that except in a few villages in the Anantnag district, about which the report is going to be submitted to the Prime Minister, there were no riots in the entire Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu, a narrow minded and criminal organisation by the name of Shiv Sena started riots and beat up thousands of employees of Kashmir and womenfolk were also not spared. When this news reached Kashmir, there was a reaction there. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the secularism is so well entrenched there that excepting those few villages, there was no reaction elsewhere. I want to submit before the House that not a single person was killed or injured. I want to tell the Government that these things should be stopped. It will be wrong for the press or the hon. Members of Parliament to be swept away by emotions. This will not benefit the country in any way. I want to tell you that we repeatedly stated in this House and appealed to the Government that Ghulam Mohd. Shah's Government was a defectors Government which had no support and people had no connection with that Government but in spite of that the Congress allowed him to form the Government by extending support to it. It is a matter of regret that corruption, bungs and antinational activities of that Government were overlooked. The National Conference intimated this and the press of the entire country published these things time and again but no attention was paid towards this. When his Government was dismissed; I think that it should not have been dismissed at least on that ground. The Government of Shri Ghulam Mohd. Shah should have been dismissed on the charge of corruption, undemocratic rule regarding which we had made thousands of complaints. But if it has been dismissed on account of riots then the Government of Shri Vir Bahadur Singh should also have been dismissed for the riots in Meerut and the nationwide agitation on account of Babri Masjid. We opposed Shri Ghulam Mohd. because his was an undemocratic Government. But you must change this practice. If a Government can be dismissed on such a charge you will have to dismiss

Governments in other States also. I am happy that Mr. Ghulam Mohd.'s Government has been dismissed but I want to tell the Home Ministry that if you want to restore peace in Jammu and Kashmir (*Interruptions*) I am just finishing. If you want to restore peace and protect the life and property of the people in the sensitive border State of Jammu and Kashmir you must restore the democratic system there for the sake of the people who are really in your favour, who are in the mainstream, who are ready to make any sacrifice and the Muslim majority there has made sacrifices for the cause of the nation and they are committed to do it in future. We have welcomed the Governor's rule but it should not last more than six months. After that we should be given the right to choose our own Government. Then only you may expect cooperation from the new popular Government. I want to tell you that the stability of the State of Jammu and Kashmir can be assured only when the democratic process is restored there.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the Annual Report, there is a reference to Assam Accord. This is an Accord signed by the agitationists and the Government of India. We are a part and parcel of this Accord and we will support this Accord wholeheartedly. But Sir, this Accord must not be utilised as an instrument for torture, on those people who are linguistic, religious minorities as well as the tribal people, because Assam is a multi-lingual State.

Sir, I do not want to criticise any Government here, but I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister about certain facts.

Yesterday during his speech, of the Internal Security Minister Mr. Arun Nehru mentioned that if any decisions are to be taken in future, it is the State Governments that are quite competent to take decisions. But if a decision is taken which creates a communal division or create passion, then, it will be a very difficult situation. I do not think that any number of companies of

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

battalions can sort out this problem. Sir, like a matured politician he tried to say something and he had not said that. I would like to say that the situation in Assam is very tense and it is a sensitive State bordering so many foreign countries and the Government of India should not shut their eyes towards the present situation of that State. The first and the foremost thing that is happening there is the linguistic problems and the language issue. Sir, I come from a valley comprising two districts—Cachar and Karimganj. In this very House, hon. Minister, Mr. Mirdha, who is sitting here, has got a very through knowledge. According to the Shastri formula which was signed on June 6, 1961 and K.C. Pant's formula which was signed on 18th April 1973, the Government of India and the Government of Assam have recognised Bengali as the official language for Government works as well as for the medium of instruction of the Bank valley. Unfortunately, by a circular of the present Government given on 20 February, 1986,—SEBA/AB/SYLB/11/85-86, they have tried to make compulsory Assamese as a language in the high secondary stage. There is nothing wrong in learning Assamese. People living in Assam must learn Assamese; but I expect that it should not be imposed in the manner in which it is being done—which I oppose. The Central Government should look into this matter.

There was an agitation on the language issue in my constituency on 5th April, which ultimately led to firing. Six persons were brutally assaulted and injured by police firing. Innocent people were beaten up. I would request the Home Ministry to look into this matter.

We respect the Accord. Under it, the Central Government will arrange to issue citizenship certificates *i.e.*, under Clause 8(1) (a) of the Accord.

According to the Annual Report, Government of India have opened an office in Delhi. I congratulate the Government for this; but I would like to urge that these offices should be decentralized, and each district headquarters should have one such office.

Religious and linguistic minorities who are staying in Assam for generations, and

who were there before 1.1.1966 or whose names are there in the Voters' List of 1967, are citizens of India. Why don't you open more such offices and start giving citizenship certificates to people of such categories? What is happening now is that if you go to an employment exchange, your name will not be registered, because you are a non-Assamese. This should not be allowed to continue. People living for generations together are asked to produce citizenship certificates or permanent residence certificates. I would urge that since there is a provision under Clause 8(1) (a) of the Accord, the Central Government must arrange for the issue of citizenship certificates. This work should obviously be done in every district headquarters. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for our boys to get admission in schools and colleges, and to get jobs in various Government and semi-Government organizations.

Three days ago, I read the news of a Press Conference given by the Assam Chief Minister. He has said that in the Accord there is a provision for making some changes in the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act of 1983. If this is to be done, I wish to appeal to the Home Ministry and the Government of India that all political and national parties who were a party to this Bill should be taken into confidence before making any amendments, because this Act was passed in Parliament. It is true you can bring it again in Parliament and get it passed. Though I am a Congressman, I would request you to discuss it before bringing the Bill and passing it, so that such changes are not made whereby the situation may further worsen.

In its Annual Report, the Home Ministry has said that a number of criminal cases have been withdrawn that is cases against public and Government employees. Government employees have been reinstated. But I would inform the Government that IPS and IAS officers who have worked under previous Governments such as President's Rule as well as the Ministries of Anwara Taimur, Keshab Gogoi and Haiteswar Saikia—those officers who were loyal to those Governments, are now being harassed, or suspended. One of the IPS officers has been suspended, and 3 or 4 IAS and IPS officers are on the verge of suspension. What is the fault of these IAS and IPS officers?

**SHRI ATA-UR-RAHMAN (Barapet) :** He is giving one side of the story.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** You will have an opportunity to give your side of the story.

These officers have appealed to me, saying : let the Government take action, but before doing so, either the Home Ministry at the Centre or the Department of Personnel here should concur with such actions. They also say that they would accept it. But there is a tendency on the part of the present Government to victimise officers, for no valid reason. The State Government should not be allowed to victimize officers in this manner, for no fault of theirs.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) :** I am on a point of order. We cannot discuss the conduct of the State Government or its officers...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** He is not discussing the conduct of the State Government...

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Mr. Dev, if you do that, you will be in trouble. You have got more State Governments belonging to your party.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** So, I shall appeal to the Home Minister to kindly look into it and see that justice is done to those officers who had served the previous government. If they had done anything wrong, take action against them, but, because they had worked under a government and followed their policy during the President's Rule or Saikai's Ministry, does not mean that they must be victimised.

About eviction, in the Assam Acord, there is a provision that the eviction will take place in the case of illegal occupation of government land. You carry out the eviction, but proper notice must be given to those people. What is happening is this : at night, at two O'clock even municipal shops which have been established, the houses which have been constructed with the permission of the municipality, they are being demolished. Now, as a citizen of this country, have I not got the right to go to a court ? They say, no, we will carry out the eviction on Saturdays and Sundays when the

court is closed. By Monday the operation will be over. Now, by the time you approach the court, your house is demolished. Now, these people are low income group people. What will happen to them if their houses are demolished like this ? They have built their houses not in one day but in 30 years or so and you demolish them in 30 minutes. How is it possible for them to survive ? If they are foreigners, you delete their names; you deport them. I have no objection. But those who are citizens of India, why should their houses should be demolished like that ? Will they not get protection from the law of this country ? In Bombay, when the Corporation wanted to clear the slums, the people went to the Supreme Court and got the stay order : they got time for eviction.

It has been mentioned in the Report of the Home Ministry that Assam by and large is peaceful. I agree that the government there has come on the mandate of the people; they must get five years to run that government. I have full sympathy for them. But they must not utilize this Accord for getting these things done. Whenever they want to implement this Accord, they do it in the name of the Central Government; they say, we are not doing anything : it is the Central Government which is doing it. But the Central Government never told them to implement the Accord in such a manner. Let them implement it in a proper manner.

From 1966 to 1971, according to the Accord, you have to detect and delete people and from the date they are deleted for ten years; their voting right will not be there. Well enough. Now you have appointed eight IPS Officers. You have approved of it. That is also agreed. But why is it being done ? Do not forget that radio broadcast and T.V. broadcast of your Home Secretary, Mr. Pradhan, who said, according to the estimate of the Central Government, it is about one lakh and 10 thousand or so people. If this is a fact, like electoral cells, then hundreds and thousands of notices must not be given. If a man is here in India for three generations, if he is born and brought up here, if you serve him a notice saying that he is a foreigner, he will feel hurt. So, you must be cautious about this thing. Those persons whose names are on the

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

voters' list on the First of January, 1966, straightway, they should be given the Citizen Certificate, because it is there in the Accord.

It has been mentioned in the speech of the Internal Security Minister that border roads will be constructed. I welcome this idea. In my constituency, there is a river called 'Baleswar', which is now on the border of Bangladesh, but there is no bridge. BSF people or army people or police people cannot go there. I shall request the government to see that before the construction of this road, bridge should be constructed there; unless this bridge is constructed, there will be no meaning of border road.

Before I conclude, I again request the government to see that this Accord be implemented, but, before that, please take care about the real citizens of this country; they should not be harassed. I also appeal to you to take steps regarding the incident in my constituency where police firing took place. If you do not take cognizance of this incident which has taken place on the language issue, if you do not solve the language issue by a discussion that was being done in the past by K.C. Pant formula, the situation may go out of control. So, I request you that you should not allow the situation to go out of control.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I also thank those Ministers of State who made untiring efforts to maintain law and order in the country. Their efforts to maintain the unity and integrity of the country are commendable. I specially thank them that sometime back our Minister of State for Home Affairs had announced that a separate women police battalion was being created.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday there was an accident in the holy city of Hardwar in which a number of people were killed. The sight of so many corpses strewn over the banks of the Ganga was heartrending. A

Judicial inquiry has been ordered into this accident and the cause of the accident will be known only after the report has been submitted.

Now the point is that whenever there is an accident of this type, there is a tendency to attribute it to the carelessness of the police. It has been alleged by the people that the police had removed the clothes of the corpses and there was a scramble to remove ornaments from the bodies of women. This inhuman job was also done by the police. The fundamental question is why did they resort to such heinous act. We make police the scapegoat for such accidents. But has the House ever thought that the reason for such a behaviour of the police is that the present police set up is the legacy of the British rule and there has not been any change in it. Besides, there has been no change in their method of working. Our present police set up is also on the line of the police during the British time which is still continuing. When we were slaves, the police used to suppress the people and it was a symbol of terror. The police used to treat people with cruelty at that time.

What happened after independence? Our nation became a welfare state. In this welfare state our problems and responsibilities kept on increasing. In this context no change was made in the police-administration and training; there was also no change in their attitude. After independence there should have been a change in the behaviour of the police but, unfortunately, it did not happen. After independence, the country became a welfare state where the police should have been service-oriented which it has failed to be. Policemen should have become conscious of human values, sympathy for the poor and a sense of discipline and public service should have been inculcated in them. But it did not happen, because we did not lay stress on the special training of the police.

Now, Minister for State is taking deep interest in every aspect of the Police Department and trying to effect improvement. I congratulate him on his efforts. We shall have to bring a basic change in the outlook of police force from top to bottom and inculcate respect for human and social values.

There is a general complaint of interference in the working of the police department. Interference has got to be there because the police cannot be given unbridled power and allowed to act arbitrarily. But this interference should be upto a limit. Otherwise people's voice cannot be heard here. It is high time now to effect reforms in the police set up. Comparison is often made between the police service and other services but there is need to effect reforms in service conditions. The police are criticized quite often because they have to deal with public. That is why Shri Chavan, who was State Minister till recently, announced in Patna that the police budget is a non-plan expenditure but it should be form part of plan expenditure. I do not know whether you have considered it or not that the policeman is also a part of this society and he also faces the same problems in life as others do. I would, therefore, suggest that the recommendations of Bhore Committee be implemented which have been lying pending for quite a long period. Besides, several other commissions were set up at State level and national level but to my mind they are gathering dust in leved the almirahs because of red-tapism. I would, therefore, suggest that if it is not possible to consider all the points, you should at least consider some of the suggestions made by Bhore Committee and Dharmvir Commission, which was set up in 1977, which may be beneficial to the Administration.

Thirdly, I want to say that Monitoring and Implementation Committee should be set up at the State and the Central level. I want to tell you that we are running the Police Administration on the basis of the 1861 Act which is 75 years old. Today the population has increased manifold which has led to social, political and economic changes. There is also cultural turmoil. If we do not modernize our police and do not provide it will all the facilities, how can we streamline our administration.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the police have an important role to play in building the image of the Central and State Governments. We should modernize it considering its important role. Only 3-4 days ago the Minister of the State had announced that more women will be recruited in the police but crimes against women are increasing

rapidly. The women do not feel safe anywhere, be it a police station, office or outside their house.

Several destitute women are leading a lonely life in holy places like Hardwar, Ayodhya, Banaras etc. There also they are ill treated by the custodian of religions. If you provide them jobs in the office of the Ministry of Home Affairs, it would not only improve their economic conditions but also bring down the crime rate. I hope that Minister of State for Home Affairs will ensure the security of the women and effective measures will be taken in this regard and also a great number of them will be recruited in the police. I also want to say about the problem of dowry. Dowry is not always the cause of suicide by women but there are also other factors. Attention should, therefore, be paid to such incidents with a view to check such incidents and to prevent the commission of such offences.

In the end, I want to say that our official language is Hindi, which should have a place of honour in every sphere. But it is not so. Recently, an International Seminar was held here in which foreign women delegates were also participating.

16.00 hrs.

It was only at may protest that the Minister of State yielded and Hindi translation was arranged. Hindi is our mother-tongue. We should, therefore, give our speech in Hindi so that the visiting delegates should feel that we are showing due regard to our language. If you do not honour your language how can there be unity and integrity in the country.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while discussing the demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, I would say that the work done by the Ministry during the previous year in the direction of providing solution to the various difficult problems facing the country is indeed praiseworthy. It is true that the State Governments are responsible for carrying out most of the major functions of the Home Ministry. The Centre cannot interfere much in their work because law and order, all matters relating to police and administration of

[Sari Shyam Lal Yadav]

justice are State subjects. But whenever there is some major issue, with which several States are concerned or when it is related with a national policy, then the Union Government has to step in. In such a situation, the Union Government has to take action for safeguarding the Unity and integrity of the country. Recently, the Central Government took timely action in Punjab and Assam in order to find a solution to their problems. The efforts of the Centre in normalising the situation in the two States is laudable indeed. Discussions have been held more than once in the House in this connection. I think there has been a change for the better in Punjab after the issue was discussed in the House. We hope that the Government of Punjab will act with greater firmness and put an end to extremism. Again, I would like to reiterate what other Members have already mentioned that communal tension is increasing in Northern India. It is a matter of serious concern and the Home Ministry should take concrete steps to deal with the situation. In this context, the Prime Minister had called a meeting of the National Integration Council which was attended by all the members and discussions were held on this issue. But this subject is a matter of great anxiety. There had been large scale disturbances on the issue of Ram Janam Bhoomi or the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. I agree with Shri Tiwari when he said that neither any attention was paid nor any step was taken when communal feelings were being inflamed in many villages and towns of Northern India under the leadership of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Besides, no assessment was made of the likely impact of this propaganda. But now the situation is that there is a state of unrest in Kashmir as well as in other parts of the country. An hon. Member just now referred to the disturbances in Kashmir. In this regard I would like to say that I also had the opportunity of visiting Kashmir. Whatever we observed there, we have presented it in our report to the Congress President. I would only say that there had always been an environment of amity and brotherhood in Kashmir. So, whatever is happening at present is disgraceful and deserves our condemnation. I hope the people of Kashmir would endeavour to restore the old relationships. Efforts

should be made to ensure that there is not a single migration and the people must be made to feel secure and safe. Similar efforts should be made in other States also. Varanasi and its neighbouring villages have been disturbed for a number of months and a state of tension has been created there. The Indian Government should find a solution to the problems but at times it is not possible to do so. Now the RSS workers go from door to door in villages and distribute saffron colour flags on which 'OM' is inscribed. They urge people to display such flags. There can be no objection if the people do it out of religious sentiments or faith but there should not be any deliberate efforts to hurt others or to create doubts in their minds.

Similarly, the Muslim Action Committee also announced that black flags would be hoisted; this resulted in creating disturbances in several areas. I would request the Indian Government to pay serious attention to this issue and find out some appropriate solution after holding talks with the different political parties so that law and order is not disturbed, Communal tension is not created and due respect is shown to all the religions. And as far as possible protection should be given to it.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

Sir, secondly, I would like to say that the State Government is largely responsible for the incidents of crime like murder and robbery, as well as other kinds of mishaps. The role of the police in such cases is often not above board. Recently, in our district, Ram Chandra Yadav, who was a good Congress worker, as well as the Gram Pradhan, was killed along with seven members of his family. The criminals had attacked them while they were sleeping at night and had hacked the innocent children to death. They were criminals and anti-social elements. The Opposition leaders try to make political capital from such incidents although they talk differently in the State Assemblies. This is a matter of great anxiety. One of the Opposition leaders went there and declared in his speech that this was the result of the internal rivalries of the Ruling party, and also the outcome of casteism. I feel we



were ignorant of it and there has been some tension in that area. Some criminal elements had joined hands to wipe out a family. They were hardened criminals who had committed a crime. But the Home Minister must order an enquiry so that these people could be exposed. The people who were involved in this crime had supported a particular party in the opposition during the last elections. I do not want to mention the name of that party. You should hold an enquiry to find out which political party had been supported by them .....

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** They had supported the Janata Party.

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** On one side they used to hoist the flags of the Congress party and on the other side they used to hoist the flags of their own party. The Opposition parties in our country, encourage the criminal elements and unnecessarily accuse us in order to hide their own shortcomings.

I think some of our friends were referring to Uttar Pradesh. I wish to say that the Chief Minister and his colleagues are dealing with the law and order problem in U.P. with courage, understanding and patience and have been successful in this endeavour. It is not easy to maintain peace in a State with such large population. Yet he endeavoured in spite of all the tensions and hostile feelings and was successful in establishing peace and harmony there. There may have been certain minor incidents of crime, which are quite normal; otherwise there can be no ground for not praising that Government.

Sir, finally, I wish to speak on the subject of vesting the police with more powers. The authority of the police force is increasing day by day. Every Government regardless of its political affiliation, whether in South or in North, is in favour of giving more and more powers to the police. Our laws, whether it is I.P.C. or Cr. P.C. or any other Act, give unlimited powers to the police. But merely vesting the police with more powers would not solve any problem. If this were true then the same would have been done when the Anti Terrorist Bill was brought by Shri Chavan, who was then the Home Minister. On that

occasion also I had pointed out that unless the police worked with full loyalty, impartiality and commitment, mere vesting of authority would not do because it is difficult to find a single laudable example of the police performance, anywhere in the country. In any case they are vested with enormous powers and are capable of insulting and defaming anybody, although it is not easy to take action against them. As such I would suggest that if Government wants to give more powers to the police, these should be well defined and limited. The police enjoys power in every department and I would like to give an illustration in this connection.

