

**Eighth Series, Vol. XXVIII; No. 45**

**Wednesday, May 5, 1987**  
**Vaisakha 15, 1909 (Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES** **(English Version)**

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



***(Vol. XXVIII contains Nos. 41 to 50)***

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

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### Lok Sabha

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Tuesday May 5, 1987/Vaisakha 15,  
1909 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jain.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Question Number Nine Zero Zero.

MR. SPEAKER: How come there is double zero? Only one zero is enough. Why multiply it?

[*Translation*]

#### Opening of coalyards in Rajasthan

\*900. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of indiscriminate felling of trees going on in border Thar desert areas of Western Rajasthan due to inadequate availability of coal and gas there;

(b) whether small scale industries in Balotara, Pali and Jodhpur, engaged in

dyeing and printing and various other industries are using firewood on a large scale due to non-availability of coal and gas or their high cost, and

(c) whether it is proposed to open coalyards in Jodhpur and other parts of Rajasthan to provide alternative source of energy, if so. the details thereof?

[*English*]

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The small scale industries in Balotara, Pali and Jodhpur in Western Rajasthan have been using firewood traditionally on a large scale as the design of their furnaces has remained unmodified, by and large, and therefore they have not been able to use coal effectively. The matter regarding the promotion of the use of coal instead of firewood was taken up by Coal India Limited as far back as 1982. Coal India Limited have already opened stockyards at Kota and Bharatpur and are having comfortable stocks of approximately 11,000 tonnes of coal to the needs of various customers. The Government of Rajasthan have their own coal distribution arrangements in Jodhpur and other places in the State. Coal India Limited have also offered their services to the State Government to strengthen their existing network of coal depots being operated by the Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation. Depending upon the requirement of the industries and other consumers, Coal India would be willing to supply coal to more outlets for distribution of various types of coal to the consumers.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated in the reply that arrangements have been made for having comfortable stocks of coal in Rajasthan. The question is that the coal-yards opened at Kota and Bharatpur by the Coal India Limited are 1000 miles away from Jodhpur. Coal can be used in Bikaner division as well. It is a desert area and indiscriminate felling of trees is going on there. May I know the reasons for not opening a coalyard at Jodhpur to cater to the demand of the people there in spite of the fact that the Association of Small Scale Industries, which has already applied to the Central Government for this purpose, is prepared to shoulder the responsibility of opening a coalyard there?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There are Small Scale Industries Associations in the States duly recognised by the State Governments. If they have taken the responsibility of opening a stockyard, I am sure that they would be able to extend due co-operation. Prior to this we made efforts to open a coalyard at Jodhpur keeping in view the problem being faced by the Association of the Small Industries, but the Rajasthan Government informed us that no one was ready to come forward to lift coal and that is why we could not open a coalyard there. For this purpose, a Committee was appointed which submitted its report detailing therein as to what should be done. The hon. Member has stated that some Association of Small Scale Industries is ready to shoulder the responsibility of opening a coalyard there. It is good but there should be a guarantee to the effect that the small consumers would also be able to get coal.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: The reply is satisfactory. The small scale industries in Balotara, Pali and Jodhpur which are engaged in dyeing and printing are using firewood on a large scale. Unless the design of their furnaces is modified, they will not be able to use coal. I want that they should make use of coal and if their furna-

ces are required to be modified, they should be compelled to do so. I, therefore, want to know the action being taken to check indiscriminate use of wood by these units in the desert areas?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is an important question. The old furnaces in these printing units can only make use of firewood. Until the furnaces are modified and modernised, coal cannot be used in them. The State Government's should provide assistance to them for this purpose through banks. If the furnaces are modified, I am prepared to supply coal. I can supply as much coal as you require. So far as the felling of trees is concerned, we all feel like you that every possible effort should be made to prevent it.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is sitting there resembling Vyasji? Are you yourself there? (*Interruptions*) That is why, I had to find out.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: This is what he was also saying just now whether the hon. Speaker would be able to recognise me. I said that it would be good if. I was not recognised as otherwise my turn would come.

MR. SPEAKER: I tried my best.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that.....

MR. SPEAKER: Vyasji, Dandavateji wants to ask something. He wants a reply to his question.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why are you topless today?

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not topless but 'topiless'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): You people are in the habit of **topi uchhalana** (disgracing in public).

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several industrial centres in Rajasthan, particularly in Bhilwara, where coal is badly needed. Secondly, the system of distribution of coal through the Small Scale Industries Corporation has plenty of defects. In this connection, I had requested you last time also that the distribution system of coal is not proper; most of the coal is sold in the black market due to which the small scale units are not able to get it. They have to buy coal from the black-market. In view of this, will the hon. Minister arrange to open coal depots specially in Bhilwara for the industrial centres there to ensure proper and smooth supply of coal to these centres there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Vyasji, I have already told you that we cannot do so and if we open such depots all around, it will not be economical for us. I have told Virldhi Chanderji that if the small industries can form an Association and send us an application for setting up such outlets, we will consider it, provided it is recommended by Rajasthan Government also, so that you may not be able to say tomorrow that they are also selling coal in black-market and making money and entangle us in such a difficult situation. In order to avoid such a situation, the recommendation of the Rajasthan Government is essential.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the recommendation of the Rajasthan Government is essential. But if Rajasthan Government is not willing to grant permission due to some or the other reason, then what will happen?

MR. SPEAKER: Then you may recommend.....

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: I will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: He is after a cap, that is some authority.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It means a cap is required on your head, but it should not happen that.....

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: He has taken off his cap to put it on your head.

.... (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: He wants to put it on your head for Rajasthan.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do not put it on me. As hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate does not wear a cap, so Vyasji has started emulating him. Prof. Madhu Dandavateji can remain topless but not Vyasji.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R.M. Bhave (Not present)

Shri Suman (Not present)

Shri Prakash Chander (Not present)

[*English*]

#### **Purchase of Rigs from Foreign Companies by ONGC**

903. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether orders for supply of thirteen oil rigs have bogged down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the reasons for neglecting the Indian suppliers; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-

RAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The tender has been kept in abeyance as certain proposals for providing better support to indigenous companies and joint ventures are under Government's consideration.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister the number of oil rigs being utilized by the Department, the number out of them taken on hire as well as owned by the O.N.G.C. and the hire charges paid to other countries during the last three years?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present we have about 82 rigs on shore. Out of which 78 rigs are our own and 4 rigs have been hired. Out of the rigs off shore, 7 are our own and 13 have been hired. As regards payment of hire-charges to other countries, I want a separate notice.

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: My second question is as to how many of these are jack-up rigs and whether it is economical to have both kinds of rigs and how these are useful for the new drilling technology?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion it is desirable to have both kinds of rigs. We cannot afford to purchase all the rigs at a time because heavy amount of money is involved. When we go in for new rigs, we do keep in mind the new technology also.

[*English*]

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that certain proposals for providing better support to indigenous companies and joint ventures are under consideration of the Government. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister which are the indigenous companies which have submitted the tenders to supply oil rigs. I would also like to

know whether the Government have examined their capability and, if so, what are the steps taken to encourage these indigenous companies and joint ventures?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, for this particular tender, 14 Indian bidders were there. Of course, there is foreign collaboration with all of them. Should I read these 14 names?

MR. SPEAKER: You lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Seven foreign bidders also gave their tenders. But we feel that enough incentive is not available in the oil field to the service companies. We are talking to the Finance Ministry about it. As soon as the things are settled, we will open them.

SHRI. D.N. REDDY: May I know from the Hon'ble Minister if there have been any middlemen in this transaction?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: I have yet to meet a middleman.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakanta Digal — not present;

Shri Manik Sanyal — absent;

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The train is moving very fast, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is 'Rajdhani'.

#### **Increase in the prices of truck tyres**

\*906. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH

RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an unprece-



mented rise in the prices of truck tyres in the market recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had held discussions with the representatives of tyre dealers, the All India Motor Transport Congress and the tyre manufacturers on this problem; and

(d) the outcome of the discussion? -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNA CHALAM): (a) and (b). There has been an increase in the market prices of truck tyres in recent

months. The details of the price rise in respect of the tyre sizes 1000x20/16PR Nylon and 900x20/16PR Nylon are given in the enclosed Statement I and II. It would be seen therefrom that the price rise is much more in the case of tyres of 1000x20 size.

(c) and (d). Government have discussed the situation with the representatives of the Tyre Manufacturers, All India Motor Transport Congress and the All India Association of State Road Transport Undertakings. The Manufacturers' Association has been asked to rush supplies of tyres of these sizes to markets where the prices are showing an upward trend. The Government are keeping a close watch on the situation.

## STATEMENT-I

## Price Trend of Truck Tyres

(Reported in 'Wheels of India')

(1000 x 20 - 16 PR - NYLON)

(Figures in Rupees)

Name/brand	July '86	Aug '86	Sept. '86	Oct. '86	Nov. '86	Dec. '86	Jan. '87	Feb. '87	Mar. '87	Apr. '87. (Till/24.4.87)
MRF SL	5500 5325	5400 5300	5500 5400	5625 5575	5900 5610	5950 5900	5700 5700	5775 5770	5900 5775	6350 6075
MODI N 416	5200 5200	5300 5210	5325 5310	5425 5400	5405 5375	5375 5350	5400 5350	5365 5350	5430 5330	5750 5525
JK Jet Trek	5100 5075	5140 5100	5200 5160	5300 5220	5285 5240	5300 5285	5300 5250	5275 5260	5375 5300	5650 5400
CEAT HCL 80	5125 5125	5250 5125	5250 5250	5350 5275	5300 5270	5325 5300	5325 5250	5300 5275	5350 5300	5700 5425
GOOD YEAR SCR Spl.	5200 5200	5275 5200	5275 5275	5350 5300	5350 5325	5350 5325	5300 5275	5275 5275	5375 5275	5650 5425
APOLLO HERCULES	5260 5260	5260 5150	5300 5200	5375 5325	5400 5350	5400 5350	5350 5325	5375 5350	5400 5375	5800 5400
VIKRANT EMPEROR	5125 5000	5050 5000	5050 5050	5200 5100	5200 5100	5175 5125	5125 5125	5250 5250	5350 5250	5575 5400
DUNLOP PLUS 101	5100 5660	5200 5100	5225 5200	5325 5250	5280 5280	5300 5300	5250 5250	5275 5275	5300 5250	5675 5415

(Top figures denote maximum and bottom figures denote minimum price)

## STATEMENT -II

Price Trend of Truck Tyres  
(Reported in Wheels of India)

Name/brand	(Figures in Rupees)										
	July '86	Aug '86	Sept. '86	Oct. '86	Nov. '86	Dec. '86	Jan. '87	Feb. '87	Mar. '87	Apr. '87	(Till/24.4.87)
(900 x 20 - 16 PR - NYLON)	4575	4650	4700	4750	4750	4750	4750	4650	4725	5000	
	4575	4575	4650	4725	4750	4750	4650	4650	4650	4750	
MRF SLEX	4575	4600	4620	4650	4650	4650	4650	4550	4650	4900	
	4500	4500	4600	4625	4650	4650	4550	4550	4550	4700	
CEAT CLT	4525	4575	4600	4600	4625	4625	4600	4575	4625	4825	
	4500	4525	4600	4600	4600	4600	4575	4575	4575	4720	
APOLLO HERCULES	4500	4525	4525	4525	4525	4525	4525	4525	4575	4750	
	4500	4500	4525	4525	4525	4525	4525	4500	4500	4625	
DUNLOP PLUS 101	4450	4450	4450	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4700	
	4425	4425	4450	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4500	4600	
VIKRANT XL-18	4300	4300	4300	4300	4280	4280	4280	4400	4450	4575	
	4200	4300	4300	4300	4280	4280	4280	4400	4400	4525	

(Top figures denote maximum and bottom figures denote minimum price)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In reply to my question, the Government has made a statement wherein they have admitted that between July 1986 to April 1987, the price of popular brand tyre 1000x20/16PR Nylon has gone up by Rs. 850 per tyre. Sir, so far as my knowledge goes, if you take the period October '84 to April '87, into consideration, the price rise is Rs. 2,000 per tyre.

Is it a fact that the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices in its report in 1983 found that while the input cost of tyre of the same type in the minimum range increased by Rs. 153 but the price per tyre increased by Rs. 362, conclusively proving that the manufacturers have a big profit margin?

Is it also a fact that the Government in this situation reduced the excise duty on tyre by 10% in October 1983, benefit of which was not passed on to the consumers?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Sir, we had asked the opinion of the BICP. The BICP have given its opinion. There is a price rise in the tyre. But the BICP did not study the conversion cost during this period and only the impact of the increase in the prices and raw materials was studied

Sir, as far as Madam's question is concerned, we too agree that prices have increased. We have called the Manufacturers' Association and prices of certain varieties started declining in the month of May. If you want, I will give you the figures.

The price of MRF 1000x20 tyre was Rs. 6350 on 24.4.1987 and it has come down to Rs. 6150 on 1.5.1987. Likewise, the price of MRF 900x20 was Rs. 5000 on 24.4.1987 and it has come down to Rs. 4975 on 1.5.1987.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE. What is the Minister labouring for? Is he trying to say that the increased input cost is commensurate with the increased prices of tyres? What is his contention? You decreased the excise duty by ten per cent in

October 1983, but did this benefit go to the consumers?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I have already stated that the BICP did not study the conversion cost during that period. We are expecting the second report of the BICP about the price rise effected by the manufacturers during 1985-86.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir...

MR. SPEAKER: You want to ask a third question. Just like the tyre manufacturers are you going to monopolise this question? All right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In part (b) of my question, I had asked whether the Government met the manufacturers association as also the representatives of the tyre dealers. What steps have they taken? If they met, what were the results? The Government says that they have asked the manufacturers to rush supplies of tyres of this size to the market and the Government are watching the situation very closely. The Public Accounts Committee in its 43rd Report on this subject stated:

"The Committee have expressed their concern that Government finds itself helpless in the face of manufacturers' determination to keep prices of tyres at levels acceptable to them"

I would like to know whether the Government have remained as helpless as ever after the report of the Public Accounts Committee and are only watching the situation, or have they taken any effective steps in this direction.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): I agree with the hon. Member that there is really a price rise in the case of tyres. There is scarcity also in the market specially of heavy truck tyres. In March there was a sale of 60000 tyres. After discussions with the tyre manufacturers they have agreed to put 77000 more

tyres in the market in the months of May and June. They have also agreed to stop the export for these two months to other countries. That is why, we hope that the prices will come down and there would be no scarcity of tyres.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: The Goa factory and few other factories have been locked out during the last six months. Secondly, the Minister told us just now that the export is being suspended for two months. As you know, the country is earning a sum of Rs. 50 crores from the export of tyres. Is it a fact that the scarcity of tyres is because of the reason that the dealers are hoarding the tyres? Are you taking any action against the hoarders?

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, this tyre-manufacturing industry is in the hands of a four or five big monopoly houses. They are dictating the terms. But now the Government has given licences to various States for manufacturing tyres.

In the meanwhile as the hon. member mentioned, in Goa the MRF Tyres Unit is closed and in Bombay the Modi International is closed because of labour trouble.

The hon. member mentioned about exports also. They are exporting Rs. 50 crores worth of tyres. They will be deferring exports, to the extent possible for these two months. From July onwards, they can again export because the position will be improving.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: I asked about the hoarding.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: I told him that these four big business houses are controlling the whole market. That is why, we have already issued a licence to the Government of Punjab for the manufacture of tyres. And in Andhra Pradesh we have

issued licence to the Road Transport Corporation to manufacture tyres.

MR. SPEAKER: You make them understand that they have to abide by the general principles.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is a very effective man. He will take action.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a simple question from the hon. Minister through you and it is that.....

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think, they were asking knotty questions.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: They do not put them in a proper form. My simple question is that in the rural areas, the tyre-dealers are selling bus-tyres in the black market at a premium of Rs. 800. Even cycle-tyres are being sold at a premium of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. It is not that these are not available in the country and if these are not available, it is for you to see. It is however, very difficult to get tractor, bus or trolley tyres in the rural areas and as such may I know the time by which you will be able to rectify this situation after holding talks with the tyre-dealers?

*[English]*

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: This question is about truck tyres and not about tractor tyres. As I said, we know how to tackle these persons.

MR. SPEAKER: Yeah, you know it. They must understand.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We have given them one month's time. If they will not come round, we will tackle them properly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it a

fact that according to the MODVAT Scheme that you have introduced, the value added price will be on the final product and not on the intermediate products or raw materials? If so, will you, therefore, treat the entire truck as the final product and the tyres only as the input and avoid value added price on the tyre and put it only on the final truck?

SHRI J. VENGAL. RAO: I hope, not including the goods and the driver also.

**Perspective Plan for power generation by Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

907. DR.V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has submitted to Government a perspective plan to generate 7120 M.W. power by the turn of this century;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b): Neyveli Lignite Corporation has tentatively outlined a plan for further power generation capacity additions in the coming years. This envisages an addition of about 5000 MW to the capacity already existing and under execution.

(c) The taking up of new projects would be governed by availability of resources.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am extremely sorry and I am telling this in deep anguish. I feel, I am helpless in this House. Again and again, I have to tell the same thing. Last time also, the same type of question had appeared. You are not able to protect me...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: If it were the same question, how can it be repeated again?

MR. SPEAKER: That shows how much we protect him!

DR. V. VENKATESH: My question is not actually this Sir. The original copy of the question is here. I want to read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a by-product?

DR. V. VENKATESH: "Whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appeared in the Business Standard, Calcutta, dated: 6th April, 1987 under the caption, NLC perspective plan under study by the Government and if so, the facts thereof and the reaction thereto and what further steps being contemplated to ensure that the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. or its management does not grow with any kind of vested interests?"

This was my original question. But without giving any notice to me, the Ministry has framed a different question and I am not prepared to put any supplementary. For his own convenience, he has done like this. The other day in regard to the same firm, there were lot of things said....

*(Interruptions)*

Dr. V. VENKATESH: You also observed...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Look here, newspaper based questions are not done like this. It is done according to the Rules.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. VENKATESH: Why are they doing like this? Perhaps there is a vested interest in this, from the Ministry side! Therefore, I am asking if there is a fish in that...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. VENKATESH: That is why I wanted to ask this question. Therefore, I do

not want to ask any supplementary at all. I wanted to know from the Government, whether they are going to blacklist that particular firm or otherwise let him go in for a House Committee probe? That is all I wanted to know. Otherwise, the common-man's money will be wasted like this and the corruption will increase. You have to protect me, otherwise, I am helpless. I am also answerable to my people. I am also answerable to the common man...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you going to put a question? Or what are you trying to do now?

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Instead of House probe, they may have Judicial Commission!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, let this phobia be over now. I am really very sorry for the questioner getting so agitated. He has been repeatedly asking questions on this subject. I can assure you and you know fully well that we are not responsible for framing the question. I have not and my Ministry has not changed or altered any question at all and we do not want to avoid any question.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you, Sir, that even if you try to do, we will not allow you!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, Sir, it is clear that I cannot do anything. So, his allegation that my Ministry has changed the question is not only wrong, but absolutely mis-directed. What he has been saying angrily was, neither fish nor fowl. He has been making foul allegations about some vested interests. I told him last time to come to me. Any other Member can come to me. I offered him to discuss it with me...

*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. VENKATESH: There is no question of that....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get agitated, let us have a talk. We people are here to discuss things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you interested in making only allegations? I am willing to place before him or any other hon. Member who wants to know any facts relating to this entire matter. He can also bring the party which is giving them material. I do not mind even meeting them.

DR. V. VENKATESH: I will bring the common man from South India.

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As regards this KFW, which is the financing agency from Germany and which has been financing these projects of Mine No. II-stage 1,2 and 3-as I said, the condition of their financing is that the tenderer should be from Germany.

"All right", we said, "Okay; fine." Two parties came. We appointed a German consultancy agency. We took their advice. On their advice, whatever they said we accepted. Now, one of the parties which is naturally dissatisfied because it did not get the contract, has been constantly feeding and creating a propaganda, as if something wrong or fishy has happened.

I can assure you as far as we are concerned, we are not interested in any particular party at all. The hon. Member can come; I am willing to place all the files before him. But I tell him: "Don't get agitated, and don't allow your shoulders to be used by any people unnecessarily, to malign or to create bad blood." *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question... Dr. Venkatesh, you promised me that you would put only one question. Now you are violating it, you see. *(Interruptions)*

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't allow that aspersion to go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one, Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This aspersion, regarding using shoulder

MR. SPEAKER: It is no aspersion. Look here, Dr. Venkatesh. This question where public finance or public interest comes in, you are as good a Member as he is, and he is as good a Member as you are. So, both of you should be concerned for the welfare of the people. And you are going to have a concrete dialogue and then come out with something. So, no problem. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I would like to know whether these are a part of destabilization. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Psychiatrists feel that fishing is very good for the nerves. I would recommend that the questioner and the Minister take to fishing. It would be a healthy approach and a calmer Parliament.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will send him to Dal-lake.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Send both of them.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH: The hon. Member is referring to fishing. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have other questions now.

DR. V. VENKATESH: He is referring to fishing. Therefore, I say Last time also, the same firm has supplied some cranes...

MR. SPEAKER: It might be so. Now put a question, if you like.

DR. V VENKATESH: Now the same Minister in the same Government has come out with this...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't believe these firms also.

DR. V.VENKATESH: The same Minister in the same Government has said that this firm has to be black-listed. He has said it on the floor of this same House. He had certified that that firm was a bad firm. And the same Minister, in the same Government is saying now that this firm is a very good firm. What is this, Sir- this double-stand-ard? He met me here on the floor of this House...

MR. SPEAKER: You give anything which is substantiated. Then I will put it.

DR. V VENKATESH: The same Minister of the same Government had said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I deny this allegation altogether. I would only say that the hon. Member should get assistance from some senior Members like Mr. Jaipal Reddy and Mr Madhu Dandavate... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We cannot convert black into white.

### **Electronic Voting Machines**

910. SHRI JAGANNATH

PATTHNAIK

SHRI H.B. PATIL

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

(a) whether Government have experimented on the use of electronic voting machines in some recent elections;

(b) if so, the assessment made out of this experiment;

(c) whether Government propose to procure some more machines for use in the country; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-



TRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such decision has been taken so far.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Sir, if I am correct, we have experience of this electronic voting machine system in a by-election in Kerala in 1982. There was a case in the Supreme Court also— A.C. Jose vs Seven Pilai, in Parur. The hon. Supreme Court's judgement was that the use of the electronic machine in elections was *ultra vires* and illegal, under the law. Mostly, it was based on two considerations: one, the constitutional powers and position of the Election Commission; and two, the meaning of the word 'ballot' as allowed by the 1951 Act. So, I think it is not correct to say that we have no experience of this system. Keeping the Supreme Court's judgement in view, the Election Commission has also recommended suitable amendment of the laws; and the Law Ministry itself, and the Political Affairs Committee of the Central Government have agreed to introduce this system as a part of the total electoral reform. So, keeping this in view, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any effort to change or amend the laws, and to introduce this system in the next General Elections.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: If I may refer to the question of the hon. member, the question is whether voting machine was used in the recent election. By 1982, I don't think, by any stretch of imagination, can be recent election, because we had recent election now in Kerala. However, voting machine was used in 50 polling stations in May 1982 in Kerala and 10 polling stations in November 1983. Thereafter, as the hon. member pointed out, the Supreme Court took a decision in 1984. The Supreme Court case reported in 91 AC Jose, V/s Seven Pilai that since this voting was not in accordance with the conduct of election

rules which need to be amended. So the voting machine experiment which was going on was withdrawn. Now after the present decision of the government to go in for voting machine in the election, we are thinking in terms of amending the relevant law. But as the hon. Member pointed out that this is a package of electoral reforms proposals, these have to be discussed with the political parties and then a decision will be taken.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Let him do it before Haryana election.

MR. SPEAKER: Can it be done?

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: What is the expenditure at present per parliamentary constituency with the existing voting system and what will be the expenditure if we introduce this electronic machine? What will be the difference between the two? Has any study been made about its merits and demerits also? Now we are thinking of introducing this machine. Before that, infrastructure and proper training to the voters are also needed? So, regarding all those measures, I want to know whether any decision has been taken or not.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: So far as election expenditure on per constituency is concerned, this is not with me. But there will be a lot of saving per constituency if the voting machines are introduced; and this experiment has been conveyed by the Election Commission. The Election Commissioner has summed up 14 operational and administrative advantages in the use of electronic voting machine; and this will lead to a saving of several crores of rupees. All these informations are to the advantage of using of the voting machine.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: As the hon. Minister knows full well, the electoral reforms are a continuous process. I don't think that this particular thing need to be confounded with the whole range of reforms. Both the government and the Election Commission have expressed

themselves in favour of introduction of the electronic machine. Now what is needed in the light of the Supreme Court judgement is a simple amendment which can be adopted in less than an hour in this House. Will the Minister assure the House as to the time frame within which this amendment will be brought forward?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I very much agree. So far as voting machines are concerned, in principle, the government has taken a decision to introduce them before the next election. So far as the provision of law is concerned, I beg to differ with the hon. member. You will not find any provisions in the existing rules when you are operating a voting machine, what happens to a tendered vote? If you kindly study this aspect, you will find that this is substantially important thing that when somebody has cast somebody else's vote and the other real voter goes to the polling station, he says, "my vote has been wrongly cast." Thereafter, the Presiding Officer has to allow a tendered vote and keep it separately. There is an election petition that if those tendered votes are taken into consideration vis-a-vis votes polled: and if the difference is marginal, then the election is materially affected. So, in a voting system by the machine, you cannot find out the vote cast, in relation to the tendered votes. All these things we are considering in consultation with the Election Commission; and our anxiety is no less than yours. But the question is not as simple as you are saying. All these amendments relating to the conduct of the election, preparation of electoral rolls, will have to be evolved; and I don't expect that we should amend one part of the law today and another part tomorrow without discussing it with you. So, we are waiting for a calm atmosphere to prevail so that we will be able to discuss it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When will you discuss it?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: You are not in a mood to discuss.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: You have been offering to discuss for the last two years, but have not come so far.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: Okay. With great respect to Mr. Jaipal Reddy, I am prepared to discuss with him when we can meet.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Am I also to meet him in his Chamber?

AN HON. MEMBER: Go and meet him in his chamber.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: In principle the Government has decided to have machines for counting and voting. And in other countries it is being adopted. So, having agreed in principle and as the Opposition parties have no objection and as the system of introducing voting and counting machines is good, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether in the coming session they will introduce an amendment if necessary and adopt the system of voting and counting by machines.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he has already replied.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: As I submitted earlier, it is our Government's desire to use voting machines in the next general elections and for that we are preparing, and seeing what type of mechanism will be necessary, because the machine may go out of order, you will have some mechanical defects all these aspects will have to be gone into because it will affect the elections in the whole country.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi. No?

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: I am here, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Changed your seat?

### Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas

\*911. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing policy to provide telecommunication facilities in the rural areas;

(b) how far the present policy has proved rational for the development of rural communication;

(c) whether in view of the experience gained, Government propose to bring about changes in the existing policy to make it more rational to achieve the objective; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a), (b) and (d). A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### STATEMENT

(a) (i) The Department of Telecommunications normally provides telecommunication facilities, wherever they are financially viable. This condition has been relaxed in case of rural, backward, tribal and hilly areas. For this purpose department has been continuously liberalizing the policy of providing public telephones on fully subsidized basis in rural areas. Having covered Tehsil, Sub Tehsil and Block headquarters it has been decided to provide a public telephone within 5 K.M. of every village in next few years. For this purpose it is planned to provide a public telephone on fully subsidised basis, at one principal village in every inhabited geographical area bounded by a hexagon of 5 km. sides.

(ii) For private telephone connections, a small telephone exchange of 9 lines or 25 lines can be opened at a place if there is a demand of 5 and 10 telephone connections respectively and revenue is 35% and 40% respectively of anticipated annual recurring

expenditure. Similarly, 50 lines or 100 lines capacity exchange can be opened if the demand at a place is for 23 and 46 telephone connections respectively and revenue is 60% and 70% respectively of annual recurring expenditure.

(b) The present policy has proved rational to a great extent for the development of rural communication in the country, as it is based on spatial distribution of the telecom facility without consideration of population in an Hexagon. It provides for uniform extension of telecommunication facility all over the country.

(d) This policy has been reviewed from time to time and the latest revision has been carried out in the month of April, 1987. According to which it has been decided as under:

(i) All long distance public telephones shall work for a minimum of 8 hours.

(ii) For opening of 9, 25, 50 and 100 lines exchanges, the condition for minimum revenue has been removed and now these exchanges can be opened on the basis of minimum demand as indicated in para (a) (ii) above.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the overall policy is very good and sounds rational. The hon. Minister has mentioned in his statement that "the Department of Telecommunications normally provides telecommunication facilities, wherever they are financially viable. This condition has been relaxed in case of rural, backward, tribal and hilly areas. For this purpose department has been continuously liberalising the policy of providing public telephones on fully subsidized basis in rural areas."

As far as my experience is concerned, after being elected as an M.P., whenever I have submitted a proposal for consideration of opening of a PCO in my constituency in the rural and tribal areas, I always get a reply in the negative, saying that the proposal is not remunerative, or

the proposal is not financially viable or the proposal is not coming under the five kilometre hexagon, this is the general reply. The policy is very good, I do not know whether all the other public representatives get such replies.

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: I want to know in this connection whether there is any information or not, as to how many proposals have been received since 1985 throughout the country, received from the rural areas and proposals sent by public representatives and how many have been rejected, whether you are monitoring the rejected proposals, if not whether you have any proposal to monitor them.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you put the question?

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: I also would like to know what is the criteria for considering the proposals, whether you will only look at the map sitting in the department or whether the officers go to the villages and the hilly areas and see for themselves.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As I have stated in my answer, the policy has been changed only very recently. Previously the consideration was profit earning factor. Now for tribal, rural and village areas that particular revenue earning factor has been deleted and the necessity of the area has been given the utmost priority.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: About the rural areas, I am asking, whether you have subsidised or not.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am telling you. The whole country has been divided into 50,280 hexagons; we have got 25,856 PCOs in the country, and our target in the Seventh Plan is 10,000. There will be a backlog of about 31,000. As such, we will not be able to cover all the areas during the

Seventh Five Year Plan. But we are giving consideration to the block level headquarters, tehsil headquarters and revenue villages. The consideration of population is also there.

For hilly and tribal areas the consideration of population is 2500 and for other areas it is 5000. If the hon. Member has got such an experience after the change of this policy, I think, he can write to us again and we will be able to help him in certain areas.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: For consideration of any proposal will the Department see the map sitting in the chamber and reject or accept the proposal or will they go to the field and see whether that particular place is viable, economical or remunerative or according to the norms of hexagon?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This hexagon has been created after taking a thorough study in the field. If there is any suggestion that this limit of hexagon should be changed it is not realistic, we are in a situation to change it. The hon. Member can write to us. I can also show him the hexagon which has been decided for the State of Orissa. He is most welcome to see me.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW: At the outset, may I congratulate the Communication Minister for substantially improving the telephone system in Calcutta? From our experience we find that electronic system is very good and by introducing electronic system in the telephones most of the telephone system is improving. What positive steps have been taken by the Department to introduce electronic system in rural areas because till now communication is very bad and hardly we have any electronics exchange in rural areas? Has the Government any positive plan to introduce electronic exchanges in rural areas; if so when?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Most of the electronic exchanges are now being installed in metro cities. But Government

has given licences to various firms to produce smaller electronic exchanges. C-Dot as well as ITI are now at a situation where they have prototype production of electronic small exchanges for rural areas. Once it is found viable, it will be gradually given to rural areas, because our aim is to give electronic exchanges in rural areas also. But at the moment, we are not in a position to give electronic exchanges to rural areas though for smaller towns we have imported some electronics exchanges and we are providing them there.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: The telecommunication system in the country is bad and it is worse in Assam. In my constituency, Kaliabor, and Gauhati if you go there you will find that the telephone is there but it does not work. I doubt whether the telephone of the hon. Minister who belongs to the state of Assam, is working in Assam. For the last 20 years, there is no new post office opened in my constituency. I have written a number of letters to the hon. Minister. But always I got the stock reply that the matter is under consideration. Whenever we write to the Minister, he always says they will examine it or the matter is under consideration.

MR SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: May I know from the hon. Minister who is also from Assam as to what steps he will take to improve the communication system in Assam and particularly in my constituency Kaliabor and Gauhati? What steps have been taken to open new post offices in my constituency in Kaliabor?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: This is a question about rural exchanges and not concerned with post offices. I will request the hon. Member to go through his mail. As regards Assam I have written to all the Members of Parliament. He should go through his mail and write back to me if he has got any suggestion.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: I have written to him....

MR SPEAKER: You get in touch with him. Do not interrupt.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very familiar with the functioning and performance of the telephone system in urban areas and we can only imagine how bad it is or it can be in the rural areas. In my experience, the rural telephones are mostly out of order for six months or months at a stretch. So, my simple question is that the maintenance facilities being what they are, what is the average period for which an average rural line remains out of order?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir I am not supposed to believe the hon. Member. If one single Member writes ten letters a day and if he has any experience for about six months, I am sure, with this position he will not leave me alone. Let him give any particular instance and I will look into that. In the rural areas where continuous electricity failures are there, it may be that certain particular exchanges may be out of order for certain period. Recently in U.P. we have installed one exchange but the whole village's electricity has been cut down because of too much of pilferage. So, we are not in a position to do anything. We have installed battery system there. So such cases may be there. As regards the failures, I think the amount of the bills the hon. Member is getting from the Department, itself proves that our department is not working as bad as he is saying. Most of the Members can go through their bills and from there they can see our performance.

#### **Payment of Rent by Oil Companies for Sites Allotted in Chandigarh**

\*913. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three major oil

companies have not been paying any rent for the past ten years for the sites allotted to them to sell petroleum products in the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise to view of reply to (a) above.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister that the sites in possession of the oil companies for the sale of petroleum products are on leasehold basis or on ownership basis, and if on leasehold basis, how much amount they have paid?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, they are on leasehold basis. IOC has got six, HPC has got seven and BPC has got four. There was an arrangement for a certain amount of rent to be paid up to 1.1.1976 and then later on it was enhanced.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Sir, in view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, may I know whether the Government would consider the desirability of having their own land for the sale of petroleum products on a permanent basis?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, it will depend on the cost of the land and the investment required. But, of course, if it is available on reasonable terms, we will definitely consider it. We are talking to the Chandigarh Administration about the rent and about other things.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, as far as the oil companies are concerned, they are all quasi-government corporations and more so, they are autonomous also. The oil companies are taking the vacant sites on lease agreement for a certain period—five

years or ten years. After that period is over, they are not at all vacating the land to the owner. I have already drawn the attention of the Minister by means of a written communication. Even when Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi was in charge of Petroleum, I had drawn the attention of that Minister and she had replied satisfactorily. But I have not received any communication from the hon. Minister for the last two months. My question is that if a private person enters into an agreement with the Government, then automatically after the lapse of the period of agreement, he has to vacate the premises. If he is not vacating, then automatically the Government is taking the law in their own hands and with the help of the police, they are getting the premises vacated. But none of the oil companies is vacating the land even after the period is over. So, I would like to know whether the Minister will come forward to advise the oil companies to vacate the sites after the lease period is over.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT: Sir, there are two types of cases. When the vacant land is taken on lease, the oil companies make certain investments over there and those investments go waste if the site is changed. As regards the houses and other types of property, they are protected sometimes by the Rent Control Act. But we have advised them to examine each case on merits sympathetically and when there is a genuine need, they should vacate it.

#### **Complaints about Telephone Billing in Bangalore**

\*914. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received about wrong or excess telephone billing in Bangalore during 1986;

(b) the number of cases where it was proved to be wrong or excess billing established;

(c) the reasons for excess or wrong billing; and

(d) the action taken against those responsible for excess or wrong billing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of complaints received about wrong or excess billing in Bangalore during the year 1986 is 3033.

(b) and (c). There was no case of wrong billing. However, in 429 cases of complaints, benefit of doubt was given in favour of the subscribers and rebates were allowed.

(d) Does not arise as none was found responsible.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Sir, in Bangalore, the telephone billing is computerised. After its computerisation, the situation has become worse. To quote one instance, in my own case, for a particular month, I got a Bill for Rs. 30,000. I was shocked to know the huge amount. Certainly I did not know what to do. I contacted the authorities. They told me that it was not their mistake but it was the mistake of the computer. Then they came to know that the bill concerned was of a Parliament Member. Then they coolly withdrew that bill. That is not the only instance. Even before that in another case, there was a wrong billing. Excess billing is a regular feature. Even if it is locked, the meter will show the reading. Many other Hon. Members had also complained about this. Prof. Madhu Dandavate had also complained about it the other day. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will come out with a fool-proof method by which unnecessary taxing of the subscribers could be avoided at all cost. Top priority should be given to this matter. What steps are the Government going to take to see that excess billing is completely eliminated?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is no excess billing. But the fact remains that in Bangalore itself about 4,22,639 bills were sent to the subscribers. Out of those, complaints have been received from 2793 subscribers and if you calculate the percentage it works out to 0.66. This is the correct figure. If you want an all-India figure, I can give that. In 1985-86, about 1,05,90,084 bills were computed and the complaints received were 87,089. While I appreciate that in certain cases, there might be some mistakes, we always give benefit of doubt to the subscriber. You have referred to the suggestion given by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. From my experience, after coming to this Ministry, I have seen that Members of Parliament are utilising their telephones and the bills are being sent to them. Most of them are complaining about the excess billing. The hon. Speaker can only help by increasing the limit of your free calls. So far as we are concerned, both myself and my Cabinet Minister—since there is a demand of everybody we are looking into it and some decisions will be taken very soon....(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: To increase the free calls, you are also increasing the rate: which we have to pay. What is the use of it? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV; Sir, I, have personally monitored certain Numbers of some important Members and I find that in their residences, almost every minute, their telephone is busy. What you are saying is—you will not claim it. I am giving you the service, but you will not claim it

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he is tapping our telephones and our privacy is lost.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the hon. Minister kindly see that there is manual check after the bills are computerised? The bills, after received from computer, should not be sent automatically to the subscrib-

ers. There should be some manual check also. So, should there not be physical verification before the bill is sent to the subscriber? Will the Government give instructions to the Accounts Department to see that all the bills are also checked manually before they are sent to the subscribers every time?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: It is a good suggestion for consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Question no. 915-Shri Kunwar Ram. Absent. Question No. 917-Shri Krishna Rao. Absent. Question No. 918-Shri Srikanta Datta Narasimharaja Wadiyar. Absent.

Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

##### **Identity cards to electors**

\*901. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision for issuing identity cards in favour of electors for voting purposes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: (a) and (b). A scheme of issuing photo-identity cards to voters had been introduced by the Election Commission, for elections in Sikkim, Nagaland and a few constituencies in the State of Meghalaya. No decision has been taken so far to extend the scheme further.

[Translation]

##### **Allotment of Accommodation to Employees of Posts and Telecommunications Departments**

\*902. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to allot Government accommodation to the officers/employees working in Posts and Telecommunications Departments; and

(b) whether certain percentage of quarters have been reserved for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for allotment and if so, the procedure adopted in the allotment of houses to persons belonging to these categories?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) The allotment of government accommodation to the individual employees in each pay group in the departments of Posts and Telecommunications is regulated with reference to the priority date, which in the case of employees entitled for allotment of accommodation in Types I to IV, is the date of continuous service i.e. the date of joining the Central Government and in respect of employees entitled to accommodation in Type V and above, is the stage of pay entitling allotment of such type of accommodation. The applications for allotment of quarters are called for once a year and waiting list prepared for each type of accommodation and allotment is made according to the turn of the employees, as and when vacancies occur in the course of the year.