The hon. Home Minister may kindly visit any area in Uttar Pradesh, in order to see for himself the conditions of the police administration. The roads are blocked everywhere and two to four policemen are stationed at all these points. Their purpose is to extract money from the drivers of the buses and trucks. If you cannot exercise any check on the police it would be better to collect money from the truck owners at one place and divide it between all the police stations. But there can be nothing worse than the police stopping people at various points and humiliating them, and on top of it no attention is paid in case a complaint is made. The situation is the same in very State and it should be improved. Today, the trucks going from Gorakhpur to Banaras have to pay Rs. 500 whereas earlier they had to pay only Rs. 100. Where would those Rs. 500 be deposited? When the Minister represents the people and has taken the oath on their behalf, he must not forget the manner in which the police behave with the common people. When you were not the Minister, how did the police behave with you? Everywhere it is the same. Even the CPM Government in Bengal is always ready to defend the police. There the police had misbehaved with a lady Member of Parliament. I had hoped that the Opposition Members, who always criticise the Government and whose party is running the Government in Bengal, would have condemned the action of that policeman who misbehaved with a lady Member of Parliament and thus set an example here. We would then have believed that you are setting an example. But you tried to defend the action of that policeman by arguing in his favour. It is not proper that you blame the elected representatives of the people.



**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):** If the Members of your party misbehave then.....

**SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV :** Because your party is in power there you justify the action of the police. But what I want to stress is that the behaviour of the police is the same everywhere. Therefore, you must condemn the wrong action of the police and praise their good deeds. It is true that the complainant does not make proper complaint to the police. It is the general impression that the police make false cases and arrange fake witnesses. So, no one is prepared to give evidence. They think that it is for the police to arrange for witnesses on their own and they have no responsibility. One may have been an eye-witness to the incident but one does not want to give evidence. The need of the hour is that the State Governments as well as the Central Government should take a bold decision that whatever statement the witness gives, the police should tape record it. The prosecution should be launched on that basis otherwise not. Often the case does not succeed as no one comes forward to depose the right thing. In this way a number of cases fail. When we want to reorganise our police set-up on the model of the scotland yard police and want that our police should follow the ideals of the Scotland Police, then the citizens of this country should also become honest and conscious of their duty, just like the citizens of that country. If a person strikes a lathi blow on another person and if that person suffers injuries, he lodges a complaint against four persons so that the case is registered under section 147 and 149; but there are chances that the case might be quashed later on. So, if we want change in the police set-up, we will have to pay attention to many other things. The police should note down the same statement which a person makes before them. They should not arrange for witnesses on their own. Whatever the witness says, should be recorded. If the case is unduly prolonged, it creates many difficulties.

In the end, I would conclude by raising one more point. The quota for I.A.S. and I.P.S. fixed in different States should be filled. We observed in Kashmir that the State Government does not want to fill the

quota of I.A.S. and I.P.S. and the promotion of the State employees is also not being effected. Not only this, they even do not want to appoint I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers in their state but want to appoint only promotees of their State everywhere. This kind of feeling is found in every State. I would like to say that the State Governments should fill whatever quota has been fixed by the Centre for I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers so as to maintain their control on the States through these officers and efforts should be made to ensure that the State Governments function properly. With these words I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**\*SHRI MANIK REDDY (Medak) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. All of us know that the economic and social conditions are deteriorating day by day. Communalism has risen its ugly head once again. We do not know how many precious lives have been lost and how much property has been damaged during the communal riots in the country. The details regarding the loss of life and the value of the property damaged have not been given so far. We do not know how many industries had to pull their shutters down due to communal frenzy. Only recently about 40 industries were completely ruined in Batala during communal riots. In spite of all the incidents, we do not have any detailed report on communal clashes in the country. So, Sir, I urge the Government to bring out a white paper on communal riots in the country so that we can get all the details about the clashes, lives and property lost, and also to think about taking remedial measures to check the communal violence. Through this august House, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to bring out the white paper on communal riots in the country.

Sir, our intelligence has failed us time and again. The working of intelligence is far from satisfactory. No body knows what our intelligence people are doing. Whether they functioning at all is doubtful. Our late Prime Minister was murdered in broad day light. Yet our intelligence knew nothing about it. Recently Charles Shobhraj and other notorious criminals had escaped from the prison

\*The Speech was originally delivered in Telugu,

which was supposed to be strongly guarded. Yet our intelligence department could not detect it. There were many attacks on the diplomatic corps stationed in Delhi. In all these cases our intelligence department failed miserably to collect any advance information. Such is the functioning of our intelligence wing. Not only they failed to collect advance information but also could not solve the mystery behind many incidents. The American intelligence could uncover a plot to kill Shri Rajiv Gandhi when he was on a visit to that country. The American Intelligence could successfully foil the attempt to kill Shri Rajiv Gandhi and bring to book the culprits. It speaks volumes about the efficiency of American Intelligence Department. Ours is a large country. To administer it effectively, we need a razor sharp intelligence department. We have to thoroughly overhaul and tone up our secret service. Our intelligence personnel should be given proper training in modern methods. In addition, they have to be provided with modern equipment so that they can discharge their duties more effectively. They must be thoroughly equipped and trained in such a way as to enable them to get reliable information in advance. I hope the Government would take steps to tone up and modernise our intelligence service.

Sir, the student unrest in the country is growing day by day. Our campuses are no more peaceful abodes of learning. In 1984, there were about 6603 student clashes, while the figure has gone upto 11937 in the year 1985. It shows steep increase in the incidents and shows how fast the unrest has been spreading among the student community in the country. So there is a need to bring a change in the thinking among the students. There should be a psychological change. The top academicians should be consulted to tackle the unrest among the students. Students have to be provided with quality education and training. Then only it will be possible to bring a transformation in our student community. I hope the hon. Minister would soon initiate steps to cleanse our campuses and wipe out unrest among the students.

Sir, the situation in the country is not peaceful. Many riots are taking place in different parts of the country. Riots are taking place in Gujarat, Punjab, Tripura and Manipur. The situation is deteriorating

from bad to worse in these States and in fact the situation is grim in the States. The communal clashes and the insurgent activities are on the rise. Sir, I can understand border clashes taking place between two nations. But it is strange and surprising to know two of our States Assam and Nagaland are clashing over the border issue. Though there is a sort of ceasefire at the moment, no one knows when the violence erupts. A compensation of Rs. 1 crore and 62 lakhs had been paid to the victims in Assam alone. One can easily estimate the overall loss during these border clashes. The Compensation was paid only when the cases had come to light. There are many instances which had not been reported so far. In the light of these happening, we have no other go but to strengthen our police force. The police force has to be provided with many more jeeps for their quick transportation and also they have to be supplied with modern equipment so that they can discharge their duties effectively. Most police stations and outposts have to be opened. I hope the Government would take these measures and combat effectively the communal clashes, insurgent activities, border clashes and see that the normalcy is fast restored in the country.

Sir, the crime rate is going up in the country and especially in Delhi, the capital city of the country. In the past one year as many as 2,700 crimes had taken place in Delhi. There are many more cases which were not registered or reported. So in order to check the crime rate in Delhi, there is an urgent need to modernise Delhi police.

Now, the Home Guards and other civil defence forces are being utilised for the benefit of organisations like Delhi Transport Corporation. Instead of restricting their services to a particular organisation, it is better if their activities are expanded to other fields so as to utilise their services in a better manner. The Home guards and other civil defence services must also be modernised so that they can serve the society in a better manner.

Sir, the National Police academy at Hyderabad needs improvement. Hence the steps should be taken to improve our premier institution which trains the police officers in the country.

[Shri Malik Reddy]

Sir, the various recommendations of National Police Commission have not been implemented so far. These recommendations which are meant for improving the police administration should be implemented as early as possible. It will help in arresting the fast deteriorating law and order situation in the country.

Sir, Indian Administrative Service enjoys the pride of place among the civil services in the country. I.A.S. is much more attractive than other services like I.P.S. That is the reason why many IPS officers leave their jobs and go for I.A.S. Doctors and engineers also appear to be enamored of the IAS. The Police service is losing the services of many promising and efficient officers. So in order to arrest this unhealthy trend IPS should also be treated at par with IAS and all the benefits that go with IAS should be extended to IPS. IAS and IPS should not be treated differently. If this is done the greater attraction for IAS will subside.

Sir, the Home Minister is looking after various matters connected with various Ministries like, Health, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Rural Development etc. As such, the Home Ministry has become unwieldy. Much of the time and energy of Home Ministry is being wasted in attending to the matters which are not strictly relevant to the Home Affairs. As a result, the Home Ministry is not able to concentrate much on internal security. So, I suggest that the matters pertaining to other Ministries should not be clubbed with Home Ministry and only the concerned Ministries should attend to those matters. This step will enable the Home Ministry to concentrate on internal security. It will contribute in improving the law and order situation in the country.

Sir, I want to say a word about under-trials. There is inordinate delay in courts in trying the cases of undertrials. The cases are pending before the courts for a long time. Hence steps should be taken to speed up the cases of undertrials. These undertrials spend for 5 or 6 years in prison awaiting the decision of the courts. In many cases the courts pronounce the undertrials non-guilty. Some of these undertrials have to undergo the rigours of imprisonment. It might well affect their way of thinking and in course

of time, they may turn out to be hardened criminals. Hence speedy trial of their cases is necessary.

In the case of hardened criminals, the Government should try to adopt a humanitarian approach in reforming them. Similarly while dealing with the juveniles, we should adopt modern methods to reform them. Old and obsolete methods are now being employed to reform the misguided boys. We should give up these old methods and adopt new methods to bring a change in their outlook.

Sir, we are eager to industrialise our country. Many industries have already come up. But lack of security is hampering rapid industrialisation. Many industrialists both within the country and outside are afraid to invest here as there is no safety or security to their industries. The deteriorating law and order situation in the country is dampening the spirit of entrepreneurs. The prosperity of the nation depends on the industrialisation and the industrialisation depends on the law and order situation. Hence the Government should take steps to improve the law and order situation. Hence the Government should take steps to improve the law and order situation in the country.

Sir, we must also strengthen our Border Security Force in order to check the large inflow of infiltrators who are crossing our borders and entering the country every day. Proper supervision of our borders is necessary to check the infiltrators.

Sir, the Government should try to bring a psychological change in the attitude of hardened and habitual criminals. The ex-criminals should be rehabilitated properly so that they cannot revert back to their criminal activities. This will contribute to the healthy growth of the nation.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. First of all, I would like to convey my congratulations and thanks through you to the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister for taking

decision in the present circumstances which will be helpful in maintaining national unity and integrity.

It is well known that India is a big country with a very long border. Whenever any danger came from across the border, we repelled it without any difficulty because of our internal strength. The foreign powers realised that they cannot succeed by creating trouble at the border alone. So, they tried to disturb the internal security, the result of which is before us. In all our border States be it Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan or the North-Eastern States, efforts are being made to spread a feeling of insecurity and create disturbances in a planned manner. An attempt is being made to disturb communal harmony there. The foreign powers are fully involved in this attempt and knowingly or unknowingly many citizens of our country and leaders of opposition parties are supporting them.

Earlier, Shri Kabuli Sahib had made a speech and referred to the Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhoomi in it. I do not want to go into details, but I have concrete proof with me that when I visited Kashmir, I saw in Anantnag that pro-Pak slogans were written on the walls of the Degree College. I do not want to go into the merits of the rule of the Shah Government or the Farooq Government but I would like to say that all these things do not develop in one day.

When our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi used to say that the unity and the integrity of the country was in danger, the leaders of the opposition parties used to say that Indiraji was raising the bogey of danger to the unity and integrity of the country to win votes. Now when this apprehension has proved true, the opposition are maintaining silence. When our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi says the same thing, the members of the opposition parties do not take it seriously.

The Minister of State in the Department of Internal Security had made many good points in his speech. I support them. He said that 2200 kms. long road would be constructed for solving the north-eastern problem and he further said the more allocation has been made for its development in the Sixth and the Seventh Five Year Plan. I support him for this also.

All the leaders of the opposition parties, who spoke here, have said that there is a sense of insecurity in the country at present. I would like to remind them that the country is made of all the States and in several States non congress parties are also in power. Take, for example, the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Chief Minister N.T.R. talks about nothing else but Telugu Desam. He has never talked of the national unity... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Point of order, Sir. We are Indians first and then only we are Andhras. Sir, he is misleading the House. These things should be expunged... (Interruptions) Andhra is a safe place when compared to other States. You want to create in Andhra another Punjab. You are unnecessarily raising this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hoshangabad) : Andhra Pradesh has witnessed more violence than other places. The verdict of the High Court should be implemented... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ARUN NEHRU : When they spoke, we never interrupted them.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : If it is unparliamentary, you can ask him to withdraw.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Why should he take the name of Mr. Rama Rao?... (Interruptions) Andhra Pradesh is one of the States. We are not anti-nationals. We are more national than you... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please proceed, there is nothing wrong.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : You must reply to this point.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Can you prove it ?

**SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA :**  
I can.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** These are facts. There is no need to prove it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, what other name except N.T.R. can we take in the context of Andhra Pradesh.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA :**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the hon. Members sitting on that side can talk of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, can we not talk about their State. Why are they on their legs when we talk of Andhra Pradesh...(*Interruptions*)

When violence took place in Andhra Pradesh and when influential people made encroachment on the land of the poor, the Government of that State did not take any action. Now the High Court has pronounced a verdict in favour of the poor. The State Government should ensure that possession of the land is restored to them. But I am sorry to state that no action has been taken in this respect to date...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) :** No State other than Andhra Pradesh has implemented the Land Reform Acts whether the Government there was of the Congress Party or any other party.

**SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA :**  
The whole country knows that after the present Government took over, Hyderabad witnessed more communal riots than any other area...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** I would like to submit that when they feel irritated on hearing the name of their leader, why do you utter the name of their leader? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** We are prepared to hear the name of our leader but do not want to hear anything against him...(*Interruptions*)

He is our Chief Minister...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA :** I would like to submit that when the Minister

of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs intervened three days ago, all the Members had praised his speech and his speech was really praiseworthy. In his speech he exhorted all the national parties and the people of the nation and the Members of the Parliament to safeguard the national unity and the integrity of the country. He appealed to them to maintain communal harmony. The Prime Minister of this country wants to solve the problems of the country. He has tried his level best to restore peace in Punjab, which is burning. Similarly, he has made all efforts to solve the problem of Assam. But the purpose with which the Punjab Accord and the Assam Accord were entered into, is not being fulfilled by the respective State Governments. He kept the national perspective in view while coming to the conclusion that if there is unrest in both the States, the whole country will remain disturbed. The Akali Government after coming into power released those people who were involved in heinous crimes. (*Interruptions*) And we are seeing its result today; the way there is tension in the atmosphere and murders are being committed...(*Interruptions*) There is no freedom of speech in their party. There is one man show there. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI ARUN NEHRU :** We have not been critical of anybody. Let everyone have his say. If the hon. Member wants to say something, he will have an opportunity to say.

We did not disturb the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh when he was speaking...Everything goes on...

(*Interruptions*)

Whatever it is, you will have your chance. We will reply.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** That much freedom of speech is there in the House. He can criticise; you can reply. It is, after all, a debate.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA**  
Similarly, in Assam...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Who liquidated the Naxalites? N.T. Ramarao has done it...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** Shri Janga Reddy's leader change colour quite often.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Our leaders are same during day as well as night. I want to say that after Shri N.T. Ramarao, took over the reins of office, the Naxalites have been liquidated. He has solved the problem of law and order...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Why don't you allow the Member to speak? Let the Member speak. The reply will be given by the Minister, by the Government.*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA :** So far as the Assam Accord is concerned, the whole of the country is aware of the spirit with which the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Home Minister and the Congress Party had entered into the Accord. The Congress is not in power there. We were aware of this also that if his voice is heard there, we shall not remain in power. But inspite of this—whether we could from a Government there or not—the Congress party gave top priority to the unity and integrity of the country. Just to prove this, Shri Rajiv Gandhi signed the Accord. But today the Chief Minister of the State is not having those feelings. Former Ministers are being assaulted; Congressmen are being attacked.*(Interruptions)* The way the Government is taking decisions there, the Bengali minorities and the Muslim Minorities etc. are feeling isolated. I have visited the North Indians living there. They told me that they have been there for the last four generations, their ancestors were born there, their land and property etc. exist there, their relatives live there but people are talking of sending them also out of the State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister that without interfering in any way, the State Government should be asked to remove the sense of insecurity

among the people. I fully endorse the statement of the Home Minister. He has conceded that the way our police is functioning and the way criminals in the country have adopted modern techniques, the crimes cannot be completely wiped out. The terrorists or the other criminals attack with stenguns whereas our Home Guards or the policemen have just a stick in their hands. How can then we succeed in combating crime.

Similarly, I congratulate him for introducing the scheme to impart training to the police force and for allocating funds for the purpose. I want to request that the responsibility of social security of the people who are working in the police force is also yours. To speak in favour of the police is the most difficult task today. Sometimes some unforeseen accidents and natural calamities take place as a result of which even the good work done by the administration and police goes waste. Take yesterday's occurrence at Hardwar. I had also gone there. Everyone had praised the administration for the arrangements made there. People had bathed comfortable at 'Har Ki Pauri' where the crowd was expected to be the maximum. Although there was not much rush, still an accident occurred there and many persons died. In this way where the police deserved bouquets, they got getting brickbats. Anyhow, these things will continue. But I would request the hon. Home Minister that he should pay attention to their social security also. Attention must also be paid to how they are living and in the surroundings they are living? How much salary they are getting? Can they lead an honest life with that pay? These things should be gone into. They neither get houses nor any other facilities. Their children do not get good education. To meet these demands they have to resort to other means. If you want that the standard of the police of the country should rise then you will have to take the responsibility of their social security. The hon. Home Minister has not revealed the names of the 14 organisations which are receiving Rs. 200 crores from abroad. I would urge that strictest action be taken against those 14 organisations because I think that one of the organisations is functioning in my constituency also. A big tragedy occurred in Bhopal in the Union Carbide factory. One of the aforesaid organisations instead of praising the Govern-

[Shri Rameshwar Neekhra]

ment for helping the victims so much, is creating an atmosphere against the Government.

I want to submit to the hon. Home Minister that IAS and IPS probationers after getting training in Dehradun-Mussoorie, tour the country. One of the places they visit is Vankheri where that organisation is active. They go there to learn something and stay for one night and there they are imparted information about the previous administrators. They oblige them in other ways so as to maintain their stronghold on the administration. You should take action against such people and the provision of IAS, IPS officers staying for one night there and learning something may kindly be done away with.

I want to congratulate the hon. Home Minister for this also—though the opposition parties in the country were accustomed to this thing that unless Home Ministry... Shri Janga Reddy, please keep sitting, where are you going ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : He is coming here.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : Shri Janga Reddy and his party were accustomed to this thing that the Government which does not set up more and more Commissions and does not make more and more arrests, is not working properly. During the Janata regime, they arrested late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in spite of her being a woman and filed petty cases against her in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland; our Government does not function in that way. When they find that our Government is not setting up such Commissions, they feel that the Home Ministry of our Government is not working properly and they put a question mark against it. Our Government does not set up Commissions and does not harass people in this way. The way efforts are being made to improve the working of the police with a positive approach, to maintain the unity and integrity of the country and protect internal security, the Government deserves a pat for that.

Lastly, I want to request him that there are certain sections of the Cr. P.C. on the basis of which the police harasses the people. These sections are 107, 116, 109, 110. The police keeps the people detained and in the name of surety harasses them. The police has been given the right to arrest. If these sections are dropped, it will definitely be a very good step by the Government. With these words I once again...

SHRI RANBIR SINGH : These sections are very necessary. You raise some other point.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : So far as law and order situation is concerned, it depends on judiciary also. Lakhs of cases are pending decision in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had concluded.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : I had not concluded. He interrupted. You have tried to settle the cases through the Lok Adalats. In Madhya Pradesh day before yesterday 500 cases were decided in one day. People do not get justice in time which affects the law and order situation. The police harasses the people who come forward to tender evidence. When an offender is not convicted even after witnesses have deposed against him. Their feeling of insecurity comes in the minds of the people. I, therefore, request that arrangements should be made to give the people early justice.

I conclude by supporting the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

SHRI WANGPHA LOWANG (Arunachal East) : Mr. Chairman Sir. I rise to support the budget proposal under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government, under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is taking all the steps with all earnestness to root out anti-national and anti-social elements from the country and to bring about better administration.