(b) Yes, Sir. Reservations in the matter of allotment of Government accommodations to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees exists on percentage basis in respect of Types I to IV quarters. The procedure followed in this regard is that each year applications for allotment of quarters are called for from the eligible staff and waiting lists prepared for each type of accommodation separately in respect of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates. The actual allotment of quarter is made in the course of the year in accordance with percentage of reservation so specified. The vacancies of staff quarters under the reserve quota are shared by Scheduled Castes/Tribes employees on the



waiting list in the ratio of 2:1 out of 10% reservation for Type I and Type II Quarters and 5% for Type III and Type IV Quarters.

[*English*]

**Profit earned by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

\*904. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has been earning profit since 1983-84; and

(b) if so, profit earned by Maruti Udyog Limited during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Profit earned by Maruti Udyog Ltd. during each of the last three financial years is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. in crore)</i>
1984-85	— 0.90
1985-86	— 3.00
1986-87	— 7.05 ( <i>Provisional</i> )

**Supply of Wheat and Rice to Tea Garden Workers**

\*905. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding quality of rice and wheat being supplied by the Food Corporation of India for consumption by tea garden workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). A representation was made to the Government regarding the poor quality of foodgrains supplied to the tea garden workers. The matter was investigated and it was found that the foodgrains supplied conformed to the limits prescribed in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules.

[*Translation*]

**Target of Production of Sugar in Seventh Plan**

\*908. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for production of sugar during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether this target will be achieved under the new sugar policy; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken by Government to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD). (a) In the Seventh Plan document a production target of 102 lakh tonnes of sugar for 1989-90 is envisaged.

(b) and (c). Various measures envisaged in the New Sugar Policy would help in the development of sugarcane cultivation as well as increase sugar production. These measures should enable the achievement of the sugar production target.

[*English*]

**Commemorative Stamp on Rural Poor**

\*909. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government brought out a commemorative stamp on rural poor for

dedicating his life for the cause of the country including eradication of communalism and untouchability; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b). While no commemorative stamp on rural poor as such has been issued, the Department of Posts, has however, since independence, commemorated a number of illustrious personalities, who dedicated their entire lives for the upliftment of the rural poor, including eradication of communalism and untouchability, like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, E.V. Ramasami, Jayaprakash Narayan, Kamraj, etc. Several themes, which are relevant to the upliftment of the rural poor have also been depicted on Indian postage stamps, like Charkha, Panchayati Raj, Centenary of the Postcard, etc. The theme of the 6th Definitive Series of Indian Postage Stamps was Agriculture and Rural Development.

#### **International Symposium on Automation and Instrumentation for Power Plants**

\*912. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the International Symposium on Automation and Instrumentation for Power Plants held in Bangalore on 15 December, 1986; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The main recommendations made at the Symposium relate to introduction of computer based techniques in power stations, the need for strengthening transmission systems and reducing T & D losses, strengthening of load despatch facilities, introduction of modern load management techniques,

inter-connected grid operations, improving training facilities, and closer interaction between R&D institutions and State Electricity Boards, etc.

(b) Improvements in the automation and instrumentation of power plants is a continuing process and the recommendations of the Symposium in this regard have been noted.

[*Translation*]

#### **Utilisation of Power Generation Capacity in Bihar**

\*915. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which power generation capacity of various power plants in Bihar has been utilised during 1986-87;

(b) whether this was less or more than the national average;

(c) the steps being taken for maximum utilisation of their capacity;

(d) whether Bihar State Electricity Board will be able to mobilise adequate resources to increase power generation in Bihar; and

(e) the losses suffered by the Bihar State Electricity Board in 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). During 1986-87 the Plant Load Factor of thermal stations in Bihar was 33.3% as compared with the all-India average 53.2%. The capacity utilisation of hydro stations mainly depends on their reservoir levels.

(c) and (d). The measures taken for maximum utilisation of existing thermal capacity include implementation of a renovation and modernisation programme, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, training of power station personnel, improved supply of coal, spare parts and implementation of modern techniques of

operation and maintenance of plant and equipment. Bihar State Electricity Board is making efforts to mobilise the resources necessary to increase power generation in the State.

(e) The commercial losses of Bihar State Electricity Board during 1986-87 are provisionally estimated at about Rs. 147 crores.

#### **Scheme to develop Coal Resources**

\*917. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to develop coal resources in the country;

(b) if so, whether any long term scheme has been drawn up;

(c) if so, the cost of the programme as projected; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by Government to check pilferage of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Medium and long term plans have been drawn up for development of coal resources in the country. As per these projections, annual coal production will increase from the present level of 165.79 m.t. to 226 m. tonnes, 325 m. tonnes and 417 m. tonnes by the end of Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan periods respectively. An allocation of Rs. 6700.58 crores (including Rs. 120 crores for R & D) has been made in the approved Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) Some of the steps taken to check pilferage of coal are:—

- (i) Carrying out surprise checks;
- (ii) Detection through flying squads consisting of Police, watch and ward staff of Coal companies and

Central Industrial Security Force personnel;

(iii) Cancellation of licences of private coal depots within a radius of 8 kms by the district authorities;

(iv) Stricter regulation of supply of domestic coal to consumers;

(v) Departmentalisation of internal transport of coal/coke from pitheads to railway sidings.

#### **Setting up of Power Project at Yelahanka near Bangalore**

\*918. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have finally cleared the proposal to set up a power project based on natural gas at Yelahanka near Bangalore;

(b) the basis on which decision has been taken about the supply of equipment; and

(c) the expected time of the commencement of the project work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Approval in principle has been accorded to Government of Yelahanka's proposal to set up a 120 M.W. gas turbine plant at Yelahanka based on liquid petroleum fuel, subject inter alia to the conditions that the capital cost of the generating sets would be borne by the Karnataka Electricity Board, and if the plant is permitted to be imported, international competitive bidding procedure would be followed based on free foreign exchange.

(c) It is expected that the State Electricity Board will commence work on the project by December, 1987.

**Establishment of Central Hospital at Talcher Coalfields**

\*919. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to establish a hospital at Talcher Coalfields; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The hospital will be established at Talcher by the South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., the Government coal company operating in this area, and not by the Union Government.

(b) The State Government has yet not delivered the possession of land to the coal company though the latter has deposited full amount of compensation with the State Government. The company has planned to commence the civil construction work of the hospital by February, 1988 provided the land has become available in the meantime. Phase I of the hospital, consisting of 100 beds, is expected to commence functioning from December, 1989. Phase II of the hospital, consisting of another 150 beds, should start functioning from February/March, 1991.

**Higher Storage Charges of Central Warehousing Corporation**

8946. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether storage charges of Central Warehousing Corporation are higher than those of State Warehousing Corporation and private warehouses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether it is a fact that private warehouses have come into existence in places

earlier surveyed by Central Warehousing Corporation and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the public sector organisations preferring storage in private warehouses to warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation/State Warehousing Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) usually adopt the storage rates as fixed by the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC); these may not, however, be always comparable. A comparison with storage rates charged by private warehouses is not possible as reliable data are not available.

(c) The information is not available with CWC.

(d) Keeping in view that over 80% of the CWC's warehousing capacity is utilised by the public sector and cooperative organisations, it cannot be said that the public sector organisations prefer to store their wares in private warehouses. Information on this aspect is not readily available about SWCs.

**Import of Canalised Items of Drugs**

8947 SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of canalised items of drugs for which his Ministry has recommended issue of no objection letters during the last two years till date;

(b) the quantity and value allowed for import under Open General Licence by the canalising agency during the last two years, year-wise; and

(c) what was the price fixed for these

items and what was the landed cost of import allowed under no objection letters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) The canalised items of drugs for which the Ministry has recommended issue of NOCs during the last two years are as follows

1985-86

1. Diethylene Diamine
2. Vitamin A Acetate Pharma (0.5 MZU 19)
3. Vitamin A Acetate Non-Pharma
4. Vitamin A Alcohol

5. Streptomycin Calcium Chloride Complex

6. Aspirin

7. Calcium Cyanamide

1986-87

1. Vitamin A Water Miscible Powder

2. Mendadione Sodium Bisulphate IP (Vit K)

3. Calcium Cyanamide

(b) The quantity and value allowed for import under OGL through canalising agency during the last two years was as follows.—

S. No.	Items	Qty. (MT)	CIF value (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1985-86			
1.	Chloroquine Phosphate	70,000	181.97
2.	6-APA	134 305	1074.28
3.	Dapsone	18 000	34.46
4.	Vitamin A	18 200	59.63
5.	Methyl Dopa	15 000	129.49
6.	Streptomycin Sulphate	—	—
		255.505	1479.75
1986-87			
1.	Chloroquine Phosphate	Nil	—
2.	6-APA	Nil	—
3.	Dapsone	29.000	71.03

1	2	3	4
4.	Methyl Dopa	Nil	—
5.	Vitamin A	28.000	112.94
6.	Streptomycin Sulphate	12.000	42.38
		69,000	226.35

(c) The Pooled prices per Kg. fixed by Govt. for distribution of drug items imported during the last two years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows:—

S. No.	Items	Pooled prices per Kg.
1.	6-APA	Rs. 1230/- till 4.3.86 Rs. 1778/- from 5.3.86
2.	Chloroquine Phosphate	Rs. 510/- till 4.3.86 Rs. 544/- from 5.3.86
3.	Vitamin A Palmitate (1.0. MIU/gm)	
	Pharma/Non-Pharma	Rs. 716/- till 11.4.85 Rs. 990.95 from 12.4.85
4.	Vitamin A Palmitate (1.7 MIU/gm)	
	Pharma/Non-pharma	Rs. 1267.80 till 11.4.85 Rs. 1735.14 from 12.4.85
5.	Vitamin A Acetate (0.5 MIU/gm)	
	Pharma/Non-pharma	Rs. 365/- till 11.4.85 Rs. 648.93 from 12.4.85
6.	Dapsone	Rs. 280/- till date
7.	Methyl Dopa	Rs. 1835.13 from 23.3.85 till 12.1.86 Rs. 2148 from 13.1.86
8.	Streptomycin	Rs.847.43 till 16.4.86 Rs. 1147. from 17.4.86

The landed costs of imports made under NCOs are not available as imports were arranged by AUs directly.

**Use of Foreign Trade Mark 'Cross' for Internal Sales**

8948. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Trade Mark 'Cross' for pens is being used for international sales;

(b) whether Government have approved the Registered Users Agreement of M/s Chandra Industries for the use of this trade mark;

(c) if not, what action Government propose to take against the manufacturers; and

(d) when do the Government propose to bring legislation against the use of foreign trade marks for internal sales?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, trade marks could be used without registration. Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, permission of the Reserve Bank of India for use of foreign trade marks on internal sales is required if such use involves direct or indirect consideration.

M/s. Chandra Industries have not filed any application with the Registrar of Trade Marks, Bombay for registration as Registered User in respect of the trade mark 'Cross'.

(d) The issue of regulating the use of foreign trade marks on internal sales is engaging the attention of the Government.

**Discrimination by Indian Oil Corporation Against Women**

8949. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) discriminates against its women employees in regard to medical reimbursement and travel concession for dependent parents; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) There is no discrimination against women employees in IOC as regard medical reimbursement. However, in respect of LTC, one Division of the Corporation has separate provisions.

(b) The reasons for discrepancy in the matter of LTC are historical ones. This matter is already under discussion with the recognised trade unions of the concerned Division in IOC with a view to bringing about uniformity.

**Telephone Connections to Handicapped**

8950. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handicapped persons who had applied for telephone connections in Delhi;

(b) how many of them have been given connections; and

(c) by what time the list is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to

(c). There is no separate category for handicapped person for applying for telephone connection. Hence number of handicapped persons who had applied for telephone connections cannot be ascertained.

**Inquiry by MRTP Commission into the Growth of Monopolistic Tendencies of Newspapers**

8951 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the MRTP Commission propose to enquire into the recent growth of monopolistic tendencies in the Press, the multiplication of editions of the same newspaper chains and their impact on the growth of small and medium newspapers, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) and (b). At present, there is no such proposal before the MRTP Commission.

**Acquisition of Energy Buses from European Economic Community**

8952 DR B. L. SHAILESH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is proposed to acquire Energy buses from the European Economic Community (EEC) which would be equipped with necessary instruments to undertake energy audit and suggest conservation measures to industrial units both in the medium and small-scale sectors,

(b) if so, the number of buses proposed to be imported and the capital outlay involved, and

(c) the manner in which the buses will be deployed and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) to (c). In the first meeting of the Working Group on Industrial Cooperation of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission held on 25-26 March 1987 in New Delhi, it was agreed that India and the European Community would cooperate in getting energy audits done for small and medium industries. The proposal envisages using buses equipped with measuring instruments to monitor energy usage in industrial units. A detailed proposal is, however, yet to be received.

**Alterations in National Industrial Policy**

8953 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN  
KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to make any alternations in the National Industrial Policy and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 continues to provide the basic framework of the Government's Industrial Policy.

(b) Does not arise.

**Losses on Account of Replacement of Equipments by State Electricity Boards**

8954 DR A. K. PATEL Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the losses suffered by State Electricity Boards on account of replacement of worn-out, burnt or damaged transformers, switch-gears and transmission lines, State/Union Territory-wise, and

(b) the percentage this expenditure



bears to the total annual expenditure on power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

#### **Companies manufacturing Bulk Drugs**

8955 SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the multinational companies which are engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs and

(b) the names of the indigenous companies which are manufacturing bulk drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R K JAICHANDRA SINGH) (a) and (b) The names of FERA companies who are engaged in the manufacture of bulk drugs are given in the Statement I Similar details of Indian companies, which are operating in the organised sector to the extent available, are given in the Statement-II

#### **STATEMENT-I**

Sl No	Name of the company
1	M s Bayer (India) Ltd
2	M/s Johnson & Johnson India Ltd
3	M/s Cyanamid India Ltd
4	M/s IGL Ltd
5	M/s Pfizer Ltd
6	M/s Sandoz (India) Ltd
7	M/s Wyeth Laboratories Ltd

Sl No	Name of the company
8	M/s Roche Products
9	M/s E Merck (India) Ltd

#### **STATEMENT-II**

1	M/s Abbott Laboratories (I) Pvt Ltd
2	M/s Albert David Ltd
3	M/s Alembic Chemicals Works Co Ltd
4	M/s Alta Laboratories Pvt Ltd
5	M/s Asish Capsules (P) Ltd
6	M/s Amartara Industries Pvt Ltd
7	M/s Amrutanjan Ltd
8	M/s Andhra Sugars Ltd
9	M/s Anglo-French Drug Co (Eastern) Ltd
10	M s Anil Starch Products Ltd
11	M/s Asian Chemical Works
12	M/s Associated Capsules Pvt Ltd
13	M/s Atul Products Ltd
14	M/s Baropharm Chemicals Ltd & Chemical Industries
15	M/s Bengal Chemicals & pharmaceuticals Ltd
16	M/s Bengal Immunity Ltd
17	M/s Bhartia Agro Industries Foundation
18	M/s Biochemical & Synthetic Products Ltd
19	M/s Biological E Ltd

20. M/s. Boehringer-Knoll Ltd.
21. M/s. Boots (India) Ltd.
22. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd.
23. M/s. BEC Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
24. M/s. Bommidila Bros. Ltd.
25. M/s. Chandra Pharmaceuticals
26. M/s. Caffinel Organic and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
27. M/s. Cadila Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
28. M/s. Calcutta Chemicals Co. Ltd.
29. M/s. Capsulation Services Pvt. Ltd.
30. M/s. Chemicals Industrial & Pharmaceutical Labs. Ltd.
31. M/s. Chemo Pharma Lab. Ltd.
32. M/s. Chowgule & Co. (Hindi) Pvt. Ltd.
33. M/s. Calcium India (Pvt.) Ltd.
34. M/s. Hindustan Ciba Geigy of India Ltd.
35. M/s. Cibatul Ltd.
36. M/s. Curewell (India) Ltd.
37. M/s. Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.
38. M/s. D.P. Patel (USA) Indl. Bureau (A Govt. of Gujarat Organisation)
39. M/s. Dey's Medical Stores (P) Ltd.
40. M/s. De-Se-Chem Ltd.
41. M/s. Denish Chem Lab. Pvt. Ltd.
42. M/s. Duphar Interfran Ltd.
43. M/s. East India Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
44. M/s. Ely's Chemical Labs. Pvt. Ltd.
45. M/s. Eupheric Pharmaceutical pvt. Ltd.
46. M/s. Fairdeal Corporation Pvt. Ltd.
47. M/s. Gelikeys Pvt. Ltd.
48. M/s. Gujarat Synthetic Drugs Ltd.
49. M/s. Gharda Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
50. M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Company Ltd.
51. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd.
52. M/s. German Remedies Ltd.
53. M/s. Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
54. M/s. Hamdard (Wakf) Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.
55. M/s. Harchem Ltd.
56. M/s. Hico Products Ltd.
57. M/s. Hiremath Chemicals Ltd.
58. M/s. H.I. Gandhi
59. M/s. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
60. M/s. Hoechst India Ltd.
61. M/s. Hind Chemical Ltd.
62. M/s. H.M.M. Ltd.
63. M/s. Hyderabad Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.
64. M/s. Hyderabad Bottling Co. Pvt. Ltd.

65. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Synthetic Drugs Project
66. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Antibiotics Project
67. M/s. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
68. M/s. Indian Health Institute & Laboratory Ltd.
69. M/s. Indian Pharma Caps and Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
70. M/s. Komwell Pvt Ltd
71. M/s Indo Pharma Pharmaceuticals Works Pvt Ltd.
72. M/s Jain Kaliawala Chemicals (P) Ltd.
73. M/s. J.L. Morison, Son & Jones (I) Ltd.
74. M/s. J L. Morison, Son & Jones (I) Ltd., Bombay.
75. M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd.
76. M/s. Jagatjit Industries Ltd.
77. M/s Jaycee Drugs & Pharma (P) Ltd.
78. M/s Korala State Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
79. M/s. Kher Surgical & Allied Products (P) Ltd.
80. M/s. Kothari Plantation Industries Ltd.
81. M/s. Laboratories Vifor (I) Pvt. Ltd.
82. M/s. Lyphin Chemicals
83. M/s. Lavino Kapur (P) Ltd.
84. M/s. Mac Laboratories (P) Ltd.
85. M/s. May & Baker (I) Ltd.
86. M/s. Malladi Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
87. M/s. Mac-Gay Ravindra Labs. (I) Ltd.
88. M/s. Maharashtra Antiniotis and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
89. M/s. Meghalaya Phytochemicals Ltd.
90. M/s. Mehta Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.
91. M/s. Astra-IDL Ltd.
92. M/s. Miles India Ltd.
93. M/s. Munirabad Chemicals Co. Ltd.
94. M/s Motroni Drugs (P) Ltd.
95. M/s. Norurkar Laboratories (P) Ltd.
96. M/s. Nila Products
97. M/s. Now Drugs (India) Ltd.
98. M/s. INFAR (I) Ltd.
99. M/s Oriental Pharmaceuticals Industries Ltd.
100. M/s Parke Davis (I) Ltd.
101. M/s. Parle Products (P) Ltd.
102. M/s. Pefco Foundary & Chemicals Ltd.
103. M/s. Platewell Process and Chemicals Ltd.
104. M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.
105. M/s. Pyrimidine Pharma Ltd.
106. M/s. Pharmaceutical Capsules Laboratories.
107. M/s. Orient Pharma Pvt. Ltd.
108. M/s. Pioneer Laboratories

109. M/s. Premier Drugs Co. Ltd.
110. M/s. Ramaraju Surgical Cotton Mills Ltd.
111. M/s. R.A. Sikaria
112. M/s. Renbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Punjab.
113. M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd, New Delhi.
114. M/s. Rallis India Ltd (Bombay) Pharmaceuticals Division
115. M/s. Rallis India Ltd., West Bengal.
116. M/s. Rallis India Ltd., Madras.
117. M/s. Raptakes Brett & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
118. M/s. Raptakes, Brett & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Madras.
119. M/s. Heckitt & Colman of India Ltd.
120. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd.
121. M/s. Raola Chemicals Industries (India) Ltd.
122. M/s. Roussel Pharmaceuticals (India) Ltd.
123. M/s. Santhozyme Labs.
124. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals
125. M/s. Sarabhai M. Chemicals
126. M/s. Searle (India) Ltd.
127. M/s. Sudha Drugs & Chemicals (India) Ltd.
128. M/s. Shri Jai Organics Ltd.
129. M/s. Shri Rajpal Singh Kochhar
130. M/s. Sonal Pharmaceuticals
131. M/s. Smith, Kline & French (India) Ltd.
132. M/s. Eskayef Ltd.
133. M/s. Sharda Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.
134. M/s. Standard Organics Ltd.
135. M/s. Standard Pharmaceutical Ltd.
136. M/s. S.J. Goel, Bombay.
137. M/s. Standard Products Mfg. Co., Hyderabad.
138. M/s. Swastika Textile Mills Ltd.
139. M/s. Sanghi Chemicals (Prop. Sanghi Motors Bombay) Ltd.
140. M/s. S.G. Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals
141. M/s. Suneeta Laboratories (P) Ltd.
142. M/s. Sunil Synchem Ltd.
143. M/s. Synbiotics Ltd.
144. M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
145. M/s. Themis Pharmaceuticals
146. M/s. Therapeutic Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
147. M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
148. M/s. Themis Orgasyn Chemicals Ltd.
149. M/s. Unichem Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad.
150. M/s. Unichem Labs. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
151. M/s. Uniloids Ltd.
152. M/s. Unique Chemicals Ltd.

153. M/s. Uni-Sankyo Ltd.
154. M/s. Uni-UCB (I) Pvt. Ltd.
155. M/s. V.G. Upadhyaya
156. M/s. Venkateswara Hatcheries (P) Ltd.
157. M/s. Wander Ltd.
158. M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd.
159. M/s. Zandu Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.
160. Govt. Opium & Alk Works, Ghazipur.
161. M/s. Government Quinine Factory Cinchona Department, Madras.
162. M/s. Government Quinine Factory, West Bengal.

#### **Take over of Management of Paper Mills**

8956. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take over the management of some paper mills;

(b) if so, which are the paper mills proposed to be taken over;

(c) the reasons why Government propose to take over the management of these paper mills; and

(d) the steps taken in that direction?

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

(a) There is no proposal at present to take over any paper mill under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

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

#### **Applications for Telephone Connections In Kanpur**

8957. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for telephone connections under category "SS" have been pending with the Kanpur Telephone for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of such applications pending with the authorities as on 31 March, 1987; and

(d) the steps proposed to liquidate the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) above.

#### **Installation of MAX-II Exchanges in Hill Areas**

8958. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to install MAX-II exchanges at the Tehsil/Sub-divisional headquarters in hill areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh and other hill States which have been selected for this purpose during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal of installing MAX-II Exchanges in all Tehsil Sub-divisional Headquarters during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

#### **Introduction of Speed Post Service**

8959. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the Speed Post Service from Tirupati Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry to New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to introduce Speed Post Service from Tirupati, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry to New Delhi. There was a proposal to introduce Speed Post Service from Visakhapatnam, but the same was not implemented because of operational problems.

(c) The reasons for non-introduction of the Service from Visakhapatnam has been explained as above. Reasons for non-introduction of the Service from Tirupati, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry are as following;

A principal requirement for the introduction of this Service is the availability of air services with suitable arrival/departure timings vis-a-vis despatch and receipt of mail. The proposed service from Tirupati, Vijayawada and Rajahmundry to New Delhi does not fulfil this requirement.

#### **Development of Chirayinkil Telephone Exchange in Kerala**

8960. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minis-

ter of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the development of Chirayinkil telephone exchange in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 90 line capacity exchange at Chirayinkil is planned to be upgraded to 200 line Capacity exchange during the 7th Five Year Plan.

#### **Publication of Particulars of the Employees In Annual Reports of Companies**

8961. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4423 on 2nd December, 1986 regarding publication of particulars of the employees in Annual Reports of companies and state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to forbid close printing of the statement showing employees drawing annual salary of more than Rs. 36000/- in the Annual Reports; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

#### **Party-wise candidates in elections to West Bengal, Kerala and J&K Assemblies**

8962. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether elections to Legislative Assemblies of West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir were held in March, 1987;

(b) if so, the party-wise number of candidates who contested elections in each state as also the number of independent candidates among them;

(c) the party-wise position of the winning candidates in each State;

(d) the details of the candidates in each State who lose their security deposits;

(e) the State-wise expenditure incurred

by Government holding election in these States; and

(f) the total security amount forfeited in each State, party-wise?

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

(b) and (c). A Statement containing the requisite information is given below.

(d) to (f). The requisite information is being collected by the Election Commission and will be laid on the Table of the House when made available by the Commission.

#### STATEMENT

##### *General Elections to Legislative Assemblies 1987*

##### *Party-wise Number of Candidates who contested and Won the Elections*

Name of Party	J&K		Kerala		West Bengal	
	Contested	Elected	Contested	Elected	Contested	Elected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. INC	29	24	74	33	294	40
2. ICS (SCS)	2	—	14	6	4	—
3. JNP	11	—	12	7	30	—
4. BJP	28	2	105	—	85	—
5. LKD	10	—	2	1	18	—
6. CPI	6	—	25	16	12	11
7. CPM	3	—	67	36	213	187
8. RSP	—	—	—	—	23	18
9. FBL	—	—	—	—	34	26
10. JKN	44	39	—	—	—	—
11. JPP	23	—	—	—	—	—
12. JKP	22	—	—	—	—	—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. MUL		—	—	23	15	36	1
14. KEC		—	—	14	5	—	—
15. SUC		—	—	—	—	45	2
16. IND		332	8	896	19	731	9
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>*510</b>	<b>*73</b>	<b>**1232</b>	<b>**138</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>294</b>

Poll was countermanded in 47-Bhadarwah (SC) assembly constituency and poll was postponed in 43-Leh and 44-Kargil assembly constituencies (Snowbound areas). The above figures are exclusive of the figures for these three constituencies.

Poll was countermanded in 90-Kottayam and 130 Vamanapuram assembly constituencies. The figures mentioned above are exclusive of the figures of two constituencies where the poll was countermanded.

**Note:** The expansion of the abbreviations of the Names of Parties given in Column I above are attached.

*Names & Abbreviations of Political Parties*

Sl. No.	Name of Political Party	Abbreviation
1.	Indian National Congress	INC
2.	Indian Congress (Socialist Sarat Chandra Sinha)	ICS (SCS)
3.	Janata Party	JNP
4.	Bhartiya Janata Party	BJP
5.	Lok Dal	LKD
6.	Communist Party of India	CPI
7.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)	CPM
8.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	RSP
9.	All India Forward Bloc	FBL
10.	Jammu & Kashmir National Conference	JKN
11.	Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party	JPP
12.	Jammu & Kashmir Peoples Conference	JKP
13.	Muslim League	MUL
14.	Kerala Congress	KEC
15.	Socialist Unity Centre of India	SUC
16.	Independents	IND



[English]

**Supply of Natural Gas to Rice Mills in Andhra Pradesh**

8963. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to supply natural gas to rice mills in East Godavari and West Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand and Supply Position of Electricity**

8964. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the average demand and supply position of electricity in the country from January, 1985 to January, 1987 State/Union territory-wise; and

(b) the details of the steps taken to improve the situation, State/Union territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a). The required information is given in the Statement given below.

(b) In order to improve the power availability, various steps have been taken which include expediting commissioning of new capacity, better utilisation of existing capacity, implementing short gestation projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit states.

**STATEMENT**

*Power Supply Position from January, 1985 to January, 1987*

*(All figures in (MU) net*

Region/State System	Requirement	Availability	Shortage	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Northern Region</i>				
Chandigarh	795	758	37	4.7
Delhi	10789	10776	13	0.1
Haryana	11963	9417	2546	21.3
Himachal Pradesh	1720	1712	8	0.5
Jammu & Kashmir	3827	3234	593	15.5
Punjab incl. NFF	22532	20919	1613	7.2
Rajasthan	15718	14233	1485	9.4
Uttar Pradesh	38673	33384	5289	13.7
Total:	106017	94433	11584	10.0

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Western Region</b>				
Gujarat	30863	30064	799	2.6
M.P.	24523	24508	15	0.1
Maharashtra incl. Goa	56160	54001	2159	3.8
Total:	111546	108573	2973	2.7
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Andhra Pradesh	29242	29242	—	—
Karnataka	26483	20321	6162	23.3
Kerala	11090	10664	426	3.8
Tamil Nadu	31794	28674	3120	9.6
Total:	98609	88901	9708	9.8
<b>Eastern Region</b>				
Bihar	9479	6776	2703	28.5
D.V.C.	14068	12110	1958	13.9
Orissa	12033	9451	2582	21.5
West Bengal	16164	14971	1193	7.4
Total:	51744	43308	8436	16.3
<b>North Eastern Region</b>				
Total:	3789	3594	195	5.1
ALL-INDIA	371705	338809	32896	8.9

**Postal and Telecommunication Services in Assam and Nagaland**

8965. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any  
measures to improve the performance of

telecommunication and postal services in  
Assam and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the plans to improve postal and tele-  
com services in Dibrugarh and Dimapur  
during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) *Telecom:*

1. A Task Force under the charge of a  
General Manager has been set up.

2. Administrative Units have been orga-  
nised, strengthened and upgraded in  
Assam and Nagaland.

3. Monitoring of Telecom Services in  
North East has been introduced.

4. Priority allotment of equipment and  
induction of new technology have been  
done.

*Postal:*

Speed service has been introduced from  
Guwahati with effect from 15.11.1986. A  
Departmental mail motor service has been  
introduced between Kohima and Dimapur  
for speedy transmission of mail.

(c) *Telecom :*

Action Plan has been drawn to improve  
quality of service.

*Postal:*

An assessment is being carried out in  
Dibrugarh and Dimapur areas as well as  
other areas in North Eastern Circle to  
ascertain the number of post offices justi-  
fied as per the prescribed norms. Depend-  
ing upon the results of the survey and the  
extent of approval that may be granted by

the Ministry of Finance, additional post  
offices may be opened in these areas. The  
position in this respect is likely to be clear  
within the next 2 to 3 months.

#### **Marketing of essential items through PDS outlets**

8966. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will  
the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPP-  
LIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of essential items of mass  
consumption which are being marketed  
through Public Distribution System;

(b) the quantity of each item marketed in  
the country in 1985-86 through Public Dis-  
tribution System outlets; and

(c) the quantity of each item marketed in  
1985-86 per capita?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPP-  
LIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a)  
The Central Government supplies seven  
essential commodities *viz.*, wheat, rice,  
levy sugar, soft coke, controlled cloth,  
kerosene and imported edible oils to the  
States/UTs for distribution through Public  
Distribution System outlets. Besides, the  
States/UTs are free to include in their Pub-  
lic Distribution System other commodities  
for which they make their own arrange-  
ments for procurement and distribution.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Scale and criteria of distribution of  
these commodities are determined by  
States/UTs and, therefore, differ from State/  
UT to State/UT.

#### **STATEMENT**

Commodity	Quantity lifted by the States/UTs/despached by the Government during the year 1985-86	
	2	
1. <i>Rice</i>	6105.2	thousands metric tonnes
2. <i>Wheat</i>	3648.4	-do-

	1	2
3.	<i>Kerosene</i>	5634.3 -do-
4.	<i>Imported edible oils</i>	538.7 -do-
5.	<i>Coal</i>	16.77 Thousand tonnes
6.	<i>Controlled cloth:</i>	
	(a) Cotton Cloth	262.530 Million sq. metres
	(b) Polyester cotton ble ed shirting	8.170 Million metres
7.	<i>Levy Sugar:</i>	

In addition to the commodities, during the year 1985-86, 3.13 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month were allotted to various States/UTs for distribution under the Public Distribution System. An additional monthly levy quota of 50,000 tonnes was allotted for festivals during the year 1985-86 in the months of June, August, September, October, November 1985

**Waiting list for Telephone Connections  
from Chanakyapuri Telephone  
Exchange, Delhi**

8967. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people waiting for telephone connections from Chanakyapuri telephone exchange Delhi; and

(b) the time by which connections will be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The number of people waiting for telephone connections from Chanakyapuri Telephone Exchange as on 1.4.1987 is 6347

(b) There is no capacity in the Chanakyapuri exchange to give more connections now. A new Digital Electronic Exchange of 20,000 lines is proposed to be installed by 1990-91 and the connections would be given thereafter

**Clearance to Thermal Power Plants**

8968. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Min-

ister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power plants cleared, State-wise by Union Government during the last three years and the details of the capacity generation, amount investment, plant-wise;

(b) whether all the plants are in public sector; and

(c) the number of thermal and gas based power plants out of the plants referred to in part (a) above with coal and gas requirement of each?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Issue of Licences for Wholesale Dealership in Sugar**

8969. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the order

imposing ban on issuing licence for wholesale dealership in sugar under public Distribution System has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). The restriction on issue of new wholesale dealers licence to trade in sugar, which was imposed in August, 1985 in the wake of a spurt in sugar prices in the open market, as one of the steps to check speculative activities of the traders, has not yet been withdrawn. The present sugar position, though better as compared to that prevailing in July, 1985, is still not comfortable enough to justify the withdrawal of the regulatory steps taken by the Government. Difficulties, if any, pointed out by the State Governments in smooth operation of the Public Distribution System on account of this restriction, were satisfactorily resolved.

#### **Assistance to states for strengthening Public Distribution System**

8970. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the financial and other assistance being given to the States to strengthen the Public Distribution System so as to bring more items of essential commodities under its fold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The Union Department of Civil Supplies is providing financial assistance to States to strengthen the public distribution system under the following schemes:

1. Assistance to States/UTs in the North-Eastern Region and the States/UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands for setting up Civil Supplies Corpo-

rations and construction of godowns.

2. Assistance to States for purchase of mobile vans.
3. Assistance to States/UTs in the North-Eastern Region for supply of iodised salt and levy sugar in small packs.

During 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 125.32 lakhs was sanctioned to various States under these schemes.

At present seven essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth are procured and supplied to States by the Central Government for distribution through the Public Distribution System. Besides, the States/UTs are free to include in their public distribution system, other commodities for which they will have to make their own arrangements for its procurement and distribution, in order to make more commodities of mass consumption available to the consumers and to help in improving the economic viability of fair price shops.

#### **Financial assistance for development of Consumer Cooperatives in Sikkim**

8971. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government provide financial assistance to different States for development of Consumer Cooperatives under Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the total amount earmarked for Sikkim during 1986-87 for Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes; and

(c) the total amount proposed to be earmarked during 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Government/U.T. Administrations under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for development of consumer cooperatives in urban and rural areas.

(b) The financial assistance under the Schemes is provided to the State Government/U.Ts on the basis of specific project proposals received from them and accordingly no State-wise allocations are made. No proposals have been received from the Government of Sikkim for financial assistance during 1986-87.

(c) The Government of India would consider the proposals from the Government of Sikkim for financial assistance to the consumer cooperatives under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme as and when such proposals are received.

#### **Supply of essential commodities under Public Distribution System**

8972. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven items of essential commodities are being distributed in Delhi under the Public Distribution System;

(b) whether equal number of items are being supplied in all States and Union territories under the Public Distribution System;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to introduce all the items in States/Union territories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Central Government is already supplying certain key essential

commodities viz., wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oil, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth to all States/UTs, including Delhi, for distribution to the consumers under the scheme of Public Distribution System.

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

#### **Petrol Pumps in West Delhi**

8973. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no petrol pump beyond Tilak Nagar on Najafgarh road in West Delhi causing a lot of inconvenience to hundreds of motorists in Janakpuri, Vikaspuri and Uttam Nagar; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to allot a petrol pump site in the up-coming district centre of Janakpuri to serve the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Presently, three petrol/diesel retail outlets at Najafgarh, one at Janakpuri and one at Jail Road in the Union Territory of Delhi are meeting the requirements of the motoring public in the area. With a view to meeting the increasing needs for the products, the oil industry has proposals to establish a petrol/diesel retail outlet each at Janakpuri and Vikaspuri in Delhi. Further action is dependent upon suitable sites being allotted by the Delhi Development Authority.

#### **Pending Applications for LPG Connection and Gas Agencies in Kottayam District of Kerala**

8974. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending

with Government for LPG connections in the Kottayam district of Kerala;

(b) the number of gas agencies functioning in the district;

(c) whether Government intend to sanction more gas agencies in the district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) On March 1, 1987 approximately 1,260 applications for release of LPG connections were pending in Kottayam District.

(b) There are ten LPG distributorships functioning in the District.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, The oil industry has plans to open 6 more distributorships in Kottayam District. The details are given as under:

*Location*

1. Changanacherry
2. Kottayam
3. Vaikom
4. Pampady
5. Erumeli
6. Puthupally

**Setting up of Thermal Power Station in Ranipet, Tamil Nadu**

8975. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has sent a proposal to set up thermal

power station in Ranipet in North Arcot District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has proposed the setting up of the plant through private sector; and

(c) if so, action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Production capacity of Polyester Filament Yarn Manufacturing Units**

8976. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1977-78 Government permitted polyester Filament Yarn manufacturers to produce in excess of their licensed capacity, if it resulted out of shift from finer denier base yarn to thicker denier yarn;

(b) if so, the licensed capacity of such units at that time and their actual production during three years thereafter, and

(c) the present licensed capacity of Polyester Filament Yarn manufacturing units and their actual production during the last three Years?

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

(b) The information is given below:

S. No.	Name of the company	Licensed capacity tonnes/ annum	Production (Approx)		
			1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Baroda Rayon Corporation Limited	576	690	650	580
2.	M/s. Garware Nylons Limited	576	470	410	600
3.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	960	1,000	1,180	1,430
4.	M/s. Modipon Limited	576	440	800	850
5.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Limited	922	1,080	1,120	1,310
6.	M/s. Shree Synthetics Limited	360	460	520	610

(c) The information is given below:

S. No.	Name of the company	Licensed capacity tonnes/ annum	Production (Approx)		
			1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Garware Nylons Ltd	3,500	2,010	1,830	1,860
2.	M/s. J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	6,960	2,490	5,670	7,700
7.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetic Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	2,655	2,450	2,850	4,380
4.	M/s. Modipon Limited	1,723	3,460	3,650	3,220
5.	M/s. Shree Synthetics Limited	2,056	1,900	3,630	3,460
6.	M/s. Baroda Rayon Corpn. Limited	1,777	1,450	1,560	1,880
7.	M/s. Petrofils Co-operative Limited	9,000	8,180	7,940	8,500
8.	M/s. Century Enka Ltd.	6,540	6,100	6,230	7,010
9.	M/s. Orkay Silk Mills Limited	6,000	6,110	8,450	9,443



1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	M/s. Reliance Industries Limited	25 125	20,040	23,760	30,000
11.	M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Limited	3,500	—	—	—

### **Consumption and Requirement of Electricity in Bihar**

8977. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present consumption and requirement of electricity in Bihar; and

(b) the total electricity generated in Bihar during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The energy requirement in Bihar during March, 1987 was 457 million units against which the availability was 340-million units.

(b) The total energy generated in Bihar during 1986-87 was 3680 million units.

### **Lok Adalats in Gujarat**

8978. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN  
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:  
SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT:

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

(a) the number of Lok-Adalats held during 1st January, 1986 to 20th April, 1987 in Gujarat and other State; and

(b) the number of cases settled?