I think, we should all support and cooperate. We are all aware of the sad happenings in Punjab and we have bitter experiences of the happenings in the north-



eastern States of our country. In some of the States the violence, intimidation, killing and threat of destabilisation have become the order of the day. We should all be very careful.

Luckily, Arunachal from where I come, has so long been a peaceful area. Unfortunately Arunachal Pradesh during the British days was considered as a buffer territory between our country, China and Burma. There was no proper administration and no development activities. As a result the people there remained cut-off from the main stream of national life. Fortunately after Independence our Government has taken up regular administration. It was during the days of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that in 1975 Arunachal Pradesh, which was known as North Eastern Frontier Agency, attained the status of a union territory. It is still a Union Territory. Its security and law and order problem is not only the concern of the administration there, but also of the Central Government.

Sir, Arunachal Pradesh is a very sensitive area particularly, bordering Burma, the Tirap district is becoming very sensitive. People living in the border areas are in panic because of the underground activities from across the border. I had recently visited a number of places in the border area of Tirap district, and people were expressing their panic as during the last year 16 people were kidnapped by the underground hostiles. Of course, most of them were released but 4 are still in Burma. As the entire Burma border has got no proper control by the Burmese government it has become a sanctuary of the underground elements. From across the border all these elements are giving trouble. People by and large prefer Army posting on the border. They want that they should be protected. But at the same time Armed Forces Special Power Act under which the entire Arunachal Pradesh territory upto the distance of 20 km from border area was declared as disturbed area was too much within that jurisdiction even the district and sub-divisional headquarters are included. The Army should be confined only on the border and not so much area should be declared as disturbed area. The disturbed area should be confined to the border, upto 5 km. That is the feeling of the people.

Another suggestion I want to make is about S.S.B. unit which is functioning as home-guards in the border area. It is doing effective service. This organisation should be strengthened because they have been doing their duty as home-guards as well as participating in many social and development activities in the territory. This organisation is very useful and this should be strengthened. It is very helpful both for the Army and the civilians in the border area. It acts as a sort of intelligence service also.

Secondly I feel the police force, which is still in a very young stage in this territory, should be strengthened and local youth should be recruited in the SSB and APP service. After proper training, they should be employed in the territory so that law and order are looked after by them properly.

Another suggestion I would like to make is that there is a border dispute between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. Sir, Arunachal is a young Union Territory. It is not even a State. So, naturally, the pressure is more tilted towards Arunachal Pradesh. We have seen very often violent incidents taking place in the border. So, there should be some solution to this and of course we are all the sister States but even in the family if there is a dispute amongst brothers and the sisters, it is the duty of the parents to see that the dispute is resolved calmly and arrive at a compromise. It is the duty of the parents to make them understand and that is why I request the Government of India to take initiative to see that this problem is solved and justice is done. Otherwise, this problem will remain and Arunachal, as I said, is a very sensitive area bordering China and Burma. It was only during the Chinese aggression that the entire country came to know about Arunachal Pradesh. It was, of course, quite natural when something happens in any part of the body, the entire body is affected, so much so, when there was the Chinese Aggression, the entire country felt the pinch of the trouble in the borders. So long, it had remained peaceful. So, Sir, unless we are careful and try to nip the thing in the bud, there might be some more trouble in the days to come. That is why we must be careful and see that these people living in the border areas have the



[Shri Wangpha Lowang]

proper administration and are properly looked after. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Home Ministry.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Home Ministry is a vital Ministry within the framework of the constitutional set up which consists of Internal Security, Department of States, Department of Official Languages and Department of Home. As such, it plays, and it has to play, a crucial role in the entire administration of this country. We all know the situation today in Punjab which is going on and, naturally, and obviously, each Member of this House has to share his views with respect to the things that are happening and make his or her humble contribution in that respect. Here is the issues where I don't think anybody should blame the Home Ministry of any Section, because it is an issue where everybody should involve in this in a systematic and cooperative way so that the same can be solved in a peaceful manner. However, Sir, I would like to make a few suggestions and observations with respect to this issue in particular.

No doubt we have taken now various measures, including sending one of the topmost officials of this country, Mr. Robeiro, who is known for his administration with iron hand, to take stock of the situation and issue day-to-day orders. But apart from the what is required today is a strong will, a strong political will to handle issues which come up before this country.

At this stage, I would also like to mention that during the last two years, there have been several instances of assaults murders etc and normally it is observed that at some stage in our anxiety to find out a solution, there is a tendency as a measure of goodwill and regard, to withdraw cases or to compromise in any other way. Here, I would like to sound a note of warning as also request the hon. Minister that when at any stage a solution is sought to be found out to this issue, we must be very particular with respect to offences which have been committed and no leniency should be shown to the culprits in any manner.

There is another vital thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the

House with all humility. The hon. Prime Minister in his wisdom signed the Punjab accord; he was kind enough and went out of the way to sign this accord with these people. But in future, in my humble submission, whatever measures the Government may consider to take in respect of demands of a particular section or community, it should not be by way of signing any accord. If there are any demands put forth by any community or any section, whatever demands are acceptable to the Government, they should be communicated in writing to them but it should not be done by way of signing any accord across the table. The Government on its own should accept or reject the demands it deems fit. This is a vital thing. It has got side effects. Sometimes an agitation may start in any part of the country. Some element might have a dream of signing an accord with the Prime Minister and may act in a particular manner in order to derive undue political advantage out of that. That is why I humbly feel that no such accord should be signed in future.

There is another thing about Punjab. Whatever assistance is required by the administration there, that should, of course, be given and you are already giving that. But if at any stage—that stage may or may not come—the Government of India wants to interfere and take over the administration in their own hands, there are various alternatives. That situation may or may not come. Out of the various alternatives, one is the President's rule. Somebody suggested martial law. Some measures have to be taken when the Central Government has to intervene. If and when such a time comes, I would suggest that the Punjab Assembly should be dissolved at that stage, and it should be declared as a Union Territory for a period of five to ten years as the Government may think fit at that time. That is my submission. That will give direct control of the State to the Central Government.

These were a few suggestions with regard to the Punjab issue.

Secondly, whatever is going on there or elsewhere in the country, corruption is the main thing which comes on the way. When we handle any law and order situation, there are four stages which come into the picture,

First is the investigation, second is the prosecution, third is the trial and the fourth when a person is detained in the prison. During all these proceedings, we have to see that the elements of corruption are checked thoroughly. Also, it should be thoroughly processed. I may incidentally mention here that in the case of Charles Sobhraj, when he was arrested in Goa, it was known that the police in Goa were not taken into confidence. It was also said that if the Goan police were taken into confidence, perhaps there would have been no problem for the Bombay police. Actually Bombay police no longer deserve any congratulation. What I am saying is that we have a certain set up, where the police of a particular Territory or a State go to the other State or Territory, the police of that Territory or State must be taken into confidence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Charles Sobhraj might have taken them into confidence !

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : After all, they are their colleagues and they must have taken them into confidence. The person whom you have sent to Punjab just now, Shri Riberio is from Goa. And in Tibar, when all this turmoil has been going on, the person that you have sent there, *i.e.* Shri Sinari, is also a Goan. At two crucial stages, the persons to whom you have entrusted responsibility are Goans. Of course, they are Indians first. I am only mentioning this to show that they have proved their efficiency in any case. And I humbly feel that the Goan police should have been taken into confidence.

Lastly, I would like to mention that Goa, Daman and Diu and other Union Territories, in a way, are treated as a different section. If you see the Constitution, it is stated that India that is Bharat is a union of States. It does not mention Union Territories and these Union Territories are mentioned only subsequently. We are not even ruled directly under the Constitution but by a minor law known as the Union Territories Act, 1963, framed under the Constitution. As a result of this, when the Anti-defection law was brought into force in this country, for about 15 to 20 days, this did not become a law in Goa. When Constitution was amended, that part of the Constitution was not

applicable to us, until the Act was amended. We are part and parcel of this country. Therefore, I suggest that Union Territories should be treated on par with other States.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Sir, I shall like to draw the attention of the Minister to one point which is of the utmost importance for the integrity and unity of our country. In Chota Nagpur Santhal Paraganas, a movement has been going on for a long time. They want this region to be brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India. If some community or some people of a particular area do not get what they want, which they consider is their right and which has already been recognised under the Constitution and if you try to repress that demand through police power or state power, then it gives rise to all sorts of grievances followed by unwarranted tension and bloodshed.

All the political parties irrespective of their ideologies have supported this demand that Chhota Nagpur Santhal Paraganas tribal belt should be brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution. But Sir, what is the Government of Bihar doing? The tribal leaders have been branded as terrorists, Naxalites, secessionists, anti-nationals, foreign agents, communal and what not. The most pitiable thing about this movement is that between 1980 and 1982, 5,000 tribals have been implicated with false cases. I can read out the figures for you. 1,250 cases against tribals are still there. It is high time that these people must be rescued from the harassment of the police. After all, the patriotism of the Adivasis should not be challenged because these Adivasis are the first inhabitants of this country. Their patriotism is not less than the patriotism of anybody else. You must consider their demand with a cool mind. You can see that this area which is in the Chota Nagpur belt is socially, economically linguistically and in many other ways different from the rest of Bihar. It is quite conducive for the Bihari people to say that there is no similarity either geographically or in language, customs and culture. They may even come forward to say that Adivasis want to rule themselves and they want to have a government of their own in the same way as some Tribal States in the

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

Eastern Region, such as Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal, Manipur and other Tribal States in the Eastern India. So this must be considered in a peaceful manner. What is the pity? In Kolhan itself and in Singhbhum district, number of tribals about so their leader K.C. Hemrum including are wanted by the police of the Singhbhum district. They are still implicated in false cases. So, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this particular subject because not much time is left for me to give all the details of their movement, but I would like to plead here, that these tribals leaders, who have been implicated by the police by charging false cases against them should be withdrawn. And let them have the free movement. These leaders are not coming here because of fear of police. So, this is the practical difficulty with the tribal people in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. The Bihar Government have divided the districts just to see that these tribals in every district may be put in a minority. By means of this, they can be exploited easily. They are exploited by the Forest Department, by the police and the *Tekedars*. You might be knowing their character also—character of the tribal people. They are very sincere and also they do not know how to cheat others and out of their simplicity they are cheated.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Therefore, what is it that you want there to be done?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I have already said that Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas should be brought under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, so that they can have their own State, their own rule, etc. Sir, Dr. Surendra Prasad Sinha, Director of the Tribal Welfare Research Department, Bihar State—Ranchi based at present, after his research and investigation, favours, the continuation of Wilkinson's rule of 1983, and its extension to Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas to prevent exploitation of the tribals.

Sir, during the British period also, there were certain rules. *i.e.* Chotanagpur tenancy acts, etc. But after independence, these rules were abandoned which were meant for the safeguard of the tribal interests. But everything had been curbed. So they

are in disturbed state of affairs. I am thankful to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi—the Prime Minister—who has visited the tribal belt and has known problems there. I hope he would take necessary action to see that the grievances of the tribal people can be overcome. I would just remind the hon. Home Minister that these people should get justice on par with the other citizens of India. I think that it is not so difficult, because they are also part and parcel of India, and they want their own right. They want their own rule. They want to be ruled by a democratic way, as in the case of Tripura, Meghalaya and other States also. I don't think that there will be any difficulty in considering for separate State of Chhota Nagpur Santhal Parganas. So this is only thing that I want to mention here.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Prime Minister for entrusting Home Minister's portfolio to Mr. Arun Nehru. In my opinion, he can easily control the situation prevailing in the country. Everybody has pinned his hope on him. He is strong and healthy enough to control the situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Members have raised a number of issues. But the main issue is that 75 per cent of the population, which is poor is looking to the Parliament for justice. If you do not do justice with them then whom will they approach. These 75 per cent poor people are the backbone of the country and also a vote bank of our Congress Party. Therefore, I request you to win them to our side.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the situation is that the poor people are not getting justice in any State. They are crying for justice. So far as the Ministry of Home Affairs is concerned, it has done a good job for the poor. It has earmarked a substantial amount for them. But I am sorry to say that this money goes waste as it does not reach the poor. Therefore, we congratulate the Home Minister and hope that he will rectify the malfunctioning of this Department; only then we can be successful.

Today the world is looking to our Prime Minister. There is no doubt that

he is doing his utmost to maintain the unity and the integrity of the country but at the same time some traitors want to destroy our country. There are some good employees in the police force but the majority of the personnel in the police force are out to ruin this country.

You take a look at the Punjab incidents. You will find that all the incidents of looting and murders for the last 3-4 years have occurred due to police and the responsibility lies on the police only. If the police had wanted they could have easily liquidated those terrorists, thieves and dacoits. But one finds that the house of police personnel are being used as hideouts by such elements because the police and the army can search every place except the houses of police personnel. Therefore, the terrorists are hand in glove with the Punjab police. That is why crime is increasing there. Several Members have spoken about the Punjab problem. I would like to make a suggestion to the hon. Home Minister in this regard. In order to control the situation in Punjab you should deploy Haryana police over there and send the Punjab police elsewhere. The country's situation will become normal... (*Interruptions*). I also have sympathy with Shri Barnala.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to request hon. Home Minister through you that one of the reasons for the tendency of treason developing among the police personnel is that the wards of the influential persons are being recruited in the police force and they prove disloyal to the country. Therefore, I request you to recruit the poor and the scheduled castes in the police force as they are honest, loyal and hardworking also. They will take the country on the path of progress.

You have posted a new I.G. and other officers of the police to Punjab who have done a good job. They have arrested a number wanted terrorists. But a good General is not enough unless he receives the cooperation of the rest of the police force. His subordinates must support him and only then he can achieve success.

Everybody should, therefore, lend his support. Therefore, the need of the hour is to take harsh measures otherwise there will be chaos.

It is unfortunate that we have communal parties in our country which are responsible for the enslavement of the country for the last 100 years. Now, the same parties are raising their head in our country. It is the Government's duty to ban these parties. You must ban Akali Party, R.S.S. and Muslim League. Unless you ban these parties, they would continue to create disturbances in our country in the name of religion.

Gurudwaras, temples, mosques, churches are holy places. I would like to ask the people whether they will allow these anti-social people to take shelter in these holy places and create disorder. They should not be allowed to do so.

You must prevent the entry of such anti social elements in these holy places and they should not get shelter there. You should issue a notification banning all the Communal parties. Today a Hindu acts against a Muslim, a Muslim acts against a Sikh and a Sikh acts against a Hindu. There is a great disorder. Please check it.

AN HON. MEMBER : But how ?

CH. RAM PRAKASH : I shall suggest that you should shoot them all. If I were there, I would do the same.

Our hon. Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi started the 20 Point Programme in the country and our present Prime Minister is also promoting it. It is our misfortune that all the good and saintly persons are assassinated in this country. Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and a lot of others fell to assassin's bullets. They are not bothered about it.

Now I shall speak about land reforms. As regards land reforms in Haryana and Punjab, the law provides that the land-

[Ch. Ram Prakash]

owners who have more than 30 acres land will have to surrender surplus land which will be allotted to the landless. There have been tenants in our State for 20 to 30 years, who even paid instalments for the land; but even then the Patwaris, the Tehsildars and the S.D.Ms. have removed their names from the records and they have not received land so far.

*Na khuda raha, na Visale sanam,  
na Idhar ke rahe, na Udhar ke Rahe !*

Now I want to speak about corruption. Today, corruption is rampant everywhere, which you also admit. I have a suggestion that a committee should be set up in each Parliamentary constituency and the Member of Parliament representing the constituency should be the chairman of that committee with 2-3 Members. These members should attend to the complaints and redress them. Today officers demand money. Justice is sold for money and the poor people do not have money. Therefore, they do not get justice. I want to say that you should remove those people who are dishonest, corrupt and thieves.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs and congratulate the Hon. Minister for Home and Minister for Internal Security that though there has been industrial unrest, labour problems and agitations during their tenure yet the incidence of violent activities has been relatively much less.

Communalism, which is widely discussed, is a virus which poses a great danger to the national integrity. I want to say that it is an indication of the skillful handling of your portfolio that during your tenure, except for minor incidents of communal riots in Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, there has been peace in the country.

Just now an hon. Member, Shri Kabuli made an allegation against the Chief Minister of our State that he had intervened in the case of Ram Janam Bhoomi and Babri Masjid. It is totally baseless and false. I

can say it with authority that during the present Chief Minister's Tenure, there has been no interference in the independence of judiciary.

Today, Punjab is a disturbed State and the killings on large scale there are a challenge to the whole country and the Government. But when our Internal Security Minister Shri Arun Nehru and Congress Vice President Shri Arjun Singh visited Punjab, they assured the Barnala Government of every possible assistance from the Central Government. Today, there is significant improvement in law and order and it seems that the state of unrest will no longer be there.

So far as the Punjab Accord is concerned, the people have been emphasizing that because of non-implementation of the Accord there is unrest in the State. The leaders who are behind terrorism in Punjab are the people who were behind the assassination of Sant Longowal when the Punjab Accord was signed. It was also proved that terrorists had nothing to do with the Accord. A terrorist has no religion *i.e.* he is neither a Sikh Hindu or Muslim, but is just a terrorist, a traitor and danger to the unity of our country. The Government should not hesitate in taking stern action to liquidate them. The whole House should extend its support with one voice to the Government for this cause.

The main task of the police is to maintain law and order in the country. In every state it has its own set up. But with the progress of the society and the increase in the percentage of literacy, it is noticed that police force which was originally formed to maintain law and order, is being entrusted with the task to control traffic, prevent felling of trees and to seize contraband Opium-Ganja, Rice and cement. All these tasks are beyond the competence of the police. Have the police force the expertise and the competence to undertake these duties? If so, what is the necessity of creating so many departments of the Government? It does not seem to be proper.

There is need to change the mode of working of the police force and also to

bring about change in their attitude. It is the duty of the Central Government because—

[English]

The pattern of central financial assistance for schemes for modernisation for state police force has to be reviewed every ten years.

[Translation]

Under this arrangement, 50 per cent of the amount provided by Central Government to the State Governments is treated as grant and 50 per cent is treated as loan so as to modernise the police force as per the changing circumstances and requirements. The existing procedure of registering FIR has become a source of corruption. The police officials treat any offence as cognizable offence against any person and later on if their palm is greased they just file the case after ten days. Some procedure should be evolved to check this corruption and to ensure that the police officials do not misuse their position and power.

Both the Centre and the State Governments have made arrangements for payment of pension to the freedom fighters. Previously, the Central Government had imposed a limit that people with an income of more than Rs. 5000 per annum will not be entitled to this pension. But now there is no such limit. I would like to state that in Uttar Pradesh hundreds of people from my area have complained to the D.C.C. Presidents that in spite of the removal of the limit by the Central Government, pension is not being paid to them. These brave sons of India who had fought for the freedom of this country from the British rule are leading a life of penury. Such delay in granting pension should be avoided and the rules should be simplified to ensure expeditious payment of the pension. The corruption in this regard should be checked.

A new Government has been formed in Assam. Rs. 2100 crores have been allocated for the development of Assam during the Seventh Five Year Plan which indicates how much conscious the Central Government is to the development of Assam despite the fact that there is non congress Government

in the State. Out of the allocation of Rs. 2100 crores for the development of the state, the Central Government shall contribute Rs. 2065 crores and the state's share is almost negligible. The area constituting Jonai, Dhamaji and Silapathar of Lakhimpur district is contiguous to the border of Arunachal Pradesh and is known as tribal belt. All the people inhabiting that area have been there for the last 20 to 30 years and they have no other means of livelihood except Lakhimpur. It is learnt that the new Assam Government is displacing them from that area. These people may belong to Uttar Pradesh or Bihar or they may be of Nepalese origin, but I request the hon. Home Minister that it is the duty of the Government to provide full security to its citizens and protect their interest. They should not be displaced from that area.

I am an inhabitant of Uttar Pradesh. Indo-Nepal border is an open border where no passport or visa is required. As a result of it, the criminals after committing crimes in India escape into Nepal easily. From Nepal they smuggle the articles made in Japan and China into India which are comparatively quite cheap. It badly affects our economy. I request the hon. Home Minister that at the Indo-Nepal, Border Security Force or C R.P.F. or any other force should be deployed to deal with these criminals who are posing a threat to the law and order situation and the social order and economy of the country to ensure rapid progress of the country.