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) 36 Lok Adalats were held in the State of Gujarat from 1.1.86 to 5.4.87 and 410 Lok Adalats were held in other States and Union Territories

(b) During the aforesaid period 5862 cases were settled at the Lok Adalats in Gujarat and 356325 cases settled in Lok Adalats in other States including the Union Territories.

### **Stopping of Production of MEG by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and National Organic Chemical Industries Limited**

8979. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited and National Organic Chemical Industries Limited have stopped the production of MEG;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). No Sir. Only Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited Plant is under planned shut down for around three weeks.

(c) No action is considered necessary as such shut downs for maintenance, etc. are a normal feature.

**Incident of Theft in Panaji Court**

8980. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently there was an incident of theft or cash and attached property in one of the Court buildings of Judicial Magistrate 1st class, in Panaji;

(b) if so, the details of cash and property stolen; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) The value of the property and cash stolen is Rs. 11,045.57.

(c) A complaint had been lodged with the Police and the case is being investigated.

**Setting up of New Sugar Mills**

8981. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines regarding issue of licences for setting up new sugar mills to those private individuals who are already having sugar mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether new applications are to be preferred for setting up sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of the above, question does not arise.

(c) Applications for setting up new sugar

mills forwarded by the State Government will be examined in accordance with the guidelines announced by the Central Government for licensing new sugar factories during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As per the policy announced recently, the Cooperative Sector would be accorded first priority for granting licences followed by Public Sector. Applications from private individual entrepreneurs are accorded last priority.

**Use of English in State Legislatures**

8982. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Legislatures of States have not enacted laws for continuing use of English as required under Article 210 (2) of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the names of the Legislatures which have not passed such a law so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The information will be collected from the State Governments and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Supply of Foodgrains in Tribal areas**

8983. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita supply of foodgrains in tribal areas through Public Distribution System;

(b) whether it is sufficient to meet their requirement; and

(c) if not, how the full requirement of the tribal people is proposed to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). The Public Distribution System in

various States/Union Territories, including the tribal areas, is administered by the concerned State Governments/Union Territories. The scale of issues to the consumers is also determined by them.

(c) The supplies under the Public Distribution System are supplemental in character.

#### **Setting up of special courts for Tax Evasion cases in States**

8984. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether setting up of special courts for speedy trial of tax evasion cases in States has been recommended by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether any directive in this regard has been issued to the State Governments;

(c) the number of State Governments that have accepted the proposal; and

(d) the number of States that have so far established such special courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b). The Law Commission in their 47th Report recommended the establishment of Special Courts for the effective and speedy prosecution of economic offences. Subsequently, the State Governments were requested to earmark some existing courts or to set up additional courts for exclusively dealing with economic offences covered under the twelve specified Central Acts including the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) and (d). So far, Special Courts have been set up in 10 States and one Union Territory.

#### **Contracts by Neyveli Lignite Corporation**

8985. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation has not yet finalised the terms and conditions of contracts in a way to protect its own interests properly against the defective supplies both from the domestic and foreign suppliers;

(b) the number of contract concluded with the various parties by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation for which the letters of intent were issued in 1986 and 1987;

(c) the details of their terms and conditions; and

(d) the steps taken to check up the past performances of the contractors?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) NLC has been stipulating necessary terms and conditions in contracts to protect its interests adequately against defective supplies from domestic and foreign suppliers.

(b) The total number of detailed letters of intent issued in 1986 and 1987 for major packages are as under:-

1986 - 17 (Seventeen)

1987 - 11 (Eleven).

(c) The detailed letters of intent contain clauses dealing with the percentage of payments to be made at various stages for different portions of the contract, delivery periods, warranty periods, performance tests etc.

(d) NLC prescribes prequalification requirements in notices inviting tenders and calls for reference lists from suppliers

about the past supplies, such evaluation with plant visits wherever necessary in association with consultants help the assessment of performance.

**Loans for Construction of Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant Units at Midnapore (West Bengal)**

8986. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made to secure loans for the construction of units IV, V and VI of Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant at Midnapore, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The term lending institutions, including the Industrial Development Bank of India, and a consortium of Banks led by the State Bank of India have agreed, as a special case, to provide a loan assistance of Rs. 232 crores to finance a part of the project cost of the Kolaghat Thermal Power Plant (Phase-II) being executed by the West Bengal Power Development Corporation.

[Translation]

**Automatic Telephone Exchange System in Haridwar and Deoband**

8987. SHRI RAM SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building is ready for shifting the Automatic Telephone Exchange in Roorkee town;

(b) if so, the likely date of the shifting of the exchange to new building; and

(c) the time by which facility of auto-

matic telephone system will be made available in Haridwar and Deoband?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Automatic telephone exchange at Haridwar is planned to be commissioned during 1991-92.

Automatic telephone exchange is already existing at Deoband.

**Direct Telephone/Telex Link between Baroda-Halol, Baroda-Ankaleswar and Ahmedabad-Surendranagar**

8988. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone facility available within the radius of 40 to 80 K.M. from the main industrialised cities like Baroda and Ahmedabad to the suburban industrial complexes is inadequate and direct telephone/telex link between these centres is needed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide direct telephone/telex link between Baroda-Halol, Baroda-Ankaleswar and Ahmedabad-Surendranagar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 3 channel and 8 channel carrier systems are functioning between Baroda and Halol. A second 8 channel system is under installation.

(ii) Interstice cable system is provided between Baroda and Ankleswar..

(iii) 12 MHz coaxial system is provided between Ahmedabad and Surenderanagar.

(iv) Telex facilities are available at Baroda, Ankleswar, Surenderanagar. The telex exchange at Terol serves Halol also. A 20 line telex exchange at Halol is planned for commissioning by 30-6-1987.

(v) In addition, 2.6 MHz coaxial system is planned between Baroda and Halol.

(iv) Ankleshwar is planned to be a spur route on Ahmedabad-Bombay optical fibre link.

#### Target for Commissioning of New Lines and Connections

8989. SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has exceeded its target in several areas including commissioning of new lines and connections during 1986;

(b) if so, the total target set and to what extent it was achieved; and

(c) the likely improvements to be made in 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department has exceeded its target in some of the areas including commissioning of new lines and in giving new connections during the financial year 1986-87.

(b) and (c). The statement of achievement in 1986-87 and target for 87-88 is given in the Statement given below.

#### STATEMENT

Item	1986-87		1987-88	
	Target	Achievement	Percentage of target	Target
1	2	3	4	5
<b>DEVELOPMENT</b>				
1. Commissioning of new switching capacity (in lakh lines)	2.8	3.21	115	3.0
2. Provision of net DELs (in lakh lines)	2.2	3.24	147	2.4
3. Long Distance Public Telephones	1120	1558	139	1200
4. Provision of Telex connections	3000	4130	138	4500
5. No. of cities connected on ISD	220	323	147	—
6. VFT Channels	1500	1852	123	1600
7. Carrier Channels	1160	1215	105	1000
8. Manual Trunk Boards	100	145	145	80

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>OPERATION</b>					
9. Fault Rate (No. of faults per 100 stations per month)		30	29	Improvement of 3.3%	27.5
10. Call completion Rate per STD calls (Test calls to free Telephones)		31.6	44.9	142	47.0

### **Tyres Production**

8990. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the indigenous production of tyres is not enough to meet the increasing demand;

(b) if so, what is the estimated demand, the production capacity in different manufacturing units and the actual production at the end of 1986; and

(c) if there is a shortfall in the production, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). The present installed and approved capacity of automotive tyres in the country is considered adequate to meet the demand of indigenous requirement of tyres till the end of VII Five Plan. The production of tyres in the year 1986 was higher than that in 1985 despite the closure of two units from October 1986 onwards.

### **Communication System between Delhi and Leh**

8991. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lately the satellite telephone link between Delhi and Leh has started breaking down frequently; and

(b) if so, the reasons for frequent break-downs and steps taken to improve the communications between Leh and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

### **Modernisation of Coal Mining Industry**

8992. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken during 1986-87 to modernise the coal mining industry and the cost thereof;

(b) the increase in production achieved thereby; and

(c) the details of modernisation schemes to be taken up during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). The measures taken in 1986-87 to modernise the mining activities, inter-alia, include improvement of production capacity by investment in reorganisation of existing mines, opening of new mines and augmentation of infrastructural facilities and support services. The capital expenditure on

these developmental activities during 1986-87 is given below

	(Rs. in crores)
Coal India Ltd. ...	966.61
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. ...	99.77
Research & Development ..	5.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1071.38</b>

The estimated increase in production during 1986-87 over 1985-86 was 11.58 million tonnes in CIL and SCCL mines.

(c) Similar measures as above will continue in 1987-88 also.

[*Translation*]

**Contract for manufacture of shoes to a company of USA**

8993. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given contract for manufacturing shoes to a company of U.S.A.;

(b) if so, when the contract was given and the name of the company to which the contract has been given; and

(c) the justification for giving contract for manufacturing of shoes to a company of U.S.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**STD Facility at Latur and Nanded, Maharashtra**

8994. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Latur and Nanded are to be provided STD facility; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Latur and Nanded are planned to be provided with STD facility during the 7th plan period.

**Setting up of Fruit Processing Units**

8995. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have set up a few processing units to use fruits for preparing soft drinks and fruit products; and

(b) if so, whether their productivity in quantity has gone up during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Department of Food in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies set up a fruit juice bottling plant at Delhi to manufacture fruit drinks. This plant was transferred to Modern Bakeries (India) Limited (subsequently renamed as Modern Food Industries (India) Limited) in April 1982, and was commissioned by the Company the same month.

(b) The production figures of fruit drinks manufactured by the plant during the last three years are given below:

Year	Production in lakh crates—each crate of 24 bottles of 200 ml. each)
1984-85	6.05
1985-86	7.24
1986-87	6.75
	(Provisional)

The decline in production during 1986-87 was due mainly to frequent breakdowns of the plant.

**Levy cement allotted to  
Andhra Pradesh**

8996. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of levy cement allotted to Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise and actual quantity of cement lifted by the State Government, year-wise during the period;

(b) whether the allotment of levy cement to Andhra Pradesh has been far

less than the requirements and demand by the State;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to increase the quota of levy cement for Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The quantity of levy cement allotted to the State of Andhra Pradesh under State quota (excluding for Irrigation and Power) during last three years and actual lifting has been as under:—

Year	Qty. of Cement		(In '000 tonnes) % age
	Allotted	Lifted	
1984	582	539	93
1985	621	635	102
1986	568	528 (Prov.)	93

(b) to (d). There is no system of ascertaining the demand for levy cement from various States/Union Territories on regular basis. Neither do the State Governments/UT Administrations send their demand regularly. However, as and when any request are received from the States/Union Territories for additional increased allotment of levy cement, same are examined, keeping in view the overall availability of levy cement and additional allocation to the extent possible, are provided.

**Diversion of Cess under Oil Industry  
(Development) Act, 1974  
to General Budget**

8997. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected under

the Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974 in each of the last three years;

(b) how much of it has been diverted to meet the deficit of the general budget; and

(c) the likely impact of the diversion of this amount on the three new grassroots refineries at Karnal, Mangalore and Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The amount of cess collected was:

	(Rs./crores)
1984-85	843.53
1985-86	872.92
1986-87	981.30
	(provisional)



(b) In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Act, the entire proceeds of the cess are required to be credited to the Consolidated Fund of India and the Central Government may, if Parliament by appropriation made by law in this behalf so provides, pay to the Oil Industry Development Fund such sums of money as it may think fit. In view of this, no diversion may be said to have taken place.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Cases of misuse of Standard Marks**

8998. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more powers have been given to the ISI inspectors to deal firmly with the growing fraudulent use of standard marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how many cases of fraudulent and misuse of standard marks have been reported during the last six months; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional powers to the inspecting officers of the Bureau for dealing with improper use of Standard Mark are detailed in Section 26 (1), (2) and (3) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and Rule 21(e) and (f) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987.

Additional powers given have become effective from 1st April, 1987 with the establishment of the Bureau of Indian Standards under the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. No case has been filed in the court after 1 April, 1987 for fraudulent and misuse of Standard Mark. During the last six months, however, 3

cases were filed in courts in different parts of the country under the old ISI Certification Marks Act. These cases have not so far been disposed of by the concerned courts.

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

#### **Proposal to discourage production of non-essential medicines**

8999. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of non-essential and useless medicines has gone up during the last few years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps proposed to be taken to discourage the production of non-essential and useless drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Drug Controller (India) which is under the administrative Control of the Health Ministry, approves bulk drugs and formulations for use in the country after considering various aspects. Permission for production is given only in respect of such approved bulk drugs and formulations. Under the recently announced measures, it is envisaged that the new formulations based on drugs already approved for use in the country would not be allowed to be manufactured unless their therapeutic efficacy and rationality are adequately tested.

#### **Potential of Western Offshore Oil Fields**

9000. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil potential in West off-

shore has improved with the discovery of several new oil fields including off-shore Daman;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the qualitative and quantitative analysis thereof;

(c) whether any re-assessment of the oil producing fields for a more realistic appreciation of the reservoir potential and behaviour over the years has been made; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since the beginning of the Seventh Plan, oil has been discovered in 10 structures in offshore namely—

D-118	B-13
B-172	B-179
R-71	B-42
R-71	Panna East
CA	
CD	Daman Offshore

These discoveries are under delineation and actual production potential and quality will depend upon further delineation drilling and testing.

(a) and (d). Yes, Sir. The fields are behaving as per assessment and regular corrective measures are being followed in accordance with the best reservoir practices.

[*Translation*]

#### **Ground Radio Relay Link Scheme in Pithoragarh (U.P.)**

9001. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to implement the scheme regarding ground radio relay link in Pithoragarh (U.P.); and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By March, 1988.

[*English*]

#### **Consultation fees for technical services from M/s. Rheinbraun consulting of West Germany**

9002. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has agreed to pay consultation fees for the technical services rendered by M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany;

(b) if so, the details of charges to be paid for each project of NLC to the said consulting firm;

(c) whether it is obligatory for the NLC to keep the consulting firm and/or to adhere to their advice on the project in as much as the assistance is mainly coming from KFW, a West Germany financial institution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement given below.

(c) and (d): Under the guidelines of K.F.W., the West German funding agency, which is giving financial assist-

ance for NLC's projects, it is obligatory for NLC to engage an independent qualified consulting engineer. The job of such a consultant would include preparation of bid documents, evaluation of bids, assist-

ance during negotiations on contracts and their drafting. The consultant would further render advice on the planning of the project, and ensure quality of construction.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Scope of consultancy for which contracts have been entered into	Amount (in DM)
1.	Consultancy services for assistance in the preparation of detailed project report, drawing up of specifications for equipment, etc. for Mine II Stage I.	386,600
2.	Consultancy services during the implementation of lignite mine II stage I.	2,665,588 plus Rs. 300,000
3.	Consultancy services for the review of detailed project report on the lignite mine II stage II.	255,000
4.	Consultancy assistance during the implementation of lignite mine II stage II.	3,530,754 plus Rs. 329,200

#### Supply of Kerosene to West Bengal

9003. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received from Government of West Bengal for the supply of more quota of Kerosene; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT):(a) and (b). Government of West Bengal had requested in Feb. 1987, for retaining the State kerosene quota given for Winter Block (Nov. 1986 to Feb. 1987) in the Summer Block (March to June 1987) also. The State Government had also requested for an additional quantity of 5000 tonnes for March 1987 to meet the increased demand.

The State's allocation for the past Winter Block was 50970 tonnes per month and for the present Summer Block, it is 50250 tonnes per month. The requirement of kerosene varies from season to season and it is higher in winter. An additional allocation of 2000 tonnes was given to West Bengal for March, 1987.

#### Use of Computer for Exploration by ONGC

9004. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has drawn up a plan to introduce computers for oil exploration during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the plan indicating the places where computers would be utilised;

(c) whether the computers would be utilised only for exploration of oil prospects or some other aspects would also be covered; and

(d) the main benefits which are estimated to accrue from the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) ONGC has planned to deploy a number of computers of different types at its various work centres for oil exploration during the Seventh Plan period. The computers will be used in the six Regions, Headquarters, KDM Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehradun and Institute of Reservoir Studios, Ahmedabad.

(c) The computers would be mostly used for processing of seismic and gravity/magnetic data, analysis of geological data and log samples, and data base management system storage and other business applications

(d) Installation of computers will increase the inhouse capability of processing seismic data and facilitate the oil and gas exploration programme of ONGC.

#### **Contract labourers in BHEL**

9005. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the public sector undertakings like BHEL in Tiruchi, Ranipet, etc. thousand of contract labourers are engaged for doing the sanitary and sewerage work; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to absorb them on permanent basis after some time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) In BHEL Tiruchi & Ranipet Plants, the sanitary work is carried out on work contract basis

by labour Cooperative Societies, who have engaged about 100 persons for this work.

(b) As these persons are not engaged by BHEL, the question of their absorption does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Earmarking of collieries for Bandhav Thermal Power Station**

9006. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to earmark some collieries for supply of coal to the remaining two units of Bandhav Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, the names of the collieries; and

(c) the time by which the final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The logical source of coal for Bandhav Thermal Power Station is Singrauli coalfield. No specific colliery has been earmarked so far for Bandhav Thermal Power Station.

[*English*]

#### **Raising of Funds through Power Bonds by N.T.P.C.**

9007. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation issued power bonds to raise funds to supplement finances for certain power projects; and

(b) if so, the power projects to be financed with the funds so raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The funds raised through the issue of power bonds will be utilised for the Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Projects at Kawas (Gujarat), Anta (Rajasthan) and Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh) and the National Capital Thermal Power Project at Dadri (Uttar Pradesh). Surplus funds, if available, would be utilised for other on going projects of the NTPC.

**Supply of Safety Items to different subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. on Forged Material Test Certificates**

9008. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Coal India Limited has detected a group of firms situated at Dhanbad, supplying safety items to different subsidiaries of Coal India Limited on forged material test certificates of Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, whether the case has been handed over to CBI for further investigation and necessary action; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. During recent checks, it was noticed by CIL that a group of firms situated at Dhanbad had been indulging in malpractices in the supply of triangular chokes, steel props and other fabrications of steel to some of its subsidiaries. Vigilance divisions of the concerned subsidiaries are looking into these malpractices. Besides, an inquiry committee has also been constituted by CIL to look into the matter. A decision about handing over the case to CBI will be taken on receipt of reports of internal inquiries already in progress.

**Capacity utilisation by BHEL**

9009. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:

CHOWDHARY AKHTAR HASAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for production of thermal and hydro generation sets during 1986-87;

(b) the reasons for under-utilisation of capacity, if any;

(c) whether the company has got sufficient orders to keep the capacity fully utilised during 1987-88; and

(d) if not, the measures taken to utilise the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (d). On the basis of orders in hand, the average capacity utilisation in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for thermal and hydro manufacturing facilities is 59% and 32% respectively. Though the company has sufficient orders for 1987-88, the order book position for 1988-89 and beyond is not satisfactory. Constraint of resources for the setting up of new power plants is the principal cause of low capacity utilisation. Product diversification and strengthening of services and spares supply have been taken up by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., for improving capacity utilisation.

**Expenditure on R & D Programme of BHEL**

9010. SHRI MATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited on Research and Development Programme in 1986-87; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). During 1986-87, BHEL spent around Rs. 42 Crores (subject to Audit) on Research & Development Programmes relating to Boilers/Coal areas, non-conventional energy sources, Steam Turbines, Transmission and Distribution Products/Systems, Industrial Controls and Electronic, Heat Exchangers, etc.

#### Approval to new Power Plants

9011. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new power projects, hydel and thermal, approved in 1986-87;

(b) the locations and capital cost esti-

mated of each of them; and

(c) the number of new thermal projects presently under examination with Government and the locations of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). 22 Hydel projects and 18 Thermal projects were approved by the Planning Commission during the year 1986-87. The details are given in the Statement given below.

(c) There are 14 thermal projects presently awaiting Government approval. These are located in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Assam and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

#### STATEMENT

*List of Projects approved by Planning Commission during 1986-87*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Location	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Hydel</b>				
1.	Khawiva Small Hydel (1.1 MW)	Mizoram	2.00	
2.	Tuirivang Mini Hydel (0.3 MW)	Mizoram	0.82	
3.	Pahalgam HEP (3 × 1 MW)	J & K	8.39	
4.	Srinagar HEP (4 × 50 MW)	Uttar Prades	144.18	
5.	Gunho Micro Hydel (2 × 20 KW)	Nagland	0.08	
6.	Dzuladi Micro Hydel (3 × 100 KW)	Nagaland	0.69	
7.	Warna Dam HEP (2 × 8 MW)	Maharashtra	15.10	
8.	Muvattupuzha Small HEP (1 × 6 MW)	Kerala	7.80	
9.	Chimoni Dam Small Hydel (1 × 2.5 MW)	Kerala	3.14	
10.	Peppara Dam HEP (1 × 3 MW)	Kerala	3.92	
11.	Mini/Micro Hydel Project in M.P.	Madhya Pradesh		
	Rudri (2 × 100 KW)		0.41	
	Korna (2 × 400 KW)		0.92	
	Barna (2 × 750 KW)		2.16	
	Mahan (2 × 200 KW)		0.72	
12.	Ranganadi HEP (6 × 135 MW)	N.E.C.	322.32	
13.	Birsalpur Mini Hydel (1×635 + 1×165 + 1 × 210 KW)	Rajasthan	2.66	
14.	Etawa Micro Hydel (1 × 500 KW)	Rajasthan	1.09	
15.	Puyankutty HEP St.-I (2×120 MW)	Kerala	250.00	
16.	Limakhong Hydel St.-III (2×500 KW)	Manipur	1.85	
17.	Srisaillam Left Bank Power House (9 × 110 MW)	Andhra Pradesh	418.00	In principle
18.	Koyna HEP St.-IV (6×125 MW)	Maharashtra	277.12	
19.	Myanchu Mini Hydel (4 × 1 MW)	Sikkim	7.42	
20.	Upper Rongnichu Mini Hydel (4×2 MW)	Sikkim	14.53	
21.	Tago Hydro Electric Project (3×1.5 MW)	Arunachal Pradesh	5.29	
22.	Larji HEP (3 × 42 MW)	Himachal Pradesh	168.85	

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Thermal</b>				
1.	Gas Turbine at Maithon (3 × 30 MW)	D.V.C.	44.57	
2.	North Madras TPS (3 × 210 MW)	Tamil Nadu	547.79	
3.	Augmentation of D.G. Capacity at Karnorta Islands (3 × 300 WA)	A & N Island	0.82	
4.	Installation of 2 × 20 MW DG Sets in J & K	J & K	22.13	
5.	Setting up of Mejia TPS (3 × 210 MW)	D.V.C.	566.00	
6.	Palana Lignite based TPS (2 × 60 MW)	Rajasthan	180.00	
7.	IP TPS (4 × 210 MW)	Orissa	887.99	In principle
8.	Gas based TPS at Rokhia (2 × 5 MW)	Tripura	12.30	
9.	Bakreshwar TPS (3 × 210 MW)	West Bengal	682.58	In principle
10.	Augmentation of D.G. capacity at Rungat Bay (3 × 880 KW)	A & N Islands	4.35	
11.	Augmentation of D.G. capacity	Lakshadweep	1.36	
12.	Installation of D.G. sets at Kolar Bidar, Jama Khandi and Indi (77.76 MW)	Karnataka	50.81	
13.	Gas based TPS at Baramura 3rd Unit (1 × 5 MW)	Tripura	5.26	
14.	Kahalgaoon Super Thermal Project Stage - I (4 × 210 MW)	N.T.P.C. Central Sector	1058.64	
15.	Setting up of three gas based combined cycle power plants each at Kawas (4 × 100 GT + 2 × 100 ST) (Gujarat)	N.T.P.C. Central Sector	1199.86	
	Auraiya (4 × 100 GT + 2 × 100 ST) U.P.			
	Anta (3 × 100 GT + 1 × 100 ST) Rajasthan			
16.	Installation of 8.8 MW Diesel Generating capacity	Mizoram	5.84	
17.	Setting up of National Capital TPS Stage-I (4 × 210 MW)	N.T.P.C.	1063.57	
18.	Installation of 1 × 120 MW Waste Heat Recovery Plant at Uran	Maharashtra	62.56	

**Setting up of Super Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra**

9012 SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHO-SALE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been received by Government for setting up of a Super Thermal Power Station of 2000 to 3000 M.W. capacity in Maharashtra under Central Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Maharashtra Government is prepared to bear the capital cost of Super Thermal Power Station;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government on the proposal; and

(e) if no decision has been taken the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). The Maharashtra authorities had proposed the setting up of a pit-head Thermal Power Station in the Central Sector at Chandrapur. The National Thermal Power Corporation are preparing a feasibility report for the proposed project envisaging installation of 1000 MW capacity in the first stage. The State authorities have agreed, in principle, to bear the capital cost of only the water supply arrangements for the proposed thermal station. The proposal could be considered by Government only after its techno-economic viability has been established by the Central Electricity Authority.

**Reservation for SC/ST for allotment of Agencies for Petrochemical Products**

9013. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Petrochemical Corporations in the public sector in the country and their location;

(b) the number of agencies for the petrochemical products under each Corporation and their location;

(c) the yearly turn over of each agency;

(d) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the allotment of such agencies, if so, the percentage thereof,

(e) whether such reserved allotment has already been made; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) There are two petrochemical corporations in public sector in the country viz. (i) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL), Baroda (Gujarat) and (ii) Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited (BRPL) at Bongaigaon (Assam).

(b) Whereas BRPL has yet to appoint its agents for marketing of its petrochemical products. IPCL has 61 distributors/dealers for marketing of its polymer products viz. Low-Density Polyethylene, Polypropylene, Polyvinyl Chloride and Polybutadiene Rubber operating from 45 centres/locations.

(c) The average gross turnover of a distributor/dealer of IPCL is Rs. 525 lakhs per annum.

(d) to (f). No, Sir. Other things being equal, preference is, however, given by IPCL to SC/ST candidates in preference to other applicants for distributorship.

**Grievances of SC/ST Employees of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.**

9014. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SC & ST Employees Association of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) Baroda has submitted 14 grievances to the Chairman and Managing Director of the Corporation on 30 January, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The SC/ST Committee of Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) raised certain issues like promotions, career development, nominations for SC/ST employees for training, etc., problems pertaining to sweepers like uniforms, change in designation, high post for sweepers, etc., rotation of SC/ST members for Departmental Promotion Committee, and certain individual cases.

(c) The issues raised by the Association are being examined by IPCL.

**Revision of Wages of employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.**

9015. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages of the workers of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have been revised throughout the country; and



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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The wages of BHEL workers revised with effect from 1.9 1982 and the wage agreement was valid for 4 years. The discussions with Joint Committee for further revision of wages of workers have already started.

**Filling up Reserved Vacancies in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited**

9016. SHRI M L JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether in Group 'A' and 'B' Cadres in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd., Bombay and Delhi a large number of reserved vacancies have been dereserved in favour of general candidates;

(b) if so, the reason for not giving promotions on ad-hoc basis to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers against these reserved vacancies, and

(c) the steps taken to ensure filling up of reserved vacancies in Group 'A' and 'B' cadres by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Dereservation is not separately done for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Bombay and Delhi as the recruitment is done on a common basis for the whole country for Group 'A' and Group 'B' cadres.

(b) For ad-hoc promotions seniority cum fitness is the criterion to be observed. There are no formal reservations or quota for ad-hoc promotions.

(c) For Group 'A', while selecting, by promotion from Group 'B', the Zone of consideration is bigger in the case of

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ candidates with a view to ensure filling up of the quota

In promotion examinations the qualifying standards have been relaxed in the cases of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates.

**Shortage of Qualified Managerial Personnel in Public Sector**

9017. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the public sector units suffer from a chronic shortage of qualified managerial personnel, and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

**Change in Administration and Functioning of Telecommunication System**

9018. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring any change in the administration and functioning of telecommunication system in India on British pattern; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Electrification of Villages by Rural  
Electrification Corporation**

9019. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the number of villages electrified by the Rural Electrification Corporation during 1986 and also the pump sets energised under Rural Electrification Corporation Projects all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): During the Calendar year 1986, 20,122 villages were electrified and 4,23,354 pumpsets energised in the country under the schemes financed by the Rural Electrification Corporation.

**Maintenance of P & T Quarters in Delhi**

9020. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the maintenance of P & T quarters in Delhi and all welfare activities for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (Delhi), GMM Delhi and Postal (Delhi) employees and their families residing in P&T Colonies of Delhi have been stopped since the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited w.e.f. 1st April, 1986; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):(a) and (b). No, Sir. However, certain difficulties are being experienced in the maintenance of quarters in the Department of Posts following the formation of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited Arrangements are being worked out to ensure smooth maintenance of quarters in the Postal Pool.

**Setting up of Terephthalic Acid Project  
in Cuttack District of Orissa**

9021. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has requested for review of the decision taken by Union Government rejecting the application of M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Limited for issue of an industrial licence for setting up terephthalic acid plant in Cuttack district; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The representation from M/s. Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation Ltd. (IPICOL) against the rejection of their application for setting up a Terephthalic Acid project was examined by the Government and was rejected on the grounds of capacity constraint.

**Use of Chemical Gas as Cooking Gas**

9022. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any chemical gas different from liquified petroleum gas is also being supplied and used as cooking gas;

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

(c) whether use of this chemical gas as cooking gas is quite safe from accidents as well as from the health point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). Some non-

Petroleum Companies in the private sector are marketing mini cylinders filled with C 3/C 4 Hydrocarbon streams. The main source of supplies of this gas to these mini cylinder marketeers are reported to be as under:

- (1) Union Carbide India Ltd. (UCIL).
- (2) Indian Petro-chemicals Ltd. Baroda (IPCL).
- (3) Nocil, Bombay.
- (4) Gujarat Petro-chemicals Ltd., Ankleshwar.
- (5) Some Petro-chemical plants using Naphtha as feedstock and having Naphtha Crackers.

The capacity of the Mini-cylinders varies from 1/2 Kg. to 6 1/2 Kg. The licence for manufacture and filling of this type of gas is issued by the Chief Controller of Explosives.

#### **Cooperation between Laboratories and Industry to Accelerate Technological upgradation in Industrial Sector**

9023. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the large industrial Houses in the country to help ancillaries to bring about technological changes to ensure that products manufactured by ancillaries compete in terms of quality and price in domestic and international market; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government for greater interaction between research laboratories and industry so as to accelerate the process of technological upgradation in the industrial sector?

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

(a) Instructions already exist to the effect that all applications for grant of Industrial

Licence, should be scrutinised with a view to examining the scope of ancilliarisation. Requirement of quality and price of the products are to be settled between the mother and the ancillary units.

(b) The interaction between research laboratories and industry is brought about by the Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research *inter alia* through the following schemes:-

- (i) Recognition of In-house Research and Development units.
- (ii) Import of know-how, design, consultancy etc. by recognised in-house R & D units.
- (iii) Activities of National Research Development Corporation of India including transfer and licensing of technology developed by R & D institutions in the country, filling up technological gaps by promoting developmental projects in collaboration with industry, equity participation in undertakings set-up for utilising NRDC technologies for the first time, encouragement of inventive talent and promoting horizontal transfer of technology from industry to industry etc.
- (iv) Support to consultancy organisations.

#### **Setting up of Public Sector Units in Orissa**

9024. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central public sector units in the State of Orissa in relation to its number in other parts of the country;

(b) whether Government are consider-

ing a proposal to set up some more public sector units in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof together with their location in the State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) Out of 228 industrial and commercial enterprises of the Central Government as on 31.12.1986, 3 enterprises are having their registered offices in the State of Orissa. However, many enterprises have investment in the State of Orissa though their registered offices are situated elsewhere. The total investment of Central public enterprises in terms of gross block in the State of Orissa amounted to Rs. 4070.72 crores as on 31.3.1986 against the total investment of Rs. 56,695.30 crores in the country as a whole.

(b) and (c). Decisions regarding location of Central public enterprises are taken by the Government on broad techno-economic consideration and it cannot be predetermined on a State-wise basis.

#### **Default in Delivery of Money Orders**

9025. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken to minimise the defaults in delivery of money orders and to give expeditious relief to those aggrieved by such defaults?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The following steps have been taken to minimise the defaults in the payment of Money Orders and to give expeditious relief to those aggrieved by such faults:

(a) To minimise the delay in payment of Money Orders, the arrange-

ments for supplying cash to small post offices have been greatly improved by revising the limits of cash which may be remitted through various channels. Similarly, the limits of cash that can be entrusted to the postmen for payment of Money Orders have also been increased.

(b) In the case of non-payment of Money Orders, instructions exist to issue duplicate Orders expeditiously and make the payment to the payees or the remitter as desired by the remitter.

(c) Rules exist for proper identification of payees to avoid wrong payments. Where wrong payments are established the amount of the Money Order is paid to the payee or the remitter as per the wishes of the remitter.

(d) Recently a drive has been ordered to tighten supervision by visiting and inspecting officers to ensure prompt payment of Money Orders especially in rural areas. Reports received after the drive show that the results have been satisfactory.

(e) There is a well established complaints organisation in the Department of Posts and every complaint is immediately acknowledged and pursued at the level of Divisional Superintendent for its expeditious disposal. The analysis of the complaints as well as the pendency is carried out at the highest levels to ensure that complaints are quickly settled. These include the complaints regarding Money Orders.

#### **Opening of New Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices in Rural Areas**

9026. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices opened during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 State-wise;

(b) the number of new post offices, telegraph offices and public call offices likely to be opened during the year 1987-88 State-wise; and

(c) whether any special attention is being given to the tribal areas or hilly areas in the matter of opening of new post offi-

ces, telegraph offices etc. during the year 1987-88, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) *Postal*: The information is furnished in Statement-I given below.

*Telecom*: The number of telegraph offices (Combined offices) and Long Distance Public Call offices opened during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below. The Circle/State-wise information is given in the Statement-III given below.

	1985-86	1986-87
Telegraph offices (Combined offices)	1316	1046
Long Distance Public Call offices	1509	1558

(b) *Postal*: The information to the extent available is furnished in Annexure-II. The number of post offices likely to be opened in the remaining Circles is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House. In view of the ban on creation of posts, approval of the Ministry of Finance is also required, and therefore, the number of post offices actually opened may fall short of the figures indicated in Statement-II given below.

*Telecom*: 1200 Long Distance Public Call offices are likely to be opened during the year 1987-88. Out of them, those opened in post offices, will have telegraph facility on phonocom basis. Circle/State-wise information is given in the Statement-III below.

(c) *Postal*: Yes, Sir. Out of 222 post offi-

ces indicated in Annexure-II, as likely to be opened in 1987-88 as many as 65 are in hilly and tribal areas.

*Telecom*: There are special relaxation for providing Telecom facilities in the Tribal/Adivasi and hilly areas. A Telecom facility can be provided in a village with a population of 2500 or more in tribal/hilly areas as against a population of 5000 or more in normal rural areas.

(ii) For considering the population of 2500 in Tribal areas, population of all the villages within 10 kms of the central village can be taken into account in case of Tribal areas. There is a plan to open about 100 LDPT in the tribal/hilly areas under the above plan.

#### STATEMENT—I

*Number of post offices opened during 1985-86 and 1986-87.*

Circles	Post offices opened during		
	1985-86	1986-87	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—

1	2	3	4
2	Bihar	—	—
3	Delhi	—	2
4	Gujarat	—	—
5	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
6	Kerala	—	—
7	Karnataka	1	—
8	Madhya Pradesh	2	3
9	Maharashtra	6	1
10	North East	—	—
11	North West	—	—
12	Orissa	—	—
13	Rajasthan	—	—
14	Tamil Nadu	—	3
15	Uttar Pradesh	—	—
16	West Bengal	1	—
Total		10	9

**STATEMENT—II**

*Number of post offices likely to be opened during 1987-88*

Name of the Circle	Number of Post Offices
Bihar	55
Kerala	31
Rajasthan	17
Maharashtra	4
Madhya Pradesh	113
Punjab	2
Himachal Pradesh	—
Andhra Pradesh	—
Total	222

**STATEMENT—III**

*Telegraph offices (Combined Offices) and Long Distance Public Call offices opened during 1985-86, 1986-87 and those likely to be opened during 1987-88*

Name of Circle	1985—86		1986—87		1987-88
	Telegraph offices (C.O.)	Long distance Public Call offices	Telegraph offices (C.O.)	Long distance Public Call offices	Long distance Public Call offices
1. Andhra Pradesh	44	127	7	61	10
2. Bihar	245	245	2	107	145
3. Gujarat	11	56	74	74	45
4. Jammu & Kashmir	35	22	—	7	25
5. Karnataka	81	49	271	113	45
6. Kerala	11	11	6	8	—
7. Madhya Pradesh	300	300	135	133	170
8. Maharashtra	92	109	70	304	130
9. North East (including Assam, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram)	12	19	—	30	50
10. North West (upto 86-87) (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh)	87	87	26	87	—
11. Rajasthan	45	142	56	191	240
12. Orissa	116	119	111	114	70
13. Tamil Nadu	84	77	55	67	—
14. Uttar Pradesh	117	117	230	230	75
15. West Bengal	36	29	3	32	80
16. Assam w.e.f. 87-88	—	—	—	—	50
17. Haryana w.e.f. 87-88	—	—	—	—	30
18. Himachal w.e.f. 87-88	—	—	—	—	25
19. Punjab w.e.f. 87-88	—	—	—	—	10
Total:	1316	1509	1046	1558	1200

**Power Generation through Thermal Power Projects, Hydro Electric Power Projects and Atomic Energy Projects**

9027. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total power generated annually in the country and the power generated through thermal power projects, hydro-electric power projects and Atomic Energy projects;

(b) the target fixed for the Seventh Plan;

(c) the number and names of places where new thermal power projects and hydro-electric power projects are likely to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan and the power likely to be generated in those projects; and

(d) the estimated power generation by the end of the century and the steps taken to achieve the fixed target by commissioning more thermal power projects and hydro-electric power projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) During 1986-87, the total generation was 187568 million units comprising of 128802 million units thermal, 5022 million units nuclear and 53744 million units hydro.

(b) Gross generation of 275.5 billion units in the utilities is estimated in the country during the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. 1989-90 comprising 193.9 billion units thermal, 73 BU hydro and 8.6 BU nuclear.

(c) The thermal, hydro and nuclear

power projects included in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the benefits expected from them are given in the Statement given below.

(d). The Central Electricity Authority has undertaken a long-term planning study to determine the capacity additions and the total outlay which would be required to meet the country's power demand up to the year 2000 AD. A view will be taken by Govt. when the conclusions of the study are available, depending upon the availability of resources.

Various measures have been taken to avoid any shortfall in the induction of the targetted capacity which include regular monitoring of the projects by the Central Electricity Authority, efforts to expedite supply of equipment and materials, visits to project sites by engineers of the Central Electricity Authority to resolve problems and organising review meetings of agencies concerned to coordinate project implementation. The need to obviate time and cost over runs in project implementation is also being constantly emphasised on State Authorities.