With these words I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am familiar with the police department since 1947 because of the harm caused to me at the hands of the police and also because of my confrontation with them. Due to this department, the Patwaris have been changing the tenancy even after twenty or thirty years.

*Neeche Patwar, Coopar Kotwal, ya  
Kartar*

These were the words of Choudhary Chhotu Ram. Whenever we approached the police, they did not help us. We have always been trying that more and more Harijans should be

[Ch. Sunder Singh]

recruited in the police department. The Hindus always preferred a sinecure job. Due to this department, the Government also gets a bad name. I would like to tell the Home Minister that only Harijans are loyal to the country because only they are the natives of this country and all others are outsiders and quarrel among themselves. If you want loyalty you will find it is in the Harijans only. I always fight for their cause. I have been helping the poor since 1947.

(Interruptions)

There is one Shri Sucha Singh Chhotepur in our area. He was asked by one of my friends to plead for him for a compromise. He showed his inability because at first we instigate them and now if we go there for negotiations we would be insulted. Therefore, I request you to recruit more and more Harijans in the police force. Only then the people can be saved. You should not believe others because they are aliens. Harijans are more loyal than others. It is the police which is most dangerous. It is the police which is responsible for the disturbances in Punjab. Everything will be set right if you start enrolling the Harijans in the police department.

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Let me tell you that unless they give us possession, it would not serve the purpose. It is easy to take the name of God, Saints and spiritual teachers but it is very difficult to follow their tenets.

[English]

"All expansion is life. All contraction is death. All love is expansion. All selfishness is contraction. Love is therefore the only law of life. He who loves lives. He who is selfish is dying. Therefore love for love's sake because it is the only law of life."

Vivekanand

[Translation]

When one is in possession of a thing, only then it belongs to him.

[English]

"Bitter experience has taught me that all the temples are not the houses of God. They can be the habitation of devils.

M.K. Gandhi

[Translation]

The Ministers of yesteryears were no different. They also exploited the people.

[English]

"Where should you seek for God? Are not the poor, the miserable, the downtrodden, Gods? Worship them first. I do not believe in a God or religion which cannot wipe out tears from widow's eyes and bring a morsel of food to the orphan's mouth."

Vivekanand

[Translation]

Where is God? God does not reside in temples. The custodians of the temples have not changed over the years. The temples and the mosques are responsible for all the turmoil in the country.

[English]

"All quarrels and disputations concerning religion simply show that spirituality is not present. Religious quarrels are always over the husks. When purity and spirituality goes, leaving the soul dry, quarrels begin; not before."

Vivekanand

[Translation]

So far as the terrorist problem is concerned, efforts must be made to combat it. We must fight against this evil. I would suggest that we should follow the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi on the issue of mosques and temples, but I know it is impossible to do so. I would suggest that more and more schedule caste people should be recruited because they are loyal to the country. A Minister from my constituency did good work. I have nothing against the Jats although they are even capable of

patricide. As such we should avoid them. It is also not proper to negotiate with them. They are controlling the Gurudwaras and it is essential to free the Gurudwaras from their stranglehold. These people are after money only. So far as the Punjab problem is concerned, I know how it can be solved. Surplus land was acquired during the time of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. No one likes to part with his land. The person who becomes a sarpanch or the chief Minister, does not surrender his land. I have experience of this kind. I had persuaded Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru to allot land to the Harijans in Punjab and in this connection more than fifty per cent of the land in every village was allotted to them in order to ensure that Harijans were not outnumbered in case of a dispute. As a consequence, we have also become strong and no one can dare challenge us.

There are Hindus as well as Sikhs in Punjab but the Hindu does not obey his Hindu leader and the Sikh also does not obey his own leader. If this is the case then how can they call themselves leaders. I have the honour of being the leader of the harijans and they obey me. As a result I have never been toppled. I had told Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he should not issue tickets to any anti-Harijan or anti-congress person because it might create difficulties. I would have defeated any anti Harijan candidate regardless of his party affiliation. Just now Shri Ram Prakash had suggested that Punjab police should be changed. The harijans should be recruited in the police because they are very loyal to the country. All will be well if the harijans constitute majority in the police force.

Finally, I would like to tell the Home Minister that if he is interested in reorienting the police force, he must recruit more Harijans because of their proven loyalty to the nation. With these words, I would now conclude.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while discussing the law and order situation in Punjab, Assam and the whole of India, it may be pointed out that by claiming that the law and order is state subject, the Centre cannot absolve itself of the responsibility. I would like to know how did the foreigners infiltrate into Punjab and how

were modern weapons from Pakistan or other countries smuggled into the country. Can we not hold the Centre responsible for this because B.S.F. is deployed on the border? Not only the Barnala Government but the Central Government too must accept its responsibility. My friends sometimes accuse the BJP and the RSS of being communal.....(Interruptions)... The RSS has no links with such elements. I would like to ask who was encouraging Sant Bhindranwala? You first accepted Bhindranwala as a spiritual leader, a religious leader and then inducted him into politics. Did not the Congress Government encourage him for its political advantage? It is the Congress Party which has been encouraging communalism. I would like to offer an example. 2500 nationals of Pakistan are overstaying in Kerela for a number of days. The Congress Government is in power in the State. It has formed a coalition Government there with the Muslim League. I would like to congratulate Shri Arun Nehru for having summoned the Home Minister of Kerala four or five days ago, and directed him that these 2500 nationals of Pakistan should be sent back to their country. In spite of your repeated orders, and several written D.O.S. the Kerela Government had failed in deporting those 2,500 persons because of their own political ends. That is why Shri Arun Nehru had talked to the Kerala Home Minister and I am grateful for that. You may make any amount of effort but you will not succeed because the Chief Minister of Kerela would not be able to support you. He would not support you because your partners in that Ministry are not in favour of this move.

I can give you more illustrations to prove my point about your encouragement to communalism. The Government of Shri N.T. Rama Rao in Andhra Pradesh was dismissed and the Government headed by Shri Nandela Bhaskar Rao was installed in its place. Under his Government, a judicial enquiry was ordered in connection with certain incidents that occurred just before the festival of Ganesh Chaturthi. That report should be made public. It would expose those people who indulge in communalism. The Government itself encourages communalism and blames others for it.

I would like to express my opinions regarding the law and order situation. When



[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

Vengal Rao's Government was in power in Andhra Pradesh, he succeeded in improving the law and order situation in the districts of Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam, in 1975. After that it is only Shri N.T. Rama Rao who had been successful in maintaining law and order there. The Government of Shri N.T. Rama Rao has been successful in dealing with every type of law and order problem, be it a terrorist or a naxalite problem. It has also received Centre's assistance in its endeavour. After Shri Vengal Rao, it was only Shri N.T. Rama Rao who was able to deal successfully with the various agitations.

The naxalites and the radical groups are carrying on their activities in Karimnagar, Nalgonda, Warangal, Medak, Srikakulam and Vishakapatnam and in these districts the tribal population is less than two per cent and even railway tracks have not been laid in certain areas. These people kill the workers of C.P.I., C.P.I.(M), B.J.P., and also the Congress. Why do these people indulge in such violence? Land reforms cannot be the cause of this agitation because land reforms had been undertaken in 1952, 1954 and 1961. The number of land reform enactments in Andhra Pradesh is far greater than anywhere else in the country. A law like the Telangana Tenancy Act has never been enacted anywhere else. Our present Home Minister, Shri P.V. Narsimha Rao had first enforced this Land Ceiling Act in 1961. Later, Shri Vengal Rao enforced it in 1973. Shri V.V. Raju enacted it in 1968. After the enforcement of so many Land Ceiling Acts it cannot be contended that land reforms have been the basis of the law and order problems. Instead, it can be said that the law and order problems are caused by the politics of violence. Otherwise why should these people kill the workers of the C.P.I. and the C.P.I.(M)? Both CPI and our party is progressive. Hence, they want to gain political supremacy through mayhem and by misleading the people.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that Andhra Pradesh was formed on linguistic basis, only after the Telengana agitation was over and the Fazal Ali Commission Report was released. After Andhra Pradesh came into existence, Shri Brahmanand Reddy became its Chief Minister. Shri

Chenna Reddy launched a separate Telengana agitation in the name of Telengana Praja Samiti in a bid to oust him. As a result, he won 12 out of 14 seats and won all the M.L.As seats. He later merged with the Congress Party. Shri Brahmanand Reddy was ousted and the agitation was also called off. The present Minister of Human Resource Development and Home Affairs, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao enacted a Land Ceiling Act in 1971. All the landlords have joined either the Congress Party or the Telugu Desam Party. These people launched a separate Andhra Pradesh movement. This Andhra agitation was launched by Shri B.V. Subba Reddy, Shri Pirtal Ranga Reddy and Shri Chokka Reddy to oust Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. They were unable to dislodge him. In spite of being against the Land Ceiling Act, they launched this agitation just to oust one another. They had no courage to contest elections. These agitations are being launched to serve one's political ends. The Congress Party is launching agitation for a separate Telengana just to oust Shri N.T. Rama Rao from power. I would, therefore, urge Shri Arun Nehru that there is need to amend the Presidential Order promulgated in 1971. In Telengana, the employees are agitated due to the policy and repression of Shri N.T. Rama Rao. There is a conspiracy to exploit this unrest and to make demand for a Separate Telengana. There is need to bring amendment to the Presidential Order promulgated by the Central Government in 1971-72 so as to check the agitation and remove the unrest among the employees. At that time Andhra Pradesh was supposed to be divided into three regions—Rayalseema, Telengana and Andhra. The Andhra region is a prosperous one and has plenty of water. Everything is available there. In Rayalseema, there is acute scarcity of drinking water. In Telengana, water is available at some places while at other places it is not available. These three areas have been treated as three regions. At that time 8 zones were created in Andhra Pradesh. For the purpose of recruitment of employees, there used to be some zonal posts, state level posts and district level posts. When Shri N.T. Rama Rao came into power, with a view to induct their own men in the services, the Government brought their people from Andhra to Telengana in Government services. The district level posts should become regional

posts. In statewide posts and in the key posts, the people from Andhra are being appointed in Telengana. Naturally, the people of Telengana are agitated over it. The Presidential order should, therefore, be amended. The moot point is in which form it should be brought. The State level employees, executive engineers and other employees should be brought under one region and their services should be transferable within Telengana only. Besides, they want to appoint people from Andhra in the zonal posts such as the post of Zonal Assistant Director of Agriculture, and the backward people belonging to Telengana or Rayalseema are being posted in the loopline. In this way they are being repressed. Besides, the Presidential Order is not being implemented in the case of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board and other Government undertakings on the plea that it does not suit them. So, I would urge the hon. Home Minister that the Presidential Order should be amended and its provisions implemented in all the public undertakings and the corporations of the Government. (Interruptions) Now I shall come to the educational institutions in which professional colleges are also included. There are eight zones and three regions in Andhra Pradesh. The people belonging to Andhra as well as Telengana live in Hyderabad. The Zonal system should be made applicable in the Professional colleges in the same form as it is applicable for the purposes of employment. There are two medical colleges there in which admission is being given to the students of the whole State. In the colleges in Telengana and Warangal, 80 per cent students belong to Andhra, whereas not even 20 per cent students belong to that district. Students from affluent families get admission there. The students are agitated over this state of affairs. If amendment is not made in the Presidential Order, they will start an agitation over it. In this connection I have written letters to the President of India and the Home Ministry that admission in the agricultural, medical and engineering colleges should be made on the basis of the zonal system.

I would like to raise one more point. Liquor is brought to Kakinada from Pondicherry. There is a village, Yanam near Kakinada. It falls in Pondicherry. Some

people carry liquor and other articles from Madras, Vijaywada without paying any excise duty on the plea that they are taking them to Yanam. Yanam is about 32 kilometres away from Andhra Pradesh whereas it is 500 kilometres away from Pondicherry. I want that Yanam should be merged with Andhra Pradesh because the number of Telugu speaking people is also quite large there.

I would like to bring one thing more to your notice. A tribal cannot sell his land to non-tribal in the scheduled area. The traditions of the tribals should be followed. If any person wants to sell his ancestral land which is in their possession for the last 100 to 150 years, he cannot do so. The Presidential Order should, therefore, be amended accordingly. The tribals and the non-tribals are at loggerheads over this issue. They do not get bank loans also. So, amendment should be made in the Act.

As regards freedom fighters, I would like to point out that 13 years have elapsed when 1,37,249 cases were cleared. But 82,360 cases are still pending. Will the freedom fighters, who have grown old, get pension after their death? You should increase your staff to dispose of these eighty two thousand cases speedily so that the freedom fighters may get relief. But they are leaving the world without getting pension. If cases remain pending for as long as 13 to 14 years, how can we bestow honour on the freedom fighters. The old freedom fighters are experiencing great difficulty in coming to Delhi to get their cases settled. So I would like that the staff should be increased to dispose of these cases speedily. In the Border Committee, irregularities are being committed. Shri Vengal Rao, who is President of P.C.C. and a Member of the Lok Sabha .....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing more will go on record. Shri Uma Kant Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, a large number of members are to speak. So, I suggest that the

[Shri H.K.L. Bhagat]

House be extended by two hours. There are about 20 hon. members to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope the House will agree with the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Tomorrow's session can be started from 9 A.M.

[Translation]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : When I go there, you say that you want to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Uma Kant Mishra.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants for the Home Ministry including the Department of Internal Security.

Right from the time the freedom struggle got momentum under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, certain communalist and fundamentalist forces have been continuously opposing the secular and progressive policies of the Indian National Congress. They opposed Mahatma Gandhi and created such an atmosphere that the country was divided into two parts and the same type of forces arranged the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of India, he started re-construction of the country with certain policies and programmes. The same type of forces again started opposing the policy of secularism, socialism, planned development and non-alignment. Some of them started slogan of Hindu Reshtrabad, some of them started the slogan of Islam Khatre Mein Hai, some of them whispered about Sikh Koum, and some of them opposed the progressive measures which were taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But Pt. Nehru suppressed them. He did never bow down to these forces. The country continued its march of development and strength,

Between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi, for 19 month, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was leader of this country. He maintained the policies of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and defeated Pakistan in war and demoralised the communal and fundamental forces.

After him, Smt. Indira Gandhi came to power defeating reactionary elements within the party and she started moving fast towards the goal of making a strong, self-dependant, self-respectful, neutral and non-aligned India. Smt. Indira Gandhi made India a stronger power in Asia and the world. This was never liked by some big foreign countries and reactionary forces within the country. They again started instigating and helping the same anti-national communal and fundamentalist forces within the country. Smt. Indira Gandhi never cared for them and never compromised with them and continued going ahead facing bravely all type of national and international oppositions. She never bartered the secularism, sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country for elections and for power, and the whole world saw that she dedicated her life for secularism and integrity of the country. After her assassination, God helped our young leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi save the unity and integrity of India; and he has decided to take the country on into the Twenty-first Century.

Again the same anti-national, communal and fundamentalist forces are being instigated and helped to weaken India and Indian democracy, to balkanise India and to prevent fast development of India. These elements are very active in many parts of the country nowadays. 'Khalistan Zindabad' and 'Pakistan Zindabad' are being heard from many places and corners of the country. Hindu *Rashtravad* is also raising its head. Fundamentalism in any section of the society is great enemy of democracy and nation—and also progress of the nation. Fundamentalism is a like a Cobra; if you provide milk to it, its poison will grow. Therefore, drive it away and if you get a chance, you kill it; otherwise, it will kill you, it will kill the nation, it will kill secularism, it will kill democracy. So, this dangerous trend should be crushed cruelly and brutally. I hope our hon. Prime

Minister, Home Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs will do strongly whatever is required to destroy these forces.

India is a heterogeneous country. We are multi-lingual, multi-racial, multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-regional country. There must be some strong foundations to make this country and to keep this country united and integrated. Now, we have only three bases of unity and uniformity : (1) Indian Constitution; (2) Personalities like Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and now Shri Rajiv Gandhi; (3) judiciary. Now, anti-national forces have started attacking on the Constitution, personalities and judiciary also. These are the same forces which have been discussed above.

For the stable unity and integrity of this country, a strong Centre is extremely necessary. And a common and uniform civil code is a must and has to be developed and evolved. There must be some connecting factors to connect one community to another, one section to another and so on. All communities and all sections of the society and eminent people from all walks of life, journalists, teachers, writers, intelligentsia, political leaders, religious leaders and jurists have to think over the matter seriously, to evolve and develop a uniform style of living and a uniform civil code in the country.

Besides personal religions, rituals, laws and types of worship, a common living system is a must for the people of India. To develop this common living system is the responsibility of all, *i.e.*, people, religions, intelligentsia and Government.

Some high ideals and values from all religious books should be collected and included into a uniform civil code, with the consensus of all communities.

All of us should always be ready for change and ready to accept change because change is the law of nature. Nature itself changes, races change, religions change, nations change, humanbeings and all other beings also change and so, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that 'change is called history'. For the sake of national unity and integrity of the country, all of

us should have to contribute and accept a new living system. Those who do not accept change, they cannot survive; they will die and they will be deadwoods.

I hope our Prime Minister, Home Minister, Government, Members of this august House and learned people of this country will try their best to evolve and develop a common Indian conduct of living for all the sections of the society, which is the only solution to disintegration of this country and which was desired by our great ancestors Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and great Smt. Indira Gandhi.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I stand to support the Home Ministry's demands which are placed before the House for discussion.

Sir, the Home Ministry has become such an important Ministry especially during the last two years, because this Ministry has been subjected to severe criticism on account of many reasons. If the Home Minister takes a stern action, then he is termed as dictator; if he is a little liberal, then he is accused of inactivity. Looking things around the whole country, the country is passing through a crisis period—whether it is Punjab or Kashmir or Assam, everywhere we find fissiparous tendencies being developed. Disruptive elements are gaining prominence. I see the whole things from a different angle Sir.

Our country, after having come out from the foreign rule, the vested interests wanted us not to grow economically and, surprisingly to all of them, we came out as an advanced country economically because we have strong and continuous leadership in the country.

The same power was waiting for that leadership to come to an end. After Panditji's era, they tried to create that kind of problem during our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's period initially. Then again, they were certain that after her assassination they can create this problem. That is why, Sir,—it is not Punjab alone—this kind of terrorist and subversive activity is a very big game played by big powers to see that we are suppressed economically and in all other respects.

[Shri P.M. Sayeed]

So, in giving any power to arm the Home Ministry or the Government to deal with terrorism and espionage the entire House with one voice should say, yes, because the integrity of the country, the unity of the country is supreme and we have to see that any price that is sought for granted to the Home Ministry.

Sir, many things have been said about North Eastern region and Punjab. I also share the concern of the hon. Members but at the same time, I think many speakers have not thrown light on Diego Garcia, *viz.*, Indian Ocean. I come from that part of the region. When I was elected in 1967, I was supposed to be the baby of the House and at that time, when I said we must have our bases in Lakshadweep my suggestion was taken at a discount. Now after fifteen years Government of India realised that we must have bases there. Fortunately we have a base now, both in Minicoy and Kavarati. But that need to be strengthened. They are only nominally functioning. This is an opportunity for those Members of Parliament, coming from these Union Territories to throw light on the developmental programmes that are going on in this region. Sir, you must be surprised to know that the Union Territories of Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have no elected set-up so far.

Sir, I must congratulate the Prime Minister. After his visit, the VIPs are making a bee-line to Lakshadweep to study the problems. There is a high expectation from these visits. Now may I draw the attention of the Home Minister to the fact that this Union Territory did not see the First Plan. In the Second Plan Rs. 73 lakhs were provided but most of the funds got lapsed. In the Third and Fourth Plans there were nominal provision. In the Fifth and Sixth Plans we spent some amount. In the present Annual Plan Rs. 8.4 crores have been provided. I thank you for the kind provision that you have made. But, on the one side you give and on the other you take it away. When the provision for Seventh Plan was to be earmarked I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, who was kind enough to forward the letter to the Planning Commission for sympath-

etic consideration and thus the amount was enhanced. Now what has happened? I see from the papers that out of Rs. 7.65 crores revised estimates 15 per cent of the amount has been surrendered. Out of a provision of Rs. 60 lakhs for fisheries Rs. 22 lakhs have been surrendered. Rs. 60 lakhs were provided for sewage and water supply whereas only Rs. 30 lakhs have been spent.

For the first time in 1982-83 and subsequent two years full provision was spent but now again inefficiency seems gripping in. So, I submit when on our demand the Prime Minister has provided enhanced amount and the provision has been made in the Annual Plan has beaurocracy surrendered 15 per cent of the amount. I want the Home Minister to pin-point the persons who were responsible for such surrender and lapses and that the whole thing be enquired into and guilty punished. Now, we have to help in a massive way these people in the Islands. The boys and girls in these small and tiny Islands are getting education. So, the Government should take steps to generate employment and make further infrastructure so that these educated young people can get abundant employment opportunities. Sir, though you are making provisions in Re. 1 crores you are not spending the amount. What will be the impact of this? If any time the officials from the Planning Commission come to the Union Territory for survey or study, they will say that Lakshadweep Administration has no capacity to spend the allocated money, why don't you spend the money that was allocated? We are very sorry for this kind of practice. Further, because of non-spending of the allocated amount, we will be debarred from more fund allocation for the next time. It is not the Union Administration alone which is to be blamed, but the Union Home Ministry is also to be blamed equally if not more. It is because for any provision, for any sanction, they have to take action. Many representations have been made, many recommendations have been made to delegate powers to local administration, but the Union Home Ministry have turned a deaf year to these. The net result is that funds surrendered and get nothing is moving to ease the situation. Sir, you have form a nominated Advisory Committee, but so far no meeting has been held and its one year

term is also over. That Committee did not meet even once during its whole terms and met its death. This is the position. I am very sorry to put this in such harsh words. But the fact remains that Lakshdweep has been demanding for an elected Pradesh Council for the reasons mentioned by me just now. The Minister of State, Shri Sangma, the then Minister of State for Home Affairs made a statement when he was in Cochin recently that status of Pradesh Council would be granted to this Union Territory. Sir, you have been giving Lakshadweep a step-motherly treatment. Therefore, my humble submission to the Union Govt. is that these surrenders mentioned which have been made may kindly be gone into and necessary action be taken to punish the guilty and at the same time I plea the hon. Minister to kindly announce the formation of Pradesh Council, without any further lapse of time, because there is no involvement of the people into the affairs of Lakshdweep Council is the only answer for such mismanagement. The bureaucracy, after getting sanction of money from the Planning Commission, does not care to spend it and there is no accountability whatsoever on their activity. Therefore, I humbly request the Home Ministry to look into all these aspects so that Lakshdweep is developed in all spheres. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants for this Ministry.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for 1986-1987 for the Ministry of Home Affairs. There is a very little time and I will speak some of the points which are very important, for the consideration of the Government. We all know that law and order situation is a State subject and it is dealt law with by the concerned State. It becomes a natural phenomenon that almost all the States—I should not name any of the States—are asking for para-military forces, B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. from the Union Government. This shows that the law and order situation is not satisfactory in the country. We are blaming always the Centre for this but we forget that primarily this is the responsibility of the State Government to deal with the law and order situation. Some hon. Members are allergic to this and some of the hon. Members were mentioning the names of their States or their Chief Ministers. I

should very humbly say that they should not be allergic because this is the joint responsibility of the States as well as the Centre.

The overall modernisation of police forces is absolutely necessary to deal with the growing crimes of various types adopting very upto-date technology and methods. I am glad to find that the Union Government is allocating very impressive amounts from the Central exchequer to the States for upgradation of their police personnel and modernisation of police forces on 50:50 basis, that is 50 per cent grants and 50 per cent as loan. The grant will be utilised as of non-recurring nature for purchase of vehicles, wireless equipments, computers, scientific aids, for investigation etc. On this issue, I would suggest that the Border States and the States in which communal riots and terrorists activities are noticed, need be provided more funds on this account. Similarly, the States which have more percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be allowed more funds for modernization and upgradation of their police forces.

It is unfortunate that the year 1985-86 has noticed some communal tension in various parts of the country. I would request the hon. Home Minister and the Central Government to direct the State Governments to deal with communal disturbances very firmly so that nobody should be left without punishment. Irrespective of the party to which they belong, ruling or the opposition, or any other organization, persons responsible for creating communal feelings should be dealt with firmly.

I must also congratulate the Home Ministry for their very significant role in dealing with the twenty five thousand refugees from Sri Lanka.

The credit will go to the Home Ministry, specially the hon. Prime Minister, for having peaceful elections in Punjab as also in Assam after the historic accords on Punjab as also on Assam. It is a very good sign for the Union Government, and the hon. Prime Minister, to proceed ahead in implementing the Punjab and Assam accords in word and spirit.

Even though our party in both these elections have lost and could not come to

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

power, we accepted the verdict of the people very politely and humbly. Our hon. Prime Minister, in spite of such election debacle, is trying with right earnest for implementing the Punjab accord by appointing another Commission, even though the Mathew Commission did not give its findings for transferring the Hindi-speaking areas to Haryana.

In the case of Assam, necessary work in identifying the foreigners are going on with full swing and I am over-confident that the accord signed by our hon. Prime Minister for both the States will be fully implemented with the cooperation of the States as well as from the people.

But it is very much regretted that some extremists and separatists, with the help of some foreign countries, are trying to destabilise our country through their terrorist activities in some border States specially Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. This has been going on for quite some time. I would urge the Home Minister to leave no stone unturned to tackle the situation. Besides, I would also request the peace loving and law abiding citizens of Punjab to disconnect all their connections with these terrorists and separatists and these people should be socially boycotted. This is the only and most effective way of dealing with the terrorists.

The law and order situation in Delhi is not upto our expectations even though the number of Home Guard volunteers and civil defence volunteers is raised to 80,869 and 29,551 respectively. Similarly the Delhi Police Force is raised by another 3000 and 12 police stations are sanctioned with 400 vehicles of different types. Due and proper attention need by given by the Home Ministry to control all types of anti-social and unlawful activities and terrorists activities in this union capital, which is also cosmopolitan city.

Sir, it is very alarming to notice that a new type of crime has been increasing day by day. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look at it. Educated persons travelling in the trains or by some other transportation, are being kidnapped by some people. They are forced to write to their

guardians to send money so that they could be rescued from these criminals. These criminals are demanding heavy amounts of money and are threatening to take the lives of these young boys. I would not like to go into all the details. I have brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Home Minister, hon. Railway Minister, concerned Chief Ministers like the Chief Ministers of Orissa and West Bengal, DG, West Bengal and DG, Orissa. Though they have acknowledged my letters, still now nothing can be traced out, in spite of the fact that some of the boys had written letters to their guardians to send money for their rescue from unknown places.

I will just touch one point more. No doubt, the progress in the implementation of the official language Act is very impressive. But I had noticed that the secretariat of the Official Language Committee is not well equipped. I request the hon. Minister to post more staff like Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and so on. Similarly, all the towns and cities having more than two lakhs of population should have one Official Language Implementation Committee, so that the employees of the Central Government and public undertakings, may get the advantage of obtaining training. In B and C region States, the pay scale and other benefits for Hindi Officers, Hindi Translators, etc. should be raised so as to attract people. Unless we provide such incentives and rewards, people will not come forward to serve in B and C region States. So in B and C region some more incentive should be given to the employees. Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister that he is giving due attention on implementation of official language all the country which is the main factor for the national integration.

Before concluding, I would suggest that the cases of all the freedom fighters, whose applications are still pending, should be disposed of. The hon. Shri Janga Reddy mentioned that for the last about 13 to 14 years applications are still pending but that is not correct. I am aware that some cases are brought to the notice of the centre only 6 months even 2 months back. The hon. Minister has pointed out that the State Governments are not coming forward to send their views and that is why, this



Ministry is handicapped. In this connection, I would like to point out that the freedom fighters, who fought at the time of the freedom struggle, are very old people, i.e. 80 or 85 years old. Many of them are illiterate. So, the facts and figures or the data furnished in their applications in many places are noticed to be wrong. Therefore, the State Governments are not recommending and the Centre are not sanctioning the pensions to them. In that context, the hon. Minister has already pointed out that some non-official Committee should be set up at the Central level. I would appeal to the Hon'ble Minister that this Committee may they will see that such types of small efforts or some mis-information could be condoned and their pensions sanctioned at the earliest. We are always talking about Charles Sobraj and others. So the Jail Reforms should be given top priority.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want the Members to go on repeating points like this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : So I would request the hon. Minister to give top priority to the Jail Reforms. I support the demands for grants.

[Translation]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you that you have permitted me to speak a few words on the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. As the time is less, I shall raise a few points only.

The first issue before us is that of law and order and maintenance of peace. We have a number of grievances in this respect and they are genuine. But the Central Government deserves this credit that whenever disturbances and riots took place anywhere and if the Central forces like C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. were sent there, the situation did improve and we heaved a sigh of relief. This is a fact but this indicates something more important also that so far as the States are concerned, the main thing is to restore the confidence of the people in the police. The minorities have lost faith in the armed police of the States because of their doings and activities. That is why at the time of riots, the people

rush to the Central Government and demand from them to send Central forces there. The credit for maintaining peace goes to the Central Government but it is with a sense of sadness and sorrow that I have to point out that anti-minority and communal feelings are gaining in intensity. There is no doubt that the future of the country lies in communal harmony. I have said in my public speeches innumerable times that the vernacular word 'hum' stands for Hindustan. Therefore, we should pay due though to this Word. The urdu alphabets 'he' and 'mim' and the Hindi alphabets 'ha' and 'ma' make 'hum'. 'Ha' means Hindu and 'ma' means muslim. When these two alphabets are joined, they form the word 'hum' which means Hindustan. These are the sentiments with which we have to proceed further. The future of the country lies in this but it is unfortunate that today anti-minority and communal feelings are gaining ground in the country. I do not want to go into the details of the riots because I mentioned them at the time of the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Now I would not like to repeat those points. But, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs to the tension prevailing in several parts of the country.

Atrocities were perpetrated at various places of U. P., such as Meerut, Sambhal and Pilibhit. A strange situation is prevailing in Meerut. Respectable people of Meerut were arrested under the Anti-Gangster Act. At the time of discussion on this Bill in U.P. Vidhan Sabha, the Chief Minister of U.P. had assured that it would be used against the criminals, dacoits and gangsters. But I am very sorry to say that today innocent and respectable people are being arrested and thrown behind the bars. Advocates have been arrested under this act who have nothing to do with these cases. Even the President of our Muslim League unit, Shri Iqbal Ahmed, who happens to be an advocate, has been detained under this Act. When I approached the police officers and other officers, they admitted with utmost respect that they had made a mistake. These officers admitted before me that they had made a mistake and apologised for that. I told them that if it was so, they



[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

should at least release the wrongfully detained persons. A promise was made. But promise made by the Government is never fulfilled. Even after admitting their fault, they detained those respectable citizens under the Anti-Gangster Act and the actual gangsters, dacoits and gang leaders are roaming about freely.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today tension is there everywhere. Day before yesterday, when I was passing through a street in Delhi, I saw a group of people. They were wearing belts and were armed with trishuls. I was told that the top of the trishul was so sharp that it could cause fatal injury. I was also told that these type of belts and trishuls, which were used for some specific purpose, were openly supplied by the *Jathedars*. What is our police doing? How long will they allow this atmosphere of fear and tension to grow? God forbid, if an incident of this nature takes place, the situation may take a turn for the worse. It would be better to nip it in the bud.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if unfortunately there is a communal riot in which people are looted and killed, the Government compensates them to some extent for their losses. But these days, at several places, no compensation has been paid. Even in Delhi, there are such instances. After the riots, which took place as an aftermath of the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, it was announced that Rs. 20,000 would be paid as compensation to the next of kin of every person killed in the riots. I welcome this announcement. But the Government is silent about the innocent people who were killed on account of the police firing in the recent riots at Jama Masjid area. Government is also silent in regard to Maharashtra. I want that the Government should pay attention to it. Actually there should be a scheme for such incidents which may be equally applicable everywhere.

Sir, as you are ringing the bell, I shall speak briefly. Regarding Assam you have said in this report. I quote :

[English]

"Special arrangements were made by the Election Commission to

prepare fair electoral rolls in the context of the problem of infiltration in Assam."

[Translation]

It is being said that fair electoral rolls were prepared in Assam. I am sorry to say that I do not agree with this statement. I am not able to describe to you the way these electoral rolls were prepared and lakhs of people were deprived of their right of franchise. This is a fact that a person whose name is on the electoral roll is eligible to cast his vote and fulfils all the conditions to be eligible as a voter. In 1983, when the elections to the Assam Legislative Assembly were held, the Election Commission had presented a report in the House. In that report the Commission says—

[English]

I quote from Page 4 of the Election Commission's report :

"If the names of any of these persons were to be removed now on the ground that they were found to be non-Indian citizens, there should be legal provisions specifically dealing with those cases. The agency for undertaking the task of identifying such names is not, in any case, the electoral machinery as that machinery cannot decide the question of citizenship of such a large number of persons under the election law especially when those names in large numbers have been continuing, and are found, in successive rolls."

[Translation]

Further at page 5 of this Report, Election Commission says, I quote :

[English]

"...the names of persons already included in the electoral rolls and voted at the elections so far held cannot be removed from the rolls arbitrarily and under summary proceedings connected with the preparation or revision of electoral rolls."

## [Translation]

This has been the attitude and the procedure of the Election Commission. In spite of it, a number of names, which were on the rolls, were removed. Two lists were drawn—'A' list and 'B' list. All the names put under 'B' list were put in an arbitrary manner. The Election Commission removed names from the electoral rolls in violation of its established norms and rules.

Time does not permit me to present the details before the House. In deference to your ringing of the bell, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I conclude by submitting in the end that there are several reports even today which have not been made public. There were riots in Moradabad and Justice Saxena was appointed to hold an inquiry, but to date his report has not been made public. Here in Delhi also, Additional District Magistrate was appointed to hold an enquiry into the Jama Masjid riots. He made some inquiry. We have been crying hoarse that the report submitted by the District Magistrate is a mere Departmental report. It should be made public so that people may know about the facts. Dr. Gopal Singh was appointed to make recommendations for the benefit of the minorities. His report has also not been presented. I will demand that these reports should be presented in the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words about the excesses committed in Lakshadweep. Lakshadweep is a Union Territory. The police there forcibly brought down Muslim league party's flag.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED : This is not true.

## (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Action is being taken against the party. It happened there and telegrams were sent to you against this action. You should make an inquiry. Why is a political party being meted out such a treatment ?

If I had been allowed some more time I would have presented evidence about the excesses being committed there but there is no time, I want the Union Home

Ministry to be successful because the success of India rests on your success. Unless we create an atmosphere of peace, unity and progress, we shall always be facing dangers. There are dangers for us. With these words, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my views.

## [English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI (Autonomous District) : I stand to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs. While supporting the Demands I want to mention a few points relating to my State, Assam. Dy. Speaker, Sir, some of my friends have, of course, pointed out about the Assam Accord. We are very eager to see the implementation of the Assam accord, because it is very important for the people of Assam as well as the country. Though in the report it is said that Assam is peaceful now, in actual fact it is not so. Congress lost in the last election, and a new Government has come over there and this Government has started doing something which is a matter of great concern to all of us.

Firstly, the new AGP Government has started introducing in the State Assamese as a compulsory medium of instruction throughout the State. As a result, this has affected not only Brahmaputra Valley but also Barak valley and two hill districts of Assam. During the Congress period, there was a policy of three-language formula in the State. So far as Brahmaputra valley is concerned, Assamese is adopted as a medium of instruction as well as official language. For Cachar district Bengali is accepted and for the hill districts English is the medium of instruction as well as official language. But now Assamese has been imposed as a compulsory subject throughout the State. So, I would like to request the Government of India to persuade the State Government to give up this policy and re-introduce the policy adopted by the previous Congress Government in greater interest of unity and integrity.

Regarding eviction, it is very strange that a large number of people of all communities were evicted without giving them any alternative plots of land. We do not have any objection in evicting those people who have encroached upon

[Shri Biren Singh Engti]

Government lands but, at the same time, the victims, so far as we know, are local people, poor and landless people. So my point is that those people who are evicted, should be given some alternative arrangement further rehabilitation and means of livelihood. This arrangement should be made, otherwise, these people will suffer like anything.

There is a trend in the minds of the Assam Government now to do away with the reservation policy. In 1978 the State Assembly of Assam passed a resolution, giving reservation in some State Government services. But now the present Government seems to be taking a decision not to give effect to that resolution. They want to abolish the reservation policy. If it is so, this will affect the entire people of the State who belong to SC and ST. I would request the Home Minister to persuade the State Government not to adopt such a policy, because it will affect the tribal people very adversely.

19.00 hrs.

My next point is regarding the District Council of North Cachar. There are two District Councils which are elected bodies. The terms of the District Council is five years. The North Cachar is an autonomous district and the District Council's term was already over and elections were due in the month of March last but the Assam Government, instead of holding elections, have taken over this Council because Congress had majority and is running the district council there. They have extended its term by another six months and are not holding the elections. They have appointed the District Commissioner as the Administrator. The people of that district are suffering a lot. So, we want that the Government of India should persuade the State Government to hold fresh elections according to the law immediately.

There is a demand from the two hill districts of Assam that more powers should be given to them as promised by the Government of Assam at the time of creation of Meghalaya. When the Meghalaya State was created, consisting of three hill districts of the then Assam, namely,

Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Hills, Karbi Anglong and N. C. Hill districts. The two hill districts of Assam had not joined it because at that time the then Government of Assam had assured the two District Councils of more autonomy Powers equivalent to the powers given to the newly created State of Meghalaya. In view of that, on 1st June 1971, some schemes were entrusted to the District Councils for implementation. Such schemes are entrusted to District Council termed as transfer of power which are really not at all. The two Hill districts made a representation to the Government of Assam as well as to the Government of India saying that their demands have not been fulfilled and that more autonomy as per promise should be given to them in order to improve the economic and social conditions of the tribal people because these District Councils were created to protect the life and property of the tribal people as well as to improve the economic and social conditions of the tribal people in that particular area besides retaining their languages as cultural heritages.

The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended the sanction of Rs. one crore per annum for the two hill districts of Assam. Actually, both the District Councils had prayed for sanction of more than Rs. one crore in order to do the welfare work for the people of those two hill districts and meet the expenditures due to additional works after 1st June, 1971. Even though Rs. one crore have been sanctioned, but this money has not reached the District Councils till today. So, I would request the Home Minister to persuade the Assam Government to release this money immediately so that the District Councils can spend the money on their own projects.

There is a demand from the two districts of Assam that in order to protect their lives and property and in order to safeguard the interests of the people of these two districts, an autonomous State should be created for the two hill districts of Assam as provided under article 244A of the Constitution of India. This is not a new demand. This has been demanded since long in order to fulfil the aspirations of the people and also to safeguard the interests of the tribal people in that area. So, I would request

the hon. Home Minister to kindly look into it and create an autonomous State within the State of Assam as provided under article 244A by introducing a suitable bill in the House for this purpose. At the same time, there was a demand for amendment of the Constitution.

Sir, the Karbi-Anglong District is being called Mikir Hill district. The Assam Government had requested the done it. Centre for making change of name in the Constitution since State Government had already. This demand has been forwarded to the Government of India for the amendment in the Constitution. They wanted that instead of Mikir hills, it should be called Karbi Anglong district. Instead of 'Mikir' the community's name should be called 'Karbi'. Unless these two things are done, the community will continue to suffer a lot. They want to call themselves as 'Karbi' but they are called 'Mikir' in the Constitution and official documents. So, this name should be changed. Until and unless it is done immediately the students and the people as a whole will suffer legally and from other points of view.