#### STATEMENT

##### *Power Generation Schemes to be Commissioned during VII Plan*

Sl. No.	Region/Name of Scheme	Benefits-MW
1	2	3
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>		<b>6649</b>
1.	Western Yamuna Canal H.E. Scheme (Haryana)	48
2.	Dadupur H.E. Scheme (Haryana)	10
3.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-II (Haryana)	220
4.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-III (—do—)	210
5.	Andhra H.E. Scheme (Himachal Pradesh)	17
6.	Rongtong H.E. Scheme (—do—)	2
7.	Bhabha H.E. Scheme (—do—)	120
8.	Thirot H.E. Scheme (—do—)	4.5
9.	Upper Sindh H.E. Scheme Stage-II (J & K)	70



1	2	3
10.	Karnah H.E. Scheme (J & K)	2
11.	Stakana H.E. Scheme (—do—)	1.4
12.	Mukerian H.E. Scheme (Punjab)	162
13.	U.B.D.C. H.E. Scheme Stage-II (—do—)	45
14.	Daudhar Mini Hydrel Scheme (—do—)	1.6
15.	Dhariwal H.E. Scheme (—do—)	2.4
16.	Thuhi H.E. Scheme (—do—)	0.8
17.	Rohti H. E. Scheme (—do—)	0.8
18.	Nidhimpur H.E. Scheme (—do—)	0.8
19.	Ropar Thermal Station Stage-II (—do—)	420
20.	Anandpur Sahib H.E. Scheme (—do—)	134
21.	Kota Thermal Station Ext. (Rajasthan)	210
22.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine Station (—do—)	3
23.	Mahi H.E. Scheme (—do—)	140
24.	Mangrol H.E. Scheme (—do—)	6
25.	Charanwala H.E. Scheme (—do—)	2
26.	Suratgarh H.E. Scheme (—do—)	4
27.	Anoopgarh Canal H.E. Scheme (—do—)	9
28.	Pugal H.E. Scheme (—do—)	2.1
29.	Jakhan H.E. Scheme (—do—)	9
30.	Maneri Bhalı H.E. Scheme Stage-II (Uttar Pradesh)	304
31.	Anpara 'A' Thermal Station (Uttar Pradesh)	630
32.	Tanda Thermal Station Uttar Pradesh	440
33.	Unchahar Thermal Station (Uttar Pradesh)	420
34.	Salal H.E. Scheme (Central Sector)	345
35.	Chamera H.E. Scheme (Central Sector)	180
36.	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Stage-I Phase-II (Central Sector)	1000

1	2	3
37.	Rihand Super Thermal Station	(Central Sector) 1000
38.	Narora Atomic Power Project	(Central Sector) 470
	<i>WESTERN REGION</i>	6531. 5
39.	Ukai Left Bank Canal H.E. Scheme	(Gujarat) 5
40.	Kadana Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	(Gujarat) 120
41.	Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn.	(Gujarat) 630
42.	Sikka Thermal Station	(Gujarat) 120
43.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Station Ext.	(Gujarat) 210
44.	Hasdeo H.E. Scheme	(Madhya Pradesh) 120
45.	Bargo H.E. Scheme	(Madhya Pradesh) 90
46.	Korba West Thermal Station Extn.	(Madhya Pradesh) 210
47.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) Thermal Extn.	(Madhya Pradesh) 210
48.	Bansagar H.E. Scheme	(Madhya Pradesh) 210
49.	Bhira Tail Race H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 80
50.	Tillari H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 60
51.	Pawana H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 10
52.	Bhandardara H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 10
53.	Khadakwasala H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 16
54.	Bhatsa H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 15
55.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.	(Maharashtra) 420
56.	Uran Gas Station Ext.	(Maharashtra) 324
57.	Khaparkheda Thermal Station Extn.	(Maharashtra) 420
58.	Parli Thermal Station Extn.	(Maharashtra) 210
59.	Ujjani Pumped Storage H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 12
60.	Uran Gas Turbine Station Unit No. 8	(—do—) 108
61.	Vaitarna H.E. Scheme	(Maharashtra) 1.5

1	2	3
62.	Pench H.E. Scheme (M.P.) (Maharashtra)	160
63.	Korba Super Thermal Station Extn. (Central Sector)	500
64.	Korba Super Thermal Stn. Extn. (Central Sector)	1000
65.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Stn. (Central Sector)	1260
	<i>SOUTHERN REGION</i>	5452.75
66.	Balimela H.E. Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	60
67.	Nagarjunsagar H.E. Scheme Stage-II (Andhra Pradesh)	60
68.	Srisaillam H.E. Scheme Stage-II (Andhra Pradesh)	330
69.	Penna Ahobilam H.E. Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	20
70.	Nagarjunsagar LB Canal H.E. Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	60
71.	Nagarjunsagar RB Canal H.E. Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	30
72.	Pochampad H.E. Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	27
73.	Vijaywada Thermal Station Ext. (Andhra Pradesh)	210
74.	Kaketiya Canal H.E. Scheme (Andhra Pradesh)	1.5
75.	Varahi Canal H.E. Scheme (Karnataka)	239
76.	Supa Dam H.E. Scheme (Karnataka)	100
77.	Ghataprabha H.E. Scheme (Karnataka)	32
78.	Raichur Thermal Station (Karnataka)	210
79.	Wallapur H.E. Scheme (Karnataka)	9
80.	Kailma digenerkal H.E. Scheme (Karnataka)	0.75
81.	Sirwar H.E. Scheme (Karnataka)	1
82.	Madur Branch H.E. Scheme & other Mini/Micro (Karnataka)	175.5
83.	Idamalayar H.E. Scheme (Kerala)	75
84.	Kakkad H. E. Scheme (Kerala)	50
85.	Iddukki H.E. Scheme Stage-II (Kerala)	390
86.	Kallada H.E. Scheme (Kerala)	15

1	2	3
87.	Servalar H.E. Scheme	(Tamil Nadu) 20
88.	Kadamparai H.E. Scheme	(Tamil Nadu) 400
89.	Kundah H.E. Scheme Stage-V	(Tamil Nadu) 20
90.	Lower Mettur H.E. Scheme	(Tamil Nadu) 120
91.	Vaigai Micro H.E. Scheme	(Tamil Nadu) 6
92.	Pykara Micro H.E. Scheme	(Tamil Nadu) 2
93.	Lower Bhavani H.E. Scheme	(Tamil Nadu) 8
94.	Mettur Thermal Station	(Tamil Nadu) 420
95.	Mettur Thermal Stn. Extn.	(Tamil Nadu) 210
96.	Tuticorin Thermal Station Ext.	(Tamil Nadu) 210
97.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Stn. Ext.	(Central Sector) 1000
98.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Thermal Stn.	(—do—) 210
99.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Thermal Stn. Ext.	(Central Sector) 210
100.	Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project Unit-2	(Central Sector) 235
<i>EASTERN REGION</i>		3182.60
101.	*Patratu Thermal Station Unit-19	(Bihar) 110
102.	North Koel H.E. Scheme	(Bihar) 24
103.	Sone Western Link Canal H.E. Scheme	(Bihar) 6.6
104.	Eastern Gandak Canal H.E. Scheme	(Bihar) 15
105.	Muzzaffarpur Thermal Station Unit-2	(Bihar) 110
106.	Tenughat Thermal Station	(Bihar) 210
107.	Sone Eastern Link Canal H.E. Scheme	(Bihar) 3.3
108.	Upper Kolab H.E. Scheme	(Orissa) 240
109.	Hirakund H.E. Scheme Stage-III	(Orissa) 37.5
110.	Rengali H.E. Scheme	(Orissa) 100
111.	Potteru H.E. Scheme	(Orissa) 6

1	2	3
112.	Rengali H.E. Scheme Ext. (Orissa)	100
113.	Rongnichu H.E. Scheme Stage-II (Sikkim)	2.5
114.	Rimbi H.E. Scheme (Sikkim)	1
115.	Ramman H.E. Scheme (West Bengal)	50
116.	Kolaghat Thermal Station (West Bengal)	420
117.	Kolaghat Thermal Station Ext. (West Bengal)	210
118.	D.P.L. Thermal Station Ext. (West Bengal)	210
119.	Teesta Canal H.E. Station (West Bengal)	22.5
120.	Richington H.E. Station Augmentation (West Bengal)	1
121.	Fazi H.E. Scheme Augmentation (West Bengal)	1.2
122.	Panchet Hill H.E. Project (DVC)	40
123.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station (DVC)	210
124.	Bokaro 'B' Thermal Station Extn. (DVC)	420
125.	Gas Turbine (DVC)	90
126.	Farakka Super Thermal Stn. Stage-I (Central Sector)	630
127.	Diesel Scheme in A & N Islands	12
	<i>NORTH EASTERN REGION</i>	<b>429.40</b>
128.	Lower Borpani H.E. Scheme (Assam)	100
129.	Lakwa Gas Station Ext. (Assam)	15
130.	Chandrapur Thermal Station Ext. (Assam)	30
131.	Bongaigaon Thermal Station (Assam)	60
132.	Lakwa Thermal Station Phase-II (Assam)	60
133.	Dhansiri H.E. Scheme (Assam)	20
134.	Lokechao H.E. Scheme (Manipur)	1
135.	Kaithalmanbi HE Scheme (Manipur)	0.6
136.	Laimakhong HE Scheme (Manipur)	1
137.	Nangsungkhong H.E. Scheme (Manipur)	1.5
138.	Gelnel Micro H.E. Scheme (Manipur)	0.4

1	2	3
139.	Booning H.E. Scheme	(Manipur) 1
140.	Diesel Sets	(Manipur) 2
141.	Dikhu H.E. Scheme	(Nagaland) 1
142.	Maharani H.E. Scheme	(Tripura) 1
143.	Baramura Gas Thermal Station	(Tripura) 10
144.	New Gas Turbine	(Tripura) 10
145.	Tago HE Scheme	(Arunachal Pradesh) 4.5
146.	Sossa H.E. Scheme	(Arunachal Pradesh) 1.5
147.	Snall Hydels	(Arunachal Pradesh) 3.6
148.	Kopili H.E. Scheme	(NEC) 100
149.	Small Hydel	(Mizoram) 0.9
150.	Small Diesels	(Mizoram) 5
	Total (Utilities)	= 22245.25 MW

**Residential Accommodation to Postal  
and Telecom. Employees**

9028. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special effort has been made during the last three years to provide residential accommodation to the Postal & Telecommunication employees during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the allocations made for this purpose in each of the Postal Circles and also the Telecommunication Circles and districts for each year;

(c) the satisfaction level at present in each of these administrative units as on date and the satisfaction level proposed to be attained by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): *Postal*  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allocations made for the Postal Circles during the period under reference are given in the Statement given below.

(c) and (d). The satisfaction level at present in the postal Circles varies from 3 to 9 if we take the entire staff into account. However, consequent on increase of HRA, the number of actual applicants has declined.

By the end of the 7th Plan, the Department expects to add about 3000 quarters. This will not substantially raise the satisfaction level.

*Telecom.* Information is being collected from various units and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as the same is available.

**STATEMENT***Allocation made towards provision of residential accommodation in Department of Posts*

Name of the Circle	84-85 (Expenditure)	85-86	86-87 (Allocation)
(in crores)			
1. Andhra Pradesh	1.60	1.48	0.63
2. Bihar	0.72	1.13	0.44
3. Delhi	0.58	0.08	0.01
4. Gujarat	1.87	1.39	1.31
5. J & K	0.13	0.03	0.21
6. Karnataka	1.46	1.87	0.99
7. Kerala	0.54	0.84	0.58
8. Madhya Pradesh	0.79	0.40	0.10
9. Maharashtra	1.10	1.61	1.24
10. North Eastern	0.28	0.59	0.57
11. North Western	0.42	0.55	0.34
12. Orissa	0.25	0.46	0.35
13. Rajasthan	1.88	1.95	1.06
14. Tamil-Nadu	0.65	1.03	1.30
15. Uttar Pradesh	1.50	1.86	0.72
16. West Bengal	0.39	0.62	0.55
Total	14.16	15.89	10.40

**Multi Access Radio Relay System  
for Expansion of Telecom.  
Services in Rural Areas**

9029. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any new technologies like the Multi Access Radio Relay System for the expansion of telecommunication services in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following technologies have been adopted:-

- (i) Multi-Access Rural Radio System (MARR)
- (ii) Small capacity electronic Exchanges.
- (iii) Single channel VHF.
- (iv) Small capacity UHF.

Main features are given in the Statement given below.

**STATEMENT****IMPORTANT FEATURES OF:—****(a) MARR System**

- (i) MARR system uses reliable radio media for transmission.

- (ii) This system has been introduced for providing Telecom facility in remote, tribal and hilly areas which are inaccessible and where the conventional method of open-wire lines is either not practicable or technically non-feasible on account of power parallelism.
- (iii) This system enables Long Distance Public Telephones within a radius of 50 Kms.
- (iv) Communication provided on this system is more stable as it is not affected by weather.
- (v) Number of calls generated by LDPTs being very small, a small number of radio channels serve a large group of LDPTs (Long Distance Public Telephones).

**(b) *Small Capacity Electronic Exchange.***

- (i) Airconditioning is not required.
- (ii) Has remote monitoring facilities.
- (iii) Can work in tropical conditions.
- (iv) Has improved reliability.
- (v) Has in-built metering facility.

**(c) *Single Channel VHF.***

Provides reliable Single Channel point to point radio media to remote and inaccessible places.

**(d) *Small Capacity UHF.***

Provides group of trunk junctions on reliable radio media for rural exchanges as compared to open-wire lines.

***Preparation of Minutes of Annual General Meetings of the Companies***

9030. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minutes of the Annual General Meetings of the companies are

not required to be circulated to the shareholders under the Indian Companies Act and rules made thereunder ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether he is aware that thousands and even lakhs of shareholders of big companies do not attend the Annual General Meetings due to distance or other factors and the meetings are held mostly on the authority of proxies only;

(d) whether the ordinary shareholder is thus deprived of the happenings at the Annual General Meetings in the absence of any minutes or brief record being circulated to there; and

(e) if so, whether while next amending the above Act, Government will consider the desirability of making it mandatory on the Board of Directors to circulate such minutes to the shareholders and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). Under the Companies Act, 1956, the minutes of the annual general meetings of a company are not required to be circulated to its members. However, in terms of section 196 of the Act, members are entitled to inspect the minutes of the proceedings of general meetings and are also entitled to be furnished with a copy of the minutes on payment of prescribed charges. Accordingly, no amendment of law is considered necessary.

***Joint Ventures with U.K. Firms***

9031. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 14-member delegation from the U.K. firms visited India towards the end of last month on a trade mission to assess the scope for technology transfer, including institutional management organisation and training opportunities;



(b) whether this delegation also discussed project funding and the establishment of joint ventures in India; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions which Government had with this trade delegation and the nature of various offers, if any, made by the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, a delegation from the Engineering Industries Association, U.K. visited India in the last week of March and early April, 1987. The delegation had discussions with a number of Indian Companies to assess the scope of technology transfer and joint ventures. There was no inter-action or discussion at Government level. No report has been received on the deliberations the delegation had in India as it was a private delegation.

**Setting up for agencies for monitoring Public Distribution System by States**

9032. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASHIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central monitoring agency to ensure effective functioning of the distributional system in the country;

(b) if not, whether such an agency is proposed to be set up by the Union Government;

(c) whether State Governments have been advised to set up such agencies to monitor the public distribution system; and

(d) what other steps have been taken to ensure effective public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a)

and (b). The Central Government monitors the functioning of the Public Distribution System in the country through receipt of weekly, monthly and quarterly data from the States/UTs. Besides, senior Central Government Officers also pay periodic field visits to States/UTs, for an on the spot study of the Public Distribution System.

(c) and (d). The Government of States/ Union Territories have been asked to undertake a detailed review of the existing arrangements, identify the deficiencies and draw up a plan of action for streamlining and strengthening the Public Distribution System specially in the rural, tribal and inaccessible areas and implement it within a time bound programme.

The Central Government has advised all the States and Union Territories to set up a proper monitoring system at the block, district and State Headquarters to ensure availability of upto date information regarding the supply of essential commodities to fair price shops.

**Requirement of Crude met by ONGC and Imports**

9033. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of crude and crude oil requirement met by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and percentage met by imports during the last three years;

(b) the value of imports during this period; and

(c) the names of the countries and companies giving assistance to the Commission in the production of crude oil, nature of assistance and since when assisting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The information is as

follows:-

Year	%age of total requirement of crude oil met by ONGC	%age of total indigenous requirement crude met by imports
1984-85	62.9	30.5
1985-86	62.6	31.3
1986-87 (Prov.)	59.4	35.0

Part of requirement of crude oil is met by OIL.

(b) Rs. 9367 crores (Provisional).

(c) No outside assistance is being taken by ONGC in the production of crude oil. However there is constant interaction with International companies on development of new technologies, processes and R & D programmes particularly enhanced oil recovery techniques.

#### **Distress Sale of Kharif Paddy in Orissa**

9034. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been large scale distress sales of Kharif Paddy in various

places of the country, particularly in Orissa, if so, the reasons thereof and action taken to purchase the paddy at the approved fixed rates,

(b) the procurement target of paddy in Orissa by Food Corporation of India and to what extent they were achieved;

(c) the number of FCI depots and purchase centres functioning in Orissa from November, 1986 till February, 1987, month-wise and district-wise and the quantity procured; and

(d) the action taken and proposed to be taken to counter distress sale of paddy and rice in that state in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (d). During the 1986-87 kharif marketing season no report of distress sale of paddy has so far been received from any State, including Orissa. Paddy purchase centres have been opened by the F.C.I. and the State Governments and their agencies to extend price support of farmers.

(b) No target is fixed as paddy is procured to extend price support to farmers.

(c) A Statement is given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

*District wise details of Centres Operated/Quantity procured from November 1986 to February 1987*

Name of Revenue District	Name of F.S.D. Procurement centres	Qty. purchased (Fig. in MTs.)	Name of Regulated Market procurement centres	Qty. purchased (Fig. in MTs.)
1	2	3	4	5
Koraput	FSD Umeri	—	Dabugaon	13.0
	FSD Rayagada	—	Nawrangpur	—
	SWC Rayagada	—	Gunupur	—

1	2	3	4	5
	FSD Nawrangpur	—		
	SWC Nawrangpur	—		
Kalahandi	FSD Kesinga	—	Junagarh	4.6
	SWC Khariar Road	—	Dharamgarh	—
	FSD Khariar	—	Narla	—
Bolangir	FSD Dungiripalli	—	Dungiripalli	88.5
	SWC Titligarh	—	Binka	70.5
	SWC Kantabanji	—	Rampur	48.6
	SWC Bolangir	—	Chudapali	5.8
			Kantabanji	—
Sambalpur	FSD Jharsuguda	—	Satlama	10.8
	FSD Hirakud	—	Gudubhaga	16.8
	FSD Balijhari	—	Attabira	1.4
	CWC Sambalpur	—	Barpali	5.1
	SWC Attabira	—	Sehru Tikra	—
	FSD Attabira	—	Balgarh	—
Balasore	FSD Ranital	—	Chandabali	—
	FSD Rupsa			
	FSD Jaleswar			
	SWC Bhadrak			
Ganjam	FSD Phulbani	—	Parlekhemundi	—
	CWC Berhampur	—	—	—
			<b>Total</b>	<b>265.1</b>

**Scarcity of Petroleum Products in Orissa and West Bengal**

9035. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States, particularly Orissa and West Bengal are facing scarcity of petroleum products and diesel oil;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaint in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) to (c). No reports of general scarcity of petroleum products in the States of Orissa and West Bengal and complaints relating thereto have been received in the recent past.

Earlier some shortages occurred in Orissa due to rail transportation constraint in replenishing supplies to depots in Bala-sore, Cuttack and Rourkela in February, 1987; power failures at Cuttack and Bala-sore and load shedding at Rourkela in March, 1987. In West Bengal industrial relations problem faced by IOC and IBP Co. and heavy rains in some areas in September, 1986 and goods transporters strike in November, 1986, disrupted normal flow of supplies to some parts of the State.

Alternative measures were taken to meet the situation as far as possible, and the position normalised thereafter.