Sir, to promote the development of that area, the people are demanding for setting up of a Central University in the hill district. There is a demand for the setting up of this university either at Brahmaputra valley or at Barak valley. The hill district is a very backward area. There is policy of the Government to expand education in the backward area and in the area of tribal people. That is why we demand that this university should be set up in the hill district of Assam. The Inner Line Permit policy should be introduced in the entire hill districts of Assam in order to prevent outsiders and unwanted people from setting down in the district and grab tribal people's land and property and in order to keep peace in the area. This Inner Line Permit system, therefore should also be introduced by the Government of India immediately.

My last point is regarding border disputes. We have some border disputes with Meghalaya. This is relating to Block I and Block II of Karbi Anglong district of Assam. There is no dispute from our side. These disputes are only created by Meghalaya. We are of the view that this

Block I and Block II of Karbi Anglong district is very much within the State of Assam and all along, we are demanding that it is well within the territory of Assam and so, there is no dispute. However, since both the Assam and Maghalaya Governments have decided to settle the dispute, I would request the Government of India and the Home Ministry to intervene and persuade both the State Governments to end this matter once for all. With these words I conclude, supporting the Demands of the Home Ministry.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been going on for the last two days. I would not have thought it necessary to talk on the Punjab situation but I am doing so because some Members of the opposition touched this subject. It was observed that the non-implementation of the accord is the main reason for terrorist activities in the State of Punjab. A lot has been said and we have discussed Punjab separately. Facts are facts and they must be squarely faced. The fact is that 9 out of 11 points in that accord (arrived at between Late Sant Longowal and our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi) have already been implemented. If so, how it is said that the accord has not been implemented? Two points remain, which are the bone of contention between the two States. The first is the transfer of Chandigarh. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Haryana had been very positive in its approach. Let Chandigarh be transferred to Punjab, we don't object to it. But our stand has been that the Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab in lieu thereof should be transferred to Haryana simultaneously at the same time. The Mathew Commission was appointed for this purpose; the Mathew Commission gave a categorical and positive finding that 83 villages and the two towns of Abohar and Fazilka are Hindi-speaking. Now, Sir, I do not understand as to why a reference to these villages and Abohar and Fazilka has been excluded in the terms of reference of the new Commission. This has given rise to a great resentment, frustration and disappointment in the whole of the State of Haryana.

19.11 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

Sir, about a month back, or rather 25 days back, on the 23rd of March there was a huge gathering, never seen in the history of our State known as—Samast Haryana. What was that? Did it exhibit the popularity of Choudhury Devi Lal? No, absolutely not. It exhibited the resentment and anger and apprehensions in the minds of the people of Haryana. That gathering exhibited the sentiments of the people of Haryana. They felt that the injustice was going to be done to them. The appointment of this second Commission has put a premium of confirmation on the apprehensions in the minds of the people of Haryana. It is not understood as to why Abohor and Fazilka areas have been excluded from the terms of reference and, Sir, the Commission has been appointed for what? Is Haryana hankering after a few villages round about Chandigarh? No. We have to trace the history. The Shah Commission gave the award. According to the Shah Commission award, the whole of erstwhile Kharar Tehsil, then Ambala District, including Chandigarh was to go to Haryana. But later when Sant Fateh Singh threatened to immolate himself, Shrimati Indira Gandhi modified the award that Chandigarh be given to Punjab and as many as 114 villages of Abohor and Fazilka would go to Haryana. That is not being done. It does not mean that there should be terrorist activity in Punjab for that reason. My friends in the Opposition have not, as a matter of fact, appreciated the position. They do not know that grave injustice is being done to Haryana.

Then again, Sir, regarding the SYL canal link, this was also a part and parcel of the accord between Sant Longowal and Rajivji that Punjab shall complete SYL canal by the 15th of August 1986. May I have the temerity to ask them a plain question when they talk of the implementation of the accord? Let them go and see the site themselves. Is it humanly possible to complete it by the 15th of August? The answer is a positive 'No'. The reason is that they do not mean it. The Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, made a statement on the floor of the House of Punjab Vidhan Sabha that the construction of SYL canal will be

transferred to some public undertaking, not a public undertaking of the Centre but of the State. It is just like bring out from the frying pan again into the fire. Months have been wasted and now on one pretext or the other, they want to prolong it. And they hold the Government of India responsible for non-implementation of the Accord. This is something very serious.

I would request the hon. Home Minister who is here, and through him the Prime Minister to look to the sentiments of the people of Haryana. We pin all hope on the Prime Minister. We do not doubt the sincerity. We expect justice in the hands of the Central Government. But the apprehensions are there. It should not be taken for granted that we will keep mum. We will, of course, safeguard our rights. This is all I have to say about the completion of SYL canal.

Sir, the hon. Members of this House know that Sarbat Khalsa was held at Anandpur Sahib, probably on the 16th of March. What decision was taken by the Sarbat Khalsa? Lakhs of people gathered there. Had those decisions been implemented by the Punjab Government or the Chief Minister who is guiding the destiny of the State, and is the cock and dandy of the Akali Party and of the Punjab State? They decided that the Golden Temple will be freed from the terrorists. Did they have the guts to lay the hands on them? This was the assurance that was given to lakhs of people in Punjab that they will do so. But they did not. Now, they talk about the implementation of the Accord! The Government of Punjab do not have the guts to implement the decisions of the Sarbat Khalsa and to evict terrorists from the Golden Temple.

The fact of the matter is that the terrorists have gone beyond their control. So tremendous is their onslaught, so terrific is their blow, and so bloody is their machine of coercion that the whole of Punjab is shaken under their iron heels. The Government of India is giving all sorts of cooperation in the interest of solidarity. In the interest of integrity of the nation, we are strengthening the hands of the Chief Minister and the Government of Punjab so that there is law and order. But how long will Mr. Rebiere succeed unless his

lieutenants, left and right, his subordinate just cooperate? That is still lacking? However, let us hope for the best.

A reference was made by Prof. Tewary about the Kudal Commission. I remember in the year 1981, Mr. Tayab Hussain, M.P. who represented Gurgaon constituency in this House, had raised a question about the Gandhian institutions. Then, this House had resolved in August, 1981 that a commission of inquiry would be instituted. This is how the Kudal Commission was appointed to look into the allegations of misdeeds, of irregularities, of illegalities and what not, that were being committed by the Gandhian organisations. Now, Sir, when Prof. Tewary was speaking, Prof. Dandavate was very touchy about it. He said, how long will you take—4 years? Sir, in this connection, I would like this House to appreciate that not just one report has been submitted. The Commission has submitted 4 interim reports. Now, the 5th report is ready. Those 4 interim reports run into 3,000 or 2700 pages. Well, a regular procedure has to be adopted. The findings of the Commission have got to be translated into Hindi. Because, it is a bilingual report, both Hindi and English, which is to be submitted in this House.

In this connection, I would like to put a few questions because it was being resented by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Some persons approached me also and they said that it was not proper for the Commission to continue and that the Kudal Enquiry Commission should be got abolished. I fail to understand as to how they approached me. They said simply "Well, of Mr. Sharma, how long will the Commission continue?" I then tried to peep into the whole matter and also wrote to the Prime Minister.

These Gandhians, as a matter of fact, took to the streets once earlier in 1974-75. That was to overthrow the democratically elected Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In 1986, they are repeating that feat, this time, to protest against the inquiry into their own misdeeds ordered, not by the Government but by Indian Parliament. It will be in public interest to ask them a few questions. Mr. Arun Nehru, the hon. Minister said in Parliament recently that these voluntary agencies in India have

received Rs. 200 crores from Western countries. Now is it not a fact that a lion's share of the foreign funds has gone to the coffers of the so called Gandhian organisation and their affiliates?

Is it not a fact that a few Gandhian bosses are bartering away the national interest and even national security for the sake of a few lakhs of Deutsche Mark or American dollar by supplying compiled comprehensive information and data on Adivasis/tribals, or by supplying secret and sensitive border maps to foreign agencies, as brought to light by the Commission? How elastic is their nationalism which appears to be dependent on the size of the sums they received from abroad? Is it patriotic or in national interest to get public campaigns organised in some Western countries e.g. West Germany against World Bank funded developmental projects in India? Which Gandhian is behind this? Why do they bluff that only one report on eleven inconsequential charges has been given during the last four years as was stated by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the floor of the House today whereas four interim reports of more than 2,700 pages have been submitted covering 76 charges by the Commission and the fifth interim report with other more than 30 cases is likely to be submitted this month? They say that they had 'welcomed' the inquiry. Why did they rush to the Supreme Court and High Courts even before the inquiry was started to challenge the constitution of this Kudal Commission and knock the door of the Supreme Courts?

Is it not a fact that in all, they have filed 45 writs and Special Leave Petitions in various High Courts to obstruct and delay this inquiry? After having done this, knowing the delaying tactics and tricks their lawyer applied, how can they blame the Commission for the delay?

Is it not a fact that out of 22 cases decided by the High Courts, they have lost 21 and the remaining are pending? And the remaining are pending. Is it a fact that they have spent nearly Rs. 10 lakhs in the name of Kudal Commission? Is it also not a fact that a portion of this has gone into the private pockets? Funds of Gandhian institutions are public money. Why cannot they account for it publicly? Why should

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

they blatantly lie and misled that the Government has spent more than Rs. 8 crores on the Commission? A blatant lie and a deliberate misrepresentation of facts. Is it not a fact that every calamity, cyclone, flood, gas leak, communal riot is used as an excuse by the so-called Gandhians to solicit foreign funds from dubious donor agencies? They get upset when accounts are asked. Why? Do they these Gandhian leaders think that they can browbeat, bully and blackmail the Government and the Indian Parliament by high pressure and animated publicity by ghost-writers and others?

Last but not the least. Has not the time come to find out who among them brought this turgid plight upon this Gandhian institution? Is it not time for some introspection and self-searching? In conclusion we can only say to the Gandhian leaders—Physician heal thyself.

Sir, justice delayed is justice denied. I will say only a few words about the Punjab and Haryana High Court because the hon. Home Minister is here. For his information the strength of the Judges of the High Court was recently increased from 23 to 26 by the Government in consultation with the Supreme Court. There are only 16 Judges now presently working. 10 vacancies are still existing. I fail to understand why the Government of India, the Ministry of Law or the Ministry of Home Affairs is not filling up these vacancies. There is a backlog of cases. As and when I have to go to the High Courts—I happen to be an Advocate by profession—the lawyers of the High Court rebuke me and ask me, 'What are you doing, Sharmaji? Why don't you move the Government of India, why don't you approach the Law Minister, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister and get these vacancies filled?' I understand that names have been recommended both by the Governments of Haryana and Punjab. Of course, the recommendations have been made through the Governors by the High Court and they have been submitted to the Government of India. Here justice delayed is justice denied. This unnecessary delay causes delay in the disposal of cases. I request the Home Minister to kindly look into this matter without any further loss of time.

One more word I will say about the Arms Act. The Home Minister will kindly just pay attention to this. When Punjab area was declared a disturbed area, the Indian Arms Act was amended. Even a person carrying a knife 4" in length, if arrested by the Police, the case cannot be brought before the Magistrate and it has to go to the Session Court. What will happen in the Sub-divisional Headquarters? Even the investigating officer, the SSOs and the Police Officers who are in the habit of making capital out of such a situation export money failing which the poor and innocent persons are handcuffed and kept behind the bars. So much so, even for the recovery of a 4" knife, they have to knock at the doors of the High Court for bail. This may be applicable so far as the disturbed areas are concerned. Certainly it was needed. But not in a State like Haryana where there is perfect calm and there is no law and order problem. This sort of exploitation by the police agency should be discouraged. I will also talk to the courts. Some of the judges observed "Mr. Sharma, this is the Central Act passed by Parliament and you should have moved an amendment." Therefore, I request the Home Minister the desirability of making this amendment in the Arms Act that the small petty cases should be tried by the First Class Magistrate.

Under the 20 Point Programme of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and then her successor, there should be no reason to smell a grain of salt in the *bona fides* of the Government. They mean business. Under this Programme, for the upliftment of the poor, the down-trodden especially the Harijans and the Girijans and the backward classes, huge amount is given for loans. Loans are to be advanced to the unemployed youths.

Mr. Chairman, the Home Minister will kindly excuse me for plain-speaking. If a man is given a loan of Rs. 5000 he has to pay from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 to the bank-wallas even if their cases have been duly recommended by the district authority *i.e.* the industry authorities or by the Social Welfare Department. If it is a loan of Rs. 16000 then the amount of corruption goes up to Rs. 3000. This is what is actually happening. This is much too much. What happens is that people complain in writing. I have written not



one but so many d.o. letters to the Minister of State for Finance. The Rajiv Gandhi's Government wants to give to the poor the means so that they can earn a pittance to keep their body and soul together. But the executing agencies are not sincere in implementing the policies of the Government. When I write letters, stereo-type reply is received—"Dear Mr. Sharma, I am in receipt of your letter dated so and so, and I am having the matter looked into." And the Minister informs me that the matter was enquired and the allegation was baseless. The bank authorities from top to bottom, they are one. Nobody is going to take any action against the subordinates. I have been a Minister for years together in Haryana Government. My personal experience is whether it is the Finance Department or any other department, nobody wants to touch his subordinates. This is something very serious. The Government should take serious note of this problem.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants for the Home Ministry.

[Translation]

\*SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMI (Coimbatore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1986-87.

As an ex-Police Service personnel I am intimately acquainted with the myriad problems being faced by the policemen all over the country. I would like to apprise the House how the police personnel are being denied even their basic necessities of life. These people who are the protectors of law and order are not in a position to protect their families from their daily wants. Their economic status is much below the status of peons in the government officers. The scales of pay of police forces are very low. They do not get Government accommodation. The State Governments do not have funds for building residential accommodation for them. The private house-owners are reluctant to rent their houses to policemen. I know personally that in some towns the policemen are living in huts. How can they command respect from the public if they live in thatched huts

outside the town? The Government will have to improve their lot.

On the recommendation of the 8th Finance Commission the Finance Ministry have approved an outlay of Rs. 259 crores during the period 1985 to 1989 to 15 States for attending to the needs of State Police forces. You kindly see the items of work to be undertaken by the States with this money.

Construction of housing units for Police personnel, buildings for police stations, setting up of new Police stations, creation of posts of women constables and construction of headquarters of Meghalaya Armed Police Battalion are the works to be attended to by the States with this money. On an average each State will be getting in five years a sum of Rs. 15.25 crores.

The pattern of central assistance to States for modernising the Police forces is on the basis of 50% grant-in-aid and 50% loan. When the law and order situation throughout the country is getting worsened, the full expenditure on modernisation of State Police forces should be given by the Centre as full grant-in-aid. The paucity of funds should not stand in the way of modernising the Police forces by the State Governments. There should also be an exclusive Accidences Insurance Scheme for the police forces throughout the country. This should be implemented by the LIC throughout the country.

Many police stations of the country do not have police vans. The Police stations have one or two cycles only. How do you expect the police men to move about in their area of work without even cycles? I suggest that each police man should be given at least one cycle each by the State Government. For that purpose the Central Government should give grant-in-aid in full.

I would also refer to another important problem. The pay scales of para military forces like the CRP, C.I.S.F. are comparatively higher than that of the Police force. In fact they get double the pay of State Police forces. The responsibility and the nature of duty of State Police forces are definitely more onerous than the functions

\*The Speech was originally delivered in Tamil,



[Shri C.K. Kuppuswami]

of the para military forces. This kind of invidious distinction in payscales of two similar Forces leads to lack of coordinated efforts in times of emergency where both are placed. I demand that there should be higher scales of pay to the Police forces. I take this opportunity to demand that the recommendations of National Police Commission should be implemented.

The Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code should be translated into all regional languages and each Police station in the country should be supplied with a copy each of CR.P.C and I.P.C. for facilitating the work of policemen. The Central Government should give necessary financial assistance for this purpose to the State Governments.

Though the Prison administration is under the charge of the State Government, the Centre gives financial assistance to the States for improvement and modernisation in prison administration. As recommended by the 8th Finance Commission, it has decided to release during the period 1985-89 Rs. 137.56 crores to 16 States. But, unfortunately, Tamil Nadu has not found a place in the list of 16 States getting financial assistance for improvement and modernisation of prison administration. I want to know how Tamil Nadu has been omitted in this matter. I appeal to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to ensure that Tamil Nadu also gets financial assistance for improvement and modernisation of prison administration.

In the matter of improvement of conditions of living of policemen all over the country, there should be no gap between word and deed. The Central Government should be in a position to give all the necessary financial assistance to the States for upgrading the scales of pay of police forces in the States.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that as on date I am told that 84,000 freedom fighters have not get their Freedom Fighter's pension from the Central Government. I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to look into this and sanction as early as possible the Central pension to these freedom fighters.

With these words I conclude my speech, thanking the Chairman for giving me this opportunity to say these few words.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I am very thankful to you for calling me now. I have been waiting for almost eight hours. I think, the next discussion should start from the other side of the list so that we get our chances earlier; otherwise, every time we have to wait for seven or eight hours like this.

Many points have been discussed. I do not want to take the time of the House in repeating the points already made.

I have always pleaded in the House that ours is a poor country. We are talking of new technology and modernisation, but the economic problems like unemployment and poverty are increasing in this country. If our PM thinks that with economic modernisation and technologies poverty will be removed, I think, it is not correct. Therefore, the time has come when we have to deal severely with the economic offences. They should be made cognizable offences. There is Rs. 40000 crores black money, employers have deceived the banks to the extent of Rs. 4000 crores. I want to know what the Government is doing for such economic offences. Diversification of funds, manipulation of accounts, depriving the workers of their Provident Fund, evasion of taxes, hoarding and blackmarketing are, I think, major offences. It should not happen that somebody is sitting on the neck of the poor people and somebody is begging. Ours is such a big country; but we are still only discussing it even after 40 years. I want to know when are we going to make such economic offences as cognizable offences and why not put these people behind the bar by making serious police cases.

A very interesting thing about this is that it is not coming under police jurisdiction. It is coming under Customs. I am told that 1800 raids were conducted in the last few months. A lot of publicity is given to these raids. In Bombay, it is usually the R.K. Mills, Voltas and Kirloskars. There are headlines in all newspapers, radio,

TV, press etc. But what is the fate of these cases after the raids? In R. K. Mills, in June, the employer was arrested, in July it went to the High Court and the man who was the enforcement officer in the Directorate was made to retire prior to his superannuation.

In the High Court, the case is not yet finalised; the affidavit is not filed by this man. The case was called in the Bombay High Court four times and every time, it was told that he had gone on foreign duty, then it was told that he had retired prematurely. Then again, in February, the High Court had asked, "What happened to this? Why you have not filed the affidavit? We are investigating the case". The authority who has taken the statement from the proprietors of R.K. Mills is not filing the affidavit for four to six months in the Bombay High Court. Therefore, I strongly accuse the Government that they are just arresting the people; they are making some commitment; but then they are releasing all these people. This is the double role that this Government is playing.

In the case of Kirloskar, inquiries are going on: but the Government is not able to take further action and they are admitting it. Similarly, the Voltas case is adjourned. Therefore, I say that economic offences are to be seriously viewed.

Another important matter which is not discussed is about the labour disputes and the role of the police. 30% of the whole population is of labourers; but there are no laws, you have to change the law to decide the share of the workmen in the properties and prosperities of the employers. 50% workers of this country are casual and contract labourers. The only weapon is strike, lock-out and some slogans. What is the directive of the Central Government for such acts? The Government is sleeping over such an important issue.

The Akbar Hotel workers are on strike. Yesterday, police assaulted them, arrested them. They are now afraid that it will be closed. In Maharashtra there are thousands of such problems. I may mention that last year on 26th January, because one Minister was hand in glove with the NIC,

they banned the meeting. But we held the meeting and they fired and killed four people. I can narrate hundreds of examples where the police is interfering and they are hand in glove with the employers. Therefore, some concrete rules should be made saying how the police should act.