**Pending Applications from Kerala for issue of letters of Intent/Industrial licences**

9036. SHRI T. BASHEER:  
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from Kerala for issue of letters of intent/industrial licences recommended by the State Government which are pending with Union Government; and

(b) the reasons for delay in granting letters of intent/industrial licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). As on 29.4.1987, Six Industrial Licence applications received under the provisions, of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1950 for locating Industries in Kerala State were at various stages of processing. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to dispose of all pending Industrial Licence applications as expeditiously as possible. To ensure this, the procedures have been further streamlined.

**Development of Kattakkada Telephone Exchange in Kerala**

9037. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the development of Kattakkada telephone exchange in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 90 line small capacity Exchange at Kattakkada is planned to be upgraded to a 200 line small capacity exchange during 7th Plan.

**Air Pollution in Jharia-Raniganj Coal Belt**

9038. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether air pollution in the Jharia - Raniganj coal belt bordering Bihar and West Bengal has become a health hazard;

(b) whether according to recent studies conducted by the Dhanbad based Central Mining Research Station, pollutants in the air of the area far exceeded the permissible limits; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures proposed to check pollution by collieries?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Increased industrial activity in Jharia and Raniganj coalfields due to mining and other industries like thermal power stations, fertiliser plants, steel plants, refractory manufacturers, lead smelters and ancillary industries are affecting air quality. Studies carried out by Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad in Jharia-Raniganj area have revealed that 'dust fall' and 'suspended articulate matter' are in excess of prescribed standards but gases like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and sulphation are well within prescribed limits.

(c) Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have taken the following measures:-

- i) Environmental Management Plans are invariably prepared for the new coal projects which take into account the impact of coal mining on the landscape, flora and vegetation, wildlife and fauna, on water quality, micro meteorological parameters, hydrological regime and on noise levels.
- ii) Mechanised Soft Coke making Plant at Mugma, developed by Central Mine Planning & Design Institute has been successful and adoption of this technology would permit minimising air pollution;

iii) In major Coal Handling Plants and major dust generating activity centres, properly designed dust extraction and dust separation installations are proposed. This would control suspended particulate matter and improve air quality.

iv) Considerable air pollution is caused by road transportation. Steps are on hand to improve the road network in Jharia Coalfield and this would contribute to improve air quality.

v) CMPDI is developing smokeless coal and commercial introduction of this type of coal would minimise air pollution.

vi) The detailed environmental studies proposed for Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields would enable the development of a holistic control strategy.

#### **Misuse/Misappropriation of Telephone Items and Equipment in Delhi**

9039. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether there have been instances of misuse/misappropriation / clandestine sale of telephone items and equipment in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of these cases and whether any investigation has been held;

(c) whether action has been taken against officers found guilty; and

(d) other steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Two such instances have come to notice during the last one year. A theft of 160-A Relay springs with platinum contacts was detected in August, 1986 during testing the equipment. Investigations into this case were made but no responsibility could be fixed.

In the other case, some old store-items like Arrestors & Heatcoil strips and Test Jacks were reported removed from Karol Bagh Exchange unauthorisedly. Investigations into this case are in progress.

(d) The supervising officers have been instructed to exercise stricter vigil over the staff, more so during slack hours.

#### **Forest based Industries**

9041. SHRI H.B. PATIL:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up forest based industries in various states;

(b) if so, the number of such forest based industries which have been set up in different states during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to increase the number of forest-based industries in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the number of such forest based industries which are proposed to be set up in the States of Karnataka and Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(e) the details of their locations, estimated costs and the expected time for commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Four paper/newsprint mills, which are based mainly on utilisation of forest raw materials, are in operation in the Central Public Sector in different states as indicated below:

Name of the State	No. of Mills	Item of Manufacture
1. Assam	1	Writing and printing paper
2. Kerala	1	Newsprint
3. Madhya Pradesh	1	Newsprint
4. Nagaland	1	Writing, printing & Kraft paper

Out of the above, the paper mill located in Assam commenced production in October, 1985, while the remaining mills are in operation for more than three years.

(c) One more paper mill based mainly on utilisation of forest raw materials is being set up in the Central Public Sector in the State of Assam, which is likely to be commissioned during the current financial year.

(d) and (e). Ministry of Industry has no proposal to set up any forest-based industry in the Central Public Sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the States of Karnataka and Orissa.

#### **Complaints received by Election Commission and Chief Electoral Officers in recent Assembly and bye-elections**

9042. DR. A.K. PATEL:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA:  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI:

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

(a) the number and nature of complaints received by the Election Commission and by the Chief Electoral Officers in various States related to elections and bye-elections held in various States on March 23, 1987;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps being formulated to eliminate all such complaints in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The details of the complaints are still under compilation by the Election Commission in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officers of the States concerned.

(b) and (c). These will arise only after the complaints have been compiled and analysed.

#### **Setting up of New Public Sector Industries**

9043. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:  
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the proposals under Government's consideration for setting up new public sector industries in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a few of them in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (d). Decisions regarding location of Central Public Enterprises are taken by the Government on broad techno-economic consideration and it cannot be predetermined on a state-wise basis.

#### **Shortfall in Industrial Output**

9044. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall in output as against the target of the Sixth Five Year Plan in various industries, particularly in manufacturing industry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the percentage overall average growth rate in the industrial sector for the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to achieve the target fixed for the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). A few industries have shown shortfall in achieving their Sixth Five Year Plan targets. This has been mainly due to raw-material, infrastructural and demand constraints as also labour unrest in certain cases.

(c) and (d). The Seventh Plan aims at an overall annual average growth rate of over 8 per cent in the industry sector. In accordance with the strategies for the Seventh Plan, Government is taking various steps towards restructuring of industry, efficient use of capital, improvement of infrastructural facilities and modernisation & upgradation of technology.

**Increase in Salaries of Public Sector Executives**

9045. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:  
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the pay, DA and other allowances of public sector executives;

(b) if so, to what extent such increase has been made and from which date; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c) There is no increase in the dearness allowance and other allowances of the public sector executives. However, ad hoc relief has been sanctioned for chief Executives, Functional Directors, Executives and Supervisors not governed by wage settlement in public sector undertakings following the industrial DA pattern. The ad hoc relief ranges from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2500/- in respect of Chief Executives and Functional Directors and from Rs. 120/- to Rs. 1200/- in respect of others.

**Additional Quota of Sugar for Madhya Pradesh**

9046. SHRI PARASRAM BHARADWAJ:  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has requested for additional quota of sugar to meet the needs of people living in rural and tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPP-

LIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). No. Sir. Monthly levy sugar quotas are not allotted on the basis of demand/request received from State Governments/ Union Territories but on certain uniform norms. The monthly levy sugar quota of Madhya Pradesh has been increased from 23, 276 tonnes to 25,031 tonnes per month from February, 1987. The pattern of allocation to the Public Distribution System within the State is decided by the State Governments themselves with reference to local requirements such as urban area, rural areas, tribal areas and circumstances, on the basis of norms fixed by them.

**Procurement Target of Wheat and Rice**

9047. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice procured in 1986-87 as against the targets fixed;

(b) the targets fixed for 1987-88; and

(c) the efforts being made to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD). (a) to (c). No targets are fixed, as wheat and paddy are procured under price support and rice is procured under levy on millers and dealers. The procurement during the 1986-87 Rabi (April-March) and Kharif (October-September) marketing seasons was 10.53 million tonnes of wheat and 8.65 million tonnes of rice (as on 30.4.87).

**Inter-State Disputes Regarding Sharing of Power among Rajasthan, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh**

9048. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7912 on 17 April, 1984 regarding Inter-State disputes regarding share of



power among Rajasthan, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh and State:

(a) the inter-State disputes relating to the share of Rajasthan with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh regarding hydel projects *viz.*, Nathpa-Jhakri, Kol, Anandpur Sahib, Thein, Mukerian, Shahpur, Kandi, UBDC Stage-II and Chamera,

(b) whether Union Government will take due care to safeguard the interests of Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) The State Governments of Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Punjab have submitted memoranda regarding their claims in respect of benefits from the Anandpur Sahib, Thein Dam, Mukerian, Shahpur Kandi and UBDC Stage II Hydro-electric Projects.

(b) and (c). In respect of central projects and joint ventures the sharing of power will be in conformity with the Central formula.

#### **Thermal Power Generation**

9049. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase thermal power generation during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the thermal power generation projected for the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target projected for the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (c). The steps taken to increase thermal power genera-

tion during the Seventh Plan period, *inter-alia*, include:—

- Renovation and modernisation programme at 34 thermal stations in the country.
- Assistance to State Electricity Boards on matters such as training of power sector personnel.
- Supply of requisite quality and quantity of coal.
- Overseeing the early stabilisation of newly commissioned units.

(b) The thermal power generation projected for the terminal year of Seventh Plan is 193.9 billion units which is an increase of 95.1 billion units over the actual thermal generation in the terminal year of the Sixth Plan.

#### **Use of New Technology for Renewable Energy Sources**

9050. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) has prepared a perspective plan for renewable energy sources;

(b) whether a number of technologies in the field of renewable energy have become mature and useable in recent years;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the coming years to make use of these new technologies; and

(d) the details of the plan allocations for the renewable energy sources during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to increase the wide-spread utilisation of technologies, systems and devices which are mature and usable on a mass scale such as biogas plants, improved smokeless chulhas, solar thermal energy applications, wind power, biomass power, solar photovoltaics for small power uses especially in remote areas etc; to intensify research and development in these as well as other areas to bring newer technologies to the stage of commercial viability; to install increasing capacity of power and heat production sources and systems based on renewable sources of energy particularly in the rural areas and to increasingly energise the villages using combinations of locally available renewable sources of energy. The pace of this expansion will depend on the financial allocations made for this area.

(d) The plan allocations for non-conventional energy sources for the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are as follows:

1985-86	Rs. 119.35 crores
1986-87	Rs. 125.00 crores
1987-88	Rs. 100.00 crores

#### **Import and Allocation of Imported Edible Oils**

9051. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of imported edible oils allocated to the States during January, 1987; and

(b) the quantity of edible oils imported during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The quantity of imported edible oils allocated to States/UTs under Public Distribution System during January, 1987, was 41050 MTs.

(b) The quantity of edible oils imported

during the last three oil years is as follows:

Oil Year (Nov-Oct)	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1984-85	13.68
1985-86	11.79
1986-87	4.64
(Upto March, 1987)	

#### **Gap between Demand and Supply of Coal**

9052. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide gap between the demand and supply of various types of coal in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the details of demand and supply of coal during 1986-87, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). Overall demand of coal in the country is assessed by the Planning Commission for the core sector namely Power houses, Railways, Steel Plants, Cement Plants and Fertilizer Plants. The demand of other different sector consumers is assessed by the concerned sponsoring authorities. The sponsoring authorities are not Statewise but industrywise i.e. DGT.D., Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Cotton Mills Federation for Textile Mills etc., and hence only sectorwise demand assessments are made and sponsored.

As regards Coal demand of Steel sector during 1986-87, except for Prime Coking Coal, there was no difficulty in meeting full demand of Steel Plants. Shortfall of prime coking coal is being met by imports. In the case of other sectors, the percentage of demand satisfaction has also been very

high as revealed from the table given below:

Sector	Percentage of demand satisfaction
(i) Power	95.4%
(ii) Railways	89.7%
(iii) Cement	90.8%
(iv) Fertiliser	85.6%
(v) BRK/Captive Power Plants/Others	92.4%

Sectorwise Coal demand is assessed at the beginning of the year based on anticipated growth, commissioning of new units etc. Since it is only derived demand, it is usually a little higher than the actual coal requirement.

There have been occasional cases of shortfall in certain areas due to various constraints for which remedial action is taken from time to time.

#### **Break-up of Foreign Collaboration Proposals**

9053. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the industry-wise break-up of foreign collaboration proposals approved during 1983; and

(b) the State-wise break-up of these foreign collaboration proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Government has approved 673 foreign collaboration proposals in the year 1983. Details of all foreign collaborations, showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collabo-

ration are published by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to their monthly news magazine. Copies of this publication are sent to Parliament Library regularly.

(b) Statistical information regarding state-wise break-up of foreign collaboration approvals is not maintained in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

#### **Headquarters of Public Sector Units**

9054. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Holding Companies of the Public Sector Units, which have their headquarters in Delhi; and

(b) the names of Holding Companies whose headquarters have been shifted from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The public sector Holding Companies which have one or more constituent subsidiary companies and have headquarters in Delhi are the following:—

1. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
2. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.
3. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
4. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
5. Indian Airlines.
6. National Textile Corporation Ltd.
7. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
8. Steel Authority of India Ltd.

No Holding company has shifted out from Delhi recently.

**Utilisation of techniques of improving coal resources**

9055. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of utilisation of the techniques for improving coal resources, the rational and efficient exploitation, beneficiation, transportation found out by the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad and the Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar etc. ;

(b) the details of the schemes undertaken for the conservation of coal under the science and technology plan; and

(c) how far the technology of the slurry transportation of coal and other materials has reduced the cost of production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Work done by Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad in developing models for predicting strata behaviour has led to development of mining methods for working thick split and part developed seams, wide stall method of mining under built up structures, narrow panel mining, cross slicing applicable to steep seams etc. Subsidence investigations done by CMRS have been found useful in extraction of substantial quantities of coal below surface structures.

The work of Central Fuel Research Institute, in coal utilisation has led to conservation of prime coking coal in the steel plants. Oil agglomeration for beneficiation of coal developed by CFRI has been successfully translated into a pilot plant.

Work done by Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar in the areas of coal beneficiation and transportation may also be found useful commercially.

(b) Control of underground mine fires by

nitrogen infusion, introduction of new methods of mining like hydraulic mining, wide stall mining, blasting gallery method, mechanised bord and pillar method of mining employing load haul dumpers and side discharge loaders alongwith chain conveyors etc. are some of the schemes undertaken under the S & T plan for coal conservation.

(c) A detailed project report is under preparation for setting up a demonstration facility for slurry transportation of coal under Indian conditions. The economics of such transportation *vis-a-vis* conventional methods will be known only after the demonstration project is commissioned.

**Fiscal Incentives under Energy Conservation Programme**

9056. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the nature of the fiscal incentives proposed to be given under energy conservation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): A survey is in progress to assess the effectiveness of the existing fiscal incentives and the need for enlarging the scope thereof to encourage industries to adopt energy conservation measures. The fiscal incentives already in operation mainly include the concession of 100 per cent depreciation allowance on certain energy saving devices under the provisions of the Income Tax Rules and certain Customs Duty/ Excise Duty concessions in respect of fuel efficient vehicles.

**Performance of Oil Companies**

9057. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been monitoring performance of oil companies;

(b) if so, the names of the oil companies which are paying dividends regularly;

(c) whether any oil company is running under loss;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(e) the steps taken to improve the performance of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Oil India Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Madras Refineries Ltd., Cochin Refineries Ltd. (except for 1985-86); Lubrizol India Ltd., Engineers India Ltd., IBP Company Ltd., Balmer Lawrie & Company Ltd.

(c) to (e). Biecco Lawrie Ltd. has been running under loss for various reasons *viz.* low capacity utilisation, obsolescence of products, old equipments and plant, recession in motors' market and unsatisfactory industrial relations. Plans for the rehabilitation of a company have since been drawn up by the company under advice from the Ministry and they are under examination.

#### **'Save Grain Campaign' In Karnataka**

9058. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has launched 'Save Grain Campaign' in the country;

(b) if so, the states where such Centrally sponsored campaign has been launched so far:

(c) whether such campaign has been launched in the rural areas of Karnataka; and

(d) if so, how many districts of Karnataka have been covered under this campaign?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The programme has been launched in all the States through 17 Central teams.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Ten districts.

#### **Setting up of Coal Division in Orissa**

9059. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quantity of coal produced in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) the details of the schemes and programmes to be implemented to increase coal production in the State during the Seventh Plan;

(c) whether Government propose to establish Coal Division in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Coal production in the State of Orissa in the last three years is as follows:—

(Figures in million tonnes)		
1984-85	—	5.44
1985-86	—	6.04
1986-87	—	7.08 (Prov.)

(b) Besides increasing the production in the existing mines and starting production in the sanctioned mines, new projects namely Samleswari O/C, Ananta O/C, Lakhampur O/C, Nandira, Lingaraj and Kalinga. We are also being planned to boost the level of coal production in the state of Orissa. As a result the production is expected to reach a level of 12.85 million tonnes by 1989-90 which is the terminal year of the 7th Plan.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Creation of a separate Organisation for energy conservation**

9060. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:  
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

whether the Advisory Board on Energy has recommended enactment of a law and creation of a separate organisation for energy conservation in the country:

(b) the important recommendations of the ABE;

(c) whether the recommendations of the ABE have since been accepted by Government; and

(d) to what extent the recommendations of the ABE will play a catalytic role in energy conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The Advisory Board on Energy has suggested that a suitable energy conservation law should be adopted after it has been

debated upon on a national scale. A study has been commissioned by the Board to prepare a draft legislation on the subject. The Board has also emphasised the need for a separate organisation to promote energy conservation in the country.

(c) The question of having an energy conservation law is still in its nascency. The suggestion of having a separate organisation for energy conservation is under examination.

(d) Since both the recommendations are yet to be examined, it is not possible to comment on the effect of the same at this stage.

**Vindhyachal Project**

9061. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Soviet Working Group on power which concluded its meeting on 3rd April, 1987 had discussed measures to speed up the construction of Vindhyachal project so that the first two units of 210 MW each are commissioned during 1987-88;

(b) if so; the detailed project report in regard to the Kahalgaon project;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard is likely to be signed in near future; and

(d) if so, the likely salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project, Stage I is being set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), with Soviet assistance, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1058.64 crores in District Bhagalpur in Bihar. The power station

will have a capacity of four units of 210 MW each. The Detailed Project Report submitted by the Soviet side has been finalised. The contracts for preparation of working drawings, supplies of equipment and deputation of specialists are under finalisation.

**Thermal Power Project in Tuticorin,  
Tamil Nadu**

9062. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal put forward by the consortium of industrial units in Tamil Nadu to execute a 210 MW thermal power project in Tuticorin has been considered by Government;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have not so far cleared the project; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed the setting up of Extension Stage-II (2x210 MW) at the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station through a joint-sector company formed with the participation of a consortium of private industrialist. The observations of the Central Electricity Authority were conveyed to the State authorities in September, 1986 for submitting a detailed proposal, which is awaited.

**Private Sector in the Development of  
Telecommunication Network**

9063. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered

major involvement to Private Sector in the development of telecommunication network;

(b) if so, the total need of equipment at present for telecommunication, both in urban and rural areas;

(c) the number of private sector companies that have come forward for helping and assisting Telecommunications Department in this regard;

(d) to what extent Government have solved the problem without involving participation of the private sector; and

(e) whether private sector will be given preference in the development of the telecommunications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Private sector has been permitted to manufacture terminal equipment like Telephone instruments, PABXs, Teleprinters, Key-phones, Video display units, Teletext equipment etc. for use in the Telecom Network. In addition, private sector also manufactures local cables required for the telecommunication network.

(b) Out of the approved outlay of Rs. 4010 crores for the 7th Plan period, the total need of equipment for telecommunication services is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores.

(c) Around 92 private parties have been licensed to manufacture terminal equipment for the Department of Telecommunications. In addition 5 private parties have been issued licence or letter of intent for manufacture of cables for telecom network.

(d) Over 90% of the requirements of the Department of Telecommunications are met by public sector.

(e) The policy of the Govt. in this regard has been brought out in the statement

made in the Parliament by the then Dy. Minister for Electronics on 23rd March, 1984.

**Increase in Prices of Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Fibre**

9064. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Fibre units have pushed up prices for the third time in four months of the current year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check this increase in prices and prevent the monopoly manufacturing units from making huge profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). The prices of Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Staple Fibre fluctuate from time to time. In the recent months, there has been an increase in prices, particularly of Polyester Filament