I want to ask why people are arrested under National Security Act. In the textile strike, forty of my activists were kept behind the bar for no reason. It was only because they had made speeches. I argued with the Commissioner, but he said, "Your brother had instigated." When they go on strike, they arrest the people. At present and at any time you go there and you will find that ten to fifteen of my activists are always arrested and put behind the bar under the NSA. It is a misuse, just to curb the workers movement in this country. It was assured, when the law was passed, by our President Mr. Zail Singh, the then Home Minister, that it will not be used against workmen. But I think indiscriminate and very bad use of this is being done to curb the 'workers' movement.

I think, it is high time the Government had come out with certain principles while making out laws for police. When there is a peaceful strike, when there is a peaceful lock-out, when the workers are sitting at the gate, there should not be any police interference. When 500 or 1000 workers are sitting at the gate peacefully and starving for four to five months, why should police help the employers in taking out goods or recruiting the new people? Why should police help break the strike? Therefore, I demand in this House that the Central Government should issue directive principles that whenever there is a peaceful strike or lockout, police should not interfere. If at all there is violence, they should act, but so long as it is peaceful, police should not interfere in any labour dispute.

Yesterday, at Kumbh Mela fifty people died in the stampede. The police was just negligent. Nobody bothered. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner were there. In the Radio and Television, we saw how thirty to forty lakh people were collecting. The doors were opened in the morning at 6 O'clock, but two doors were kept

[Dr. Datta Samant]

locked. I do not know why. *Prima facie*, there seems to be serve negligence. There Chief Ministers took the bath. UP Chief Minister took the bath at 6 O'clock in the morning when the incident was happening. The Haryana and Bihar Chief Ministers were also there. I think, police must be taking care of the Chief Ministers. There was such a type of negligence that the Police Department took forty-five minutes to five hours to take the injured to the hospital.

Now, I would like to make one point about the Jail Department. The Jail Department is such a Department for which nobody bothers. I have seen it myself in my State. I myself have been in the jail. So, whatever I am talking here is not from the books, but I have the so-called privilege of remaining in the jail for three year, as I was involved in four murder cases by the police just to please the Godrej employers.

The picture inside the jail is so horrible. Charles Sobhraj is a fool to run away, when he could get all the facilities inside the jail, and he would have continued to have those facilities throughout his life. What they are doing inside nobody knows. I will tell you a small example. When I was in jail, a Minister was to come there. There were smugglers in the second class. They are not supposed to use cots. As the Minister was coming, the cots were removed. In the evening I saw one smuggler bringing four Dunlop mattresses.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I will give one more example. A convicted criminal cannot get food from outside. So, the jail authorities find out some undertrial prisoner and in his name food comes from the five-star hotel and given to that smuggler. There is no time, otherwise I could describe many things, which I have seen with my own eyes.

The Government is sleeping over the question of improvement in the jails. The jail staff is very poorly paid. The jails are old ones and of the British time. The number of prisoners has gone up, but

inspite of whatever criticism I have made in respect of the Police Department, still I think, it is high time that we should look after their grievances. There is a system of one-day holiday per week in Maharashtra. I think, the Government should seriously consider this. Then, there are indiscriminate transfers with the result that they are very much demoralised. This should be stopped. Further, 25 per cent people are not having quarters. That is the fate of this Department.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There is no time, otherwise I would have described many more things. I thank you.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil) : Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to place before this hon'ble House some important points for consideration. Sir, at the outset I may mention that the Punjab Accord and the Assam Accord have made a turning point for improvement in the law and order situation in the country. Barring Punjab and a few other areas in the North-Eastern region, law and order condition is good. I would like to bring to the notice of the Home Minister that law and order subject embraces the whole country and it should be treated as an All India subject and the failure of law and order position in one part of the country has an impact and repercussions in other parts of the country. So, this subject has to be transferred to the Union List or at least to the concurrent List. I bring this matter for the consideration of the Government. The nation as a whole has to stand together unitedly to combat the menace and challenges of terrorism, anti-national and anti-social and extremist communal and religious activities and communal element and by treating them as a national problem. The future of the country is dependent on the unity and integrity of the country and the successful functioning of the Home Ministry is absolutely essential to keep this country together.

Sir, regarding the Police set up, I may point out that the present police set up is out-dated. What was followed before, prior to independence, is continued even now. The duties and the functions of Police are controlled by the Police Act, Evidence Act,

by the Code of Criminal Procedure and these Acts are quite out-dated and old. I would like to point out that a new Police Act has to be evolved for the better and successful functioning of the police administration and for bringing a new outlook in the Police set up, the Gore Committee has made recommendations. The National Police Commission has submitted its reports. The recommendations and Reports have to be expeditiously implemented expeditiously so that there is better and successful police administration.

Thirdly, I may submit that now the Police has to deal with new types of crimes—crimes committed in urban areas are different from those committed in rural areas. They have to deal with communal riots, anti-national and extremist activities. These anti-social elements are taking the law in their own hands and they are butchering the unarmed and innocent people. The criminals are fully equipped with sophisticated weapons also.

Sir, another daring thing is daylight bank robberies committed by these anti-social elements. Government must take stern action to prevent this social and economic evil. Another type of anti-social activity is trafficking in drug smuggling of spurious drugs into the country. Even economically better placed persons are also indulging in these unlawful activities. So also police have to deal with heavy hands corruption and blackmarketing. These crimes will affect the country's economic growth.

Sir, these criminals are equipped with modern sophisticated weapons. They are trained with new cunning devices also. The approach of the Police is generally traditional. So, most of the cases charge-sheeted, end in acquittal for want of sufficient evidence, failure of investigation machinery, lack of equipment to deal with these criminals. So, the Police should be provided with new devices and new types of equipments and they should be given training in handling the modern sophisticated equipments and scientific investigation to tackle the present law and order situation and crimes. The Policemen are also recruited from among the people of the country and therefore the common people should have confidence in the Police.

Some policemen are in the habit of consuming intoxication and keep connections with anti-social elements. When a rich and a poor are the opposing parties, they always support the rich people irrespective of the justice involved in the matter. They should, always help the aggrieved poor. They should have the realisation that they are public servants and are not to rule them to make them transact their duties happily they should be provided with housing accommodation and other amenities and enhanced salary.

Lastly, a word about the freedom fighters. Applications of several freedom fighters have been pending for long without for disposal for several years. Applications are processed at two important stages; one is the State level and the other is the Union level. I would like to say that the applications of the following two categories of freedom fighters should be considered and disposed of in favour of the freedom fighters without any further verification. One category is the applications recommended by the States and the other is applications of those persons who have applied for Central pension, and are already getting State pensions. These applications should be disposed of favourably to the applicants without further verification and scrutiny.

Then, a particular person has given certificates to several co-prisoners, but some certificates are accepted and some are rejected on the ground of eligibility and competence of the person who issued the certificates. This paradox has to be examined and rectified.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency is a border area which is beset with a number of problems; but even then I will try to be brief and conclude early. Today, terrorism and extremism are the biggest challenges before our country which we have to face. A special responsibility lies on the Central Government in view of the terrorism in the border areas. We have to face the terrorism in its worst form in Nagaland as well as in Tripura. The problem of Punjab also comes under the border areas. This is also a problem of terrorism. We shall have to put in utmost efforts to

[Shri Virdhi Chander Jain]

solve this problem. The Central Government is rendering full cooperation to the Barnala Government. But I want to say that our police are not equipped with sophisticated weapons to fight the terrorists and moreover they are not as trained as the terrorists are. Therefore, it is very essential to provide them the latest weapons to fight the terrorists. For the last fifteen days, we have been receiving reports that terrorists are being arrested and killed. This work should be stepped up. But the problem is that the terrorists have taken shelter inside the Golden Temple. It is now for the Barnala Government as well as the Central Government to decide as to how to flush out the terrorists. A decision was taken in 'Sarbat Khalsa' to flush out the terrorists.

20.00 hrs.

We do not want to use Army or any other force to flush out the extremists. But some concrete steps will have to be taken so that they may not stay inside the Golden Temple.

Apart from it, I would like to draw attention towards some problems of the border area. Recently, the Central Government allocated Rs. 200 crores for the development of border areas. I would like to know how this amount will be utilised? How much amount out of the allocation will be spent on border areas of Rajasthan? Will this amount of Rs. 200 crores be spent for economic development of the area? People living there are poor and economically backward. So, will this amount be spent on them or utilised for the purchase of sophisticated weapons for B.S.F. and police? In view of it also, you...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jain, you please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I shall not take much time. I am just concluding. I am submitting a very important point. Recently, two anti smuggling operations were conducted in our Barmer and Jaisalmer districts. Recently in Barmer district heroin and charas worth Rs. 12 crores 64 lakhs was

seized in a joint operation conducted by the Barmer and Jaisalmer police. Previously, B.S.F. had also seized heroin worth Rs. 16 crores. I would like to know that this seized heroin and charas.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Point of order.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : Sir, I propose that the time of the House be extended by one hour more. But I request the Member, only on the Chairman's request not to take more than five minutes because a number of speakers have to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It is not a speech but I am raising an important issue. I shall conclude in three minutes.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Let a decision be taken on extending the time.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands extended by one hour more. Please try to be as brief as possible in your own interest.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I will try to be brief.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jain, you please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I would like to know how these smugglers arrange crores of rupees for the purchase of heroin and charas. Is it being financed by the country from which the supply is being made? What is the destination of this contraband? Is it being sent to Bombay? I would like to know how the officers who seized heroin and charas will be rewarded. In view of the fact that these officers' duties involve a lot of risk, they must be promoted and encouraged so that they may work with enthusiasm.

In this regard I would also like to state that I personally visited the border areas and noticed that activities of the B.S.F. in border areas have been intensified. But in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts, the distance between two posts is still 25 to 30 kms. In this way B.S.F. cannot effectively prevent the infiltration of the criminals and smugglers from Pakistan. As it is a difficult terrain and a desert area, close watch is required in this area. The B.S.F. is not equipped with sophisticated weapons. The facilities provided to it are also inadequate. Even the condition of roads there is deplorable. At some places even gravel roads are not available to facilitate movement from one place to another. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention towards strengthening of police deployment at the border. In such areas, honest officers should be posted and they should be provided with adequate facilities like jeep, wireless etc. They should be equipped with modern sophisticated weapons so that they may deal with the smugglers and other criminals effectively. The articles like bidi, cloth and sometime cows etc. are seized at the border and handed over to the customs authority. I want that this may be declared a cognizable offence and made non-bailable and stern action should be taken against the offenders. With these words I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will take only five minutes.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : (In a lighter vein) As you know, Sir, Kashmir is very important State. Also, J and K enjoys a special status under Article 370. So, I must be given some more time. Sir, I would like to confine myself to the problems facing the State of Jammu and Kashmir only because very little time is available at my disposal.

Recently, the nation has witnessed a very ugly scene in the State of J and K—a scene which was hitherto unknown in that region. During the past few years, preced-

ing the imposition of Governor's rules, we have been witnessing increased activities of some of the communal elements, the activities of Muslim fundamentalists, the Sikh fundamentalists and other secessionist elements in the Kashmir Valley, which resulted in the activation of similar Communal of Hindu fundamentalists like the Shiv Sena and R.S.S. in the Hindu majority region of Jammu.

In fact, the seeds of discord were sown much earlier, during the time of Late Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah when he fought the first general election to the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly in 1978, when Janata Party was in power here at the Centre. Then for the first time, the issue of opening the Rawalpindi Road, the issue of Pakistani Rock Salt marketing of Kashmiri fruits in Lahore and Karachi, and the cry of 'Islam in Danger' were raised. Again in 1983, the same issues were raised with much added colour and fervour, like Islam vs Kafirs, Hindus vs Muslims, and Hindustan vs Pakistan. The minorities were harassed; and they were not even allowed to vote, in many places. Between 1980 and 1985, many sporadic cases of arson and lootings of the minority community were committed. Properties of minority communities were burnt. Places of worship were desecrated, and in spite of our timely warnings, those warnings were not heeded to.

Then came the Government of G.M. Shah. What had happened during that regime, is too well known to you.

You know what happened during last February communal riots. Most of the Kashmiri Pandit's houses were burnt and their properties were looted; hundreds of houses and temple were burnt and property was looted. The general belief is that some of the anti-Indian anti-social elements across the border and some parts of our country with the help of other anti-social elements and anti-India elements reportedly were responsible for all this, whatever happened in the Kashmir Valley.

Now the Governor has taken over the administration of the State. I welcome the imposition of the Governor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir. The Governor has started some welcome steps to clean the

[Shri P. Namgyal]

corrupt administration, to give a boost to development activities. Very recently, 11 technocrats were asked to retire prematurely and perhaps many more will be asked to do so; similar action may be followed in the case of many more technocrats. I welcome this step, but merely removing some of the technocrats will not help; it will not clean the rot unless similar action is taken against some of the big Sark bureaucrats. Some of the nominated IAS and IPS officers—I mean the local (J and K State) nominated IAS and IPS officers—should be transferred out of the State so that at least they should also see how big India is. I think this will help promotion of national integration; this will also help promotion of national integration if similar action is taken in respect of some other Central Government employees belonging to J and K. Those employees who are posted there, I mean the local employees, they should be transferred for a period of two at least to three years to Delhi or to some other places of the country in a phased manner. That will help restore communal harmony and to help promotion of national integration.

Besides, I would like to give some suggestions for the betterment of the State. There is a Kashmiri desk in the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Desk used to be very effective. But, now, I think, it functions mainly for the clearance of some visit and some other things. It used to interfere on intervene with the administration and the developmental activities. They used to have a good monitoring of these activities. Sir, I suggest that the Kashmiri Dist. that should be revived to see how things are working, how developmental activities are going on in that State

The boundary of the present Assembly constituencies were changed during the time of the late Sheikh Abdullah and by the then Deputy Chief Minister Mirza Afzal Beg on communal lines to suit the then Ruling National Conference. This has created a very bad situation in the State. Old de-limitation of constituencies should be restored so that the heart-burning persisting in the minds of the people are removed.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Minister of Home Affairs who has been kind enough to have a mention in the Report of the Ministry about granting of Scheduled Tribe status to the people of Ladakh. Article 342 of the Constitution of India has been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and this will enable us to get the tribal status. But for doing so the next step is to have a survey to be conducted through the Registrar General of India to enable the people of Ladakh to get Scheduled-Tribe status.

I request the Minister to kindly direct the Registrar General to send his team for survey in my State at the earliest and this is the proper time for conducting the survey and the weather is also good. The people are at the moment in the field, working at their respective places, and after a few days they will be going to the high hills with their cattle—animals, sheep, goats—and it will be very difficult for the team to conduct the survey. My request to the hon. Minister is to send them now.

With these words, I would conclude and I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for giving me time.

**SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum) :**  
Mr. Chairman, I rise to raise some vital problems, national problems, of refugee rehabilitation and the issues that are involved, and the recommendations made in the report of the Refugee Rehabilitation Committee.

Sir, it is a hard reality that the State of West Bengal has been facing immense hardship and undergoing lot of suffering due to the partition of India and the influx of eighty lakhs of refugees in West Bengal from the borders, from across the borders and the Left Front Government has been urging the Central Government that the rehabilitation problems should be taken into active consideration to have a meaningful solution. But, there has been inordinate delay and it is being delayed further.

Due to the seriousness and the magnitude of the problem, the most important thing to be recognised is that it is a national problem and so the Central Government is



and ought to be committed to solve all the long pending serious problems of the refugee rehabilitation.

It ought to be clear that the Central Government ought not have pushed the Rehabilitation Ministry and transferred the Rehabilitation work to the Home Ministry out of existence, and should not have taken a decision of winding up the TDA and transferring its task to the States concerned. It should not have been done. But it was done. But the more important issue of rehabilitation is not tackled properly and I think the picture is quite the reverse so a separate, full fledged ministry should be set up for rehabilitation work. We find that there are two different sets of approach towards the problem, one for displaced persons from West Pakistan and another for displaced persons from East Pakistan, which causes tremendous problems for the States.

Sir, I may scite some examples to prove it.

1. Compansation was paid to the tune of Rs. 119.16 crores for 47 lakh of refugees from West Pakistan and ex-gratia payment was made to the refugees from Pakistan occupied area of J and K, but no such payment was made to displaced persons living in West Bengal who came from the former East Pakistan.

2. It is unfortunate that the Central Government had not given proper and serious thought to the problem of development of colonies, regularisation of Squatters colonies and also to the question of economic rehabilitation of these displaced persons.

3. The rehabilitation work for displaced persons from West Pakistan was started with all seriousness just after the partition of the country; while the work for displaced persons from the former East Pakistan was neglected and delayed. The Rehabilitation Ministry reported to the Parliament' Estimates Committee about it. In 1959 the Central Government settled down to tackle the refugee rehabilitation problem in West Bengal and in 1960 it was declared that the rehabilitation task was largely completed and what remained was of a residuary nature. But that was not true.

4. While Rs. 456 crores were spent for direct resettlement of 47 lakh refugees from West Pakistan, only Rs. 85 crores was spent on direct rehabilitation of 52 lakh refugees from the former East Pakistan.

We are also opposed to the formulation of residuary theory. In 1977 the Left Front Government demanded Rs. 500 crores for completion of the resettlement of refugees in West Bengal and simultaneously a deputation of Ministers and refugee leaders met the then Prime Minister and apprised the Union Government of the serious need for re-thinking of the problem and taking vigorous steps for meaningful solution of the problem. The R.R. Committee had suggested a total expenditure of Rs. 750 crores for permanent solution of the problem. Immediately thereafter, the West Bengal Government moved the Central Government in their memorandum to the Sixth Finance Commission and also to the Eighth Finance Commission for allocation of funds for resettlement of the refugees. But the Central Government has not favourably responded to this demand.

As regards the question of regularisation of squatters' colonies, refugee families living there are facing certain problems because the Central Government's approval was obtained only in the case of 175 colonies out of 807 colonies. As a result, they have got no title and right. For the settlement of these refugees, the State Government will have to acquire the land and, therefore, this Refugee Rehabilitation Committee has suggested a sum of Rs. 93.96 crores for acquisition of land. I urge upon the Central Government to communicate the decision towards regularisation of these colonies and for acquisition of land.

Development of refugee colonies is also an important task and the R.R. Committee has suggested a total of Rs. 119.46 crores for the development of all such colonies. I request the Government to release the funds to do justice to them.

One thing more I would like to say. The vital recommendation of R.R. Committee in West Bengal relates to the economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons. This Committee has envisaged a total investment of Rs. 450 crores for economic rehabilitation of the displaced persons in the State because



[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

out of 80 lakhs displaced persons from East Pakistan living in West Bengal, 70 per cent are living below poverty line. So, for creation of job opportunities for them, economic rehabilitation is urgently needed. The Central Government, should, therefore, accept the recommendation of the R.R. Committee on the ground that it is a national problem and a solution is required on national basis.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I do not want to go into details and shall confine myself to a few points only. After 38 years of independence, it has become the responsibility of the police department to protect the people from exploitation and provide them justice. But there has been gradual erosion in the morale of the police force. Despite VIP security, Indiraji was assassinated and no security personnel were injured. Similarly, Sant Longowal was assassinated. It is a stigma on the police force and also an indication of danger. Today nobody feels secure. A farmer erects fencing to protect his crop but if the fencing starts destroying it how can the crop be protected? The police is playing a similar role. This trend of degeneration in our national character requires serious consideration by our country and this House. Today, any smuggler can come out from the jail after bribing the jailor. There are many such evils prevailing in our society. The main reason therefor is the failure of our education system to develop feeling of nationalism among the people. Today we allow anyone to run a school with least regard to the standard of the education being imparted there. Until and unless education is nationalised, the standard of education will be at the mercy of the individuals running the school and such people will be turned out of schools. Government must think over it. First, we have to make the people understand that they are Indians and only then they will identify themselves as Indians.

In Punjab all the terrorists belong to well to do families of officers and leaders. They are hiding in the Golden Temple.

When a poor person commits a crime, he is beaten to death by the police but no action is taken in case of an influential person. So, there must be equality before law. A law should be enacted to provide for the prosecution of the father of a criminal in case he belongs to an influential family.

Much has been said about the border security. Check posts have been set up at the border but the distance between the towers is very large. This distance should be reduced. What our security forces are doing at the border? How modern weapons like machine guns are being smuggled into the country? We can prevent the supply of weapons from hostile country but how can we check degeneration in the national character. In such circumstances, how should we train our police force and inculcate the spirit of nationalism among them? We have to look into it. So long as this spirit is not inculcated, we shall never be safe. In the first instance we must evolve some model education and submit it to the House for its approval.

I thank the Home Minister and the Prime Minister for raising a women's wing in the police force. It is a good thing that women are being enrolled in the police force because men may get involved in corruption cases but women do not. More and more women should be recruited in the police department. People of weaker sections, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes do not get the benefit of the various Government schemes but they are exploited instead. I belong to a tribal area. At the time of Indira's death, the people of that area had said that had they been recruited in the police, they would have saved Indiraji. They also said that she was their mother so they would not have let her die. These poor people want to join the police force with such feelings. I suggest that you amend the present Act in this regard.

I would like to offer an opinion regarding Chambal, I belong to Madhya Pradesh. The Government have made several plans regarding Chambal but those have not been implemented so far. The Government should make a plan for providing housing and other facilities to the police.

With these words, I support the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you will not give me more time, I shall finish by mentioning the points briefly.

It is the responsibility of the Government to inquire about what I am going to say because a serious thing is going to happen in the north-eastern part of the country. There is a move for the establishment of an independent State named Uttar Khand. Now, I have got all the facts which will take some time to narrate. If you can go through these facts, you will find the secessionist forces acting over there are just having a sort of meetings and propaganda etc. and they are out to form one independent State named Uttarkhand in the north-eastern part of the country. So, some forces are active over there and they are out to form an independent State called Uttarkhand consisting of Rajbangshis and tribals etc. They are holding meetings and raising funds etc. and recently they held a meeting. That was largely attended and many people are becoming the members of a Committee which had been named as 'Court Rajbangshi International'. They have formed this Committee and the people of many places are becoming members of this Committee, that means, people from West Bengal, Sikkim, and Assam are in that International Committee and men from Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan are also attending the meetings of this Committee and they are saying that 'we are about one crore, so why can't we form an independent State?' They say that they were neglected and this part of the country is neglected, there is no development and their economic condition is deteriorating. So they are just trying to unite themselves and they say, 'We are one crores, why we cannot form one independent State?'

A piece of news has been published in a Calcutta daily, *Juganter* on the 7th of this month. I shall quote a few lines from that piece of news.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't get disturbed. You continue.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : From that piece of news I am just telling you something. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Try to summarise all your points in five minutes.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : I am raising the points only, it is for the Government to find out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't be disturbed by others.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Recently they held a big meeting and they have just taken a decision like this and a fund of Rs. 15 crores have been built up and a person of the Coochbehar Royal family has been put in charge of the fund, and they are raising funds from subscriptions and they are holding not public meetings, but very private meetings in the name of religious congregations in the dead of the night and they just hold discussions for hours and hours together and at the end of the meeting they just hand over the *Gita* in the hands of the people and take promise from them that they should not hesitate to sacrifice their life to form this independent State of Uttarkhand. This thing is going on. Now it is for the Government to find out what is happening over there. So many people are just joining hands and they are trying to form a secessionist movement. So, I sincerely request the Government to give proper attention to this because this thing is going on, if in this northern part of India, north Bengal, Coochbehar etc. they just try to have information not superficial, but if they go deep into it with the help of the IB, they will find that there are activities in Alipurduar, Coochbehar etc. and they hold just large meetings at Dinhat, Baksiduar, at the Paro forest village of Alipurduar and their activities are enlarging. So, I now request the honourable Home Minister to give proper attention to this and see that another part of the country is not going to just break away from us.

In my constituency, Raiganj, there is huge Bangladesh border from Goalpuku to Raiganj and the rest of West Dinajpur. It is all along on the Bangladesh border,

[Dr. Golam Yazdani]

Though there is BSF force, there is infiltration because it is at a distance of 8 miles or 9 miles away from the border. They do not do the patrolling properly. In between, Bangladeshis are infiltrating into the Indian territory; they go three or four miles deep, take away cattle, commit dacoity and do murders etc. this thing is happening to daily. I have drawn the attention of the Home Department many times. I do not know how they just get the information. They always say, everything is O. K. there. I suggest that in between BSF forces, there should be CRP force to see whether BSF work properly or not. There should be strict vigilance on them. I do not know how is the Government enquiring. It is always reported to me that everything is fine. But if they just go to the people and ask, they will say, everything is not O.K. and they are groaning under the oppression by Bangladeshis. It is the responsibility of the Government to protect the life and property of the people. Unfortunately, we are on the Bangladesh border; that is our fault perhaps. But the Government is not giving proper attention to it though we are drawing its attention so many times. There are a lot of smugglers coming from that side. After my request, the Central Government asked the State Government to enquire about whether smuggling is going on along the Bangladesh border. A DSP was deputed to enquire about it by the West Bengal Government. The DSP remained at Raiganj, about 15 kms. from the border. He reported that everything is O.K. and I was given the same answer. This thing is going on. I do not know what to do. I am just asking the Government to please give attention to these things. Otherwise, those people who are just from the North Bengal and other North eastern part of the States are not satisfied with the work of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I suggest that you see the Home Minister and give him all this information.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while

supporting the demands for grants of the Home Ministry, I would like to express my views in the House.

We have declared our country to be a Socialist Republic. The Ministry of Home Affairs has a pivotal role to play. It looks after internal security in the entire country.

It is heartening to observe that there is marked improvement in the law and order situation in Delhi. But it is deteriorating in the States. We must consider the reasons underlying this and try to remedy the situation.

Our socio-economic system is also partly responsible for such happening in our country. If we do not pay proper attention to it, such incidents would continue to increase. There are two kinds of thieves. The first are those who commit theft in the night and then there are those daylight robbers who move about in Delhi and in other large cities and occupy palatial houses. I agree with the suggestion of treating black marketing as an offence under the Indian Penal Code. Unless we succeed in curbing the activities of big sharks, we would not be able to make any progress and the law and order problem would continue to deteriorate.

As has been desired by our leader, we shall have to cleanse the public life. We must prepare ourselves to enter the 21st century. People should not think that they are in the same position today as they were a few years earlier, and that is why I wish to offer some suggestions. The time is limited, and I would suggest that Government should seize all firearms in the possession of private persons and restrictions should be put on their use and no one should be issued any firearm licences. People should be advised to put all their money, and other valuables in the banks. These are some of my suggestions and proper attention must be paid to it.

Again, a Property Ceiling Act should be enacted on the lines of the Land Ceiling Act. This would check the tendency of the people to become materialistic. This would also ensure that there is less exploitation because it is the materialistic attitude of the people which is behind its increase. There

was a lot of discussion regarding the Kudal Commission and as per my friend's suggestion, if this case had been handed to the C.B.I., some facts would have certainly been revealed by now. Again, the money received under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, is used primarily for purposes of development and no funds from such sources are allocated to education. Only Rs. 18 lakhs are spent every year for the development of one block. So they should not be provided with funds in the name of development and we must effect some changes in this direction. Foreign aid should be used to improve our system of education.

The refugees from Bangladesh who have been settled in Dandakaranya under the Rehabilitation programme are reaping the benefits of the refugees as well as that of the scheduled castes. This reduces our share of the Government benefits and in this way we are being exploited. We have seen in Dandakaranya that the refugees are exploiting the Harijans and the Adivasis. So they should not get the double benefits which they are receiving at present. The refugees are also bringing in their own men and providing them similar benefits and so their number is increasing. Hence, identity cards should be issued to them.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine your speech to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Yes, the Rehabilitation programme falls under the Home Ministry. If the Home Ministry had issued Identity Cards to the refugees then their ever increasing number could have been checked. The Government should consider this issue and take specific steps in this direction. With these words, I would conclude after expressing my gratitude to you.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Mr. Chairman, Thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to speak a few words about the Home Ministry.

Firstly, freedom fighters' cases are pending in lakhs though our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi recognised them in honour of their service to the nation.

At the beginning, rules were made that the pension cases should be certified by the co-prisoner who happens to be MLA or MP or MLC. In 1980-81, I spoke on the floor of the House to change the rules since most of the MLAs and MPs of that period of freedom struggle were dead. The rules were amended to the effect that they should produce the certificate of a co-prisoner that they were living with him in the jail at a certain period of time for one year or more. Many of the freedom fighters cases were suspended for want of some information or the other and they are never restored even though they were genuine freedom fighters. The freedom fighters are being harassed in several ways, one of which is even though the State Government sanctions pension to them, after satisfying with the records and recommends to the Centre for sanction of the pension, but still the Central Government sends the case back to the State Government again for verification, which clearly amounts to disbelieving of the State Government by the Centre. When the Government has decided to honour the freedom fighters in gratefulness to the services they have rendered, we should adopt such measures as to give them pension quickly. Otherwise people have to run from office to office to complete various formalities and virtually they are made to run from pillar to post. They need the pension urgently. Then there is a lot of corruption. There is delay. All these things are very insulting to the freedom fighters. I am telling you all these things because I am a son and grandson of freedom fighters. I have got a sentimental respect for them. Leave alone that, my request to the Government is that within 3 to 6 months they should dispose of pending pension applications.

In my own district, I may bring to your kind notice that there were 4 MLAs who were renowned freedom fighters. One of them Shri S.B. Padaki who was rich enough and also who was called Annadhani, another Chennappa Wali a revolutionary on whom the British declared a reward of Rs. 10,000

[Shri S.B. Sidnal]

to anyone who catches him and likewise there were four other people. They were black-listed. I do not know why. Is it not really an insult to them? This should be rectified. If we want to give them anything, we should give it honourably. Give them all the facilities. In fifteen years we have not disposed of the cases and many of them are dead. If within the next 2 to 3 years we do not dispose many of them may die because of the old age. In 1980 I spoke on this when Mr. Laskar was the Home Minister. He said that there were false cases where people have taken the pension. May be there are some bogus people, but there is the Government, a strong government. It can investigate into those cases and take action. Under the Evidence Act the dictum is that it is better to acquit 9 rascals than convicting one innocent man. That principle should apply in this case. Otherwise it is really unbearable when we witness these people have to run from pillar to post to get a meagre pension...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now....In any circumstances it should be over by 9 O'clock.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Therefore, my request is that we have to decide these cases very early. Please see that they should not die without pension. 4 to 5 years have already been taken. I do not want to go through the record because the Chairman is ringing the bell. The Home Minister is here. They should take note of it and take special interest. When we go personally, they say there is no staff. They have suspended many cases and they have to go from pillar to post to get a certificate. It is really in the fitness of things that we should invite them and give them the pension.

Then, Sir, maintenance of law and justice is becoming very difficult. So many factors are responsible for it like poverty, disparity in income, illiteracy, difference in rural and urban elites, regionalism, casteism, communalism—these are all things which constitute the texture of our country. It is inevitable for us to be communal and at the same time it is inevitable for us to be secular. We can prove one is communal and he is at the same time equally secular.

This is the texture of our nation. Within the available economic circumstances and sources we have to find a way. For example, take corruption. Can we root it out in a democratic set up or we can reduce it? In my opinion, it is a demerit of democracy, and it can be reduced by implementation of various laws and by a strong will of the Government and then developing the character of the people through education. Another things I would like to bring to your notice is that the IPC, CrPC and many of the laws are outdated. Even the Evidence Act is so. For example a man commits a murder. He claims only one person as his enemy and for the rest of the whole world he is a *pacca* saint, but he is hanged. Then take the man who indulges in adulteration of food, medicines and other essential articles, drugs and he is not hanged. He should be hanged and equally the cheats also. The cheats cheat everybody irrespective of persons or places. We have to change certain laws like the IPC, Cr.P.C., the Evidence Act etc. It is high time for us to change many of the out-dated laws to effectively deal with the present day intelligentsia of the criminals. We have recently evidenced the Charles Sobhraj Case. He walked out ceremoniously from the jails just like a bride-groom. Really, it was shame on the part of us. Thank God, again the same Police Force have caught them all in Goa. The Police should be awarded sumptuously to encourage and boost the morale of them. The police are not angels, nor they are imported. They are all our own brothers and the part of the same society. We have to build up the character of the whole society. And they are not paid properly. Pay-scale has to be revised in addition to the existing. I would suggest that an independent force has to be built for investigation purposes separately. In the villages—I think, Sir, you come from a village—many of the crimes are not detected either purposefully or due to dereliction of duty or by negligence. Unless a complaint is very forcefully pursued, no investigation is perfect. Who does the investigation? The Havildar runs and writes and the Sub-Inspector only signs. This is the system. We all go to the court with a dictum of evidence and the benefit of doubt is given to them. Out of the fear of the goonda elements, no judgement will come out and

nobody would depose evidence before the courts. I have seen that. For example a person having seen the incident of a murder, he will say "I have not seen the murder that too on oath. This is the condition because there is no security for the poor people and there is always a disparity in economic. Poor people are scared of goondas. That is why Smt. Indira Gandhi wanted to bring up all the people economically, that is why she gave an awarness to these people. She also imposed the emergency. I do not wish it should come. She wanted to bring discipline but it was totally mistaken for dictatorship; that was most unfortunate in this country.

I also thought the economic crimes be detected. The society should be an order. Because the man who works hard becomes poor and the man who does not work hard, he becomes rich. About smuggling also, I wish to say a few words. Everyone of us is having imported good whether he may be a politician or he may be an officer, What is Gandhiji's Swadeshi Movement? Where does that movement stands? Why should we not improve our character by ourselves. We want all imported tape-recorders, all imported watches. Let everyone of us be conscious about ourselves. Then only this country can survive. Otherwise how can the smuggling be stopped? There is a demand for smuggled goods. Unless there is demand, they cannot operate. We cannot stop it by legislation. No law can prevent any crime, unless the character and social condemnation are prevailing. These are the two weapons how these things can be tackled. By social atmosphere and economic equality, we can bring order, we can create a just society in the country. This is how all the great people like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi conceived the future of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The last speaker is Mr. Purohit. The extended time is over.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : The time may be extended by another 10 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Purohit is the last speaker. What remains is the reply by the Minister which will be done tomorrow. Mr. Purohit, we will be thankful if you can conclude within 5 minutes.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Yes, Sir, I will try.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Today, the attention of not only our country but also of the entire world is focussed on Punjab to see how the Central Government solves the problem of Punjab.

21.00 hrs.

I would like to clarify one thing that the Accord concluded between the Prime Minister and Shri Longowal was supported by the entire country and it is commonly believed, that Shri Rajiv Gandhi would implement the Accord in letter and spirit. Everyone believes it without a grain of doubt in his mind. I strongly oppose the stand taken by some speakers that such accords should not be concluded because I believe it to be one of the greatest historical achievements of this country. What is required is to curb the terrorist activities with a heavy hand. It is the responsibility of the Punjab Government to flush out the terrorists hiding in the Gurudwaras and if it is incapable of doing so it must admit it in clear terms. If the Government of Punjab is unable to annihilate terrorism and if it is providing shelter to the extremists and criminals, then the Centre would not tolerate it and the Punjab Government should be cautioned in an unambiguous manner. We have been informed by the people who have come from Punjab, that the State Police is deliberately indulging in such activities which are intended to cause resentment among the common people. I can offer a small example in this connection. All the visitors to the Golden Temple are frisked and nobody is spared. You can understand that if the checking of women visitors is done by men it would certainly

[Shri Banwari Lal Purohit]

cause resentment and anger, but if this work is carried out by women constables and if a sufficient number of such women are engaged for this purpose then there can be no reason for any objection; but the way resentment is being caused among the people because of the police behaviour shows the *malafide* intentions of the police. However, strict action has been taken by the police during the last 3 to 4 days which has been welcomed everywhere and it has instilled confidence among all and has also raised hopes that the Government would firmly deal with the terrorists. But the intention of the Punjab Government must also be made clear. Howsoever highly connected the terrorist may be, the Government of Punjab is ready to deal with him and the Centre would render all assistance in this direction.

Now I would like to point out something regarding Maharashtra. There are many backward areas in that state; for example, the area of Vidarbha. When the States were reorganised under Article 371(2) of the constitution, the people of Vidarbha were assured that a Statutory Development Board would be constituted immediately to remove the backwardness of the region. This assurance was given to the people in 1953 according to article 371(2) of the constitution which we consider as our Gita. But this promise has not yet been fulfilled.

The Maharashtra Assembly passed a Resolution unanimously and sent it to the Centre. But I cannot fathom the reason of inaction on the part of Ministry of Home Affairs. This has caused great resentment among the people. If we give a constitutional guarantee, the public would certainly believe it. I hope that there would no longer be any injustice with the people because the people of Vidarbha have merged with Maharashtra on the basis of this guarantee although no statutory boards have been constituted to date. I would request the Prime Minister to take immediate action on the Resolution passed unanimously by the Maharashtra Assembly.

Secondly, the border disputes between Karnataka and Maharashtra sometimes take a violent turn. I feel that the Prime Minister should take this case also in his

own hands. Only then this border dispute will be solved.

The most important question which I want to bring to the knowledge of the Government is that crimes are increasing in the urban areas and murders in our area have become a routine affair. Gambling and speculation too are fast increasing. The speculators are having a hey day. Bribes are offered for posting in the police stations. A inspector gets a posting of his choice if he makes the highest bid. In urban areas the position is the same everywhere. This is not confined to Nagpur only; but the same situation prevails in Bombay, Pune, Nagpur etc. Speculation in trading is going on unchecked and murders are committed with impunity and no arrests are made. Even if some action is taken by the police, the public prosecutor gets his palm greased and makes the case so weak that the cutpruit has no chance to be punished. This is the situation prevailing there and it is very necessary to pay attention towards this. Secondly, such cases remain undecided for years together and in this interregnum the witnesses either move somewhere else or become hostile. Unless offenders are apprehended, there cannot be reduction in the crime rate. The crimes and corruption must end. Take action in this direction. Taking one sided action will not do. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also want to submit that you have given concessions to the big capitalists. Earlier, they were paying 90 per cent tax which has now been reduced to 50 per cent. You have issued warning to them that if they do not file correct income tax returns and do not pay income tax correctly even now, strict action will be taken against them. But first you should provide facilities to the police personnel like houses and better salaries and then issue them warning that if the crime and corruption do not lessen they will be dealt with severely. Only then the situation will improve.

Another thing I want to bring to your notice is that we tour the entire country and find that the police uniform in every State is different. At certain places it is so inferior that it does not impress at all. Therefore, it should be taken care of that the police uniform in the entire nation should be quite impressive and of good quality. We see that in rural areas the



uniform is so useless that one does not like to work in that uniform. Therefore, the police uniform in the whole of the country should have uniformity and of better quality.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I submit that anti-social elements have infiltrated into big political parties. You should pay attention towards weeding them out. If such people are not given tickets during elections, they contest as independent candidates. They get around 5 to 7 hundred votes because of their local influence. The reason is that they run scores of speculation dens for which they employ 4 to 5 hundred people. With their help they create disturbances and disorder. I demand that such people should be exposed by taking strict action against them.

Regarding communal riots in Kashmir, I want to say that the foreign powers deliberately want to divide our country and create disturbances. The people responsible for communal riots gets money from foreign countries. We should stop inflow of that money. These people who cause communal riots try to do acts of sacrilege in the temples and mosques. If there is a temple in some remote place they demolish it and disfigure the idols in it. These people indulge in such activities. For this we should remain vigilant and punish them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, lastly I want to say

something about the border areas. Large scale smuggling goes on our borders. There is no smuggling in USSR. In Russia, you will not find even an imported needle. If they see even a foreign suitcase they envy it. You cannot get even a foreign watch there. Only indigenous products are available in that country. The borders of the country have been so strengthened that not a needle is allowed to enter without permission. On the contrary, in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi bazars, foreign commodities are being sold openly because our police does not pay attention to it. Our police gets benefited from the activities of the smugglers. The police is in collusion with them. In this way our economy is suffering because of the smuggling activities. Therefore, it is very necessary to check smuggling. That is all. Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak,

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Tomorrow the hon. Minister will give his reply. Now the House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11 O'clock.

21.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 16, 1986/Chaitra 26, 1908 (Saka).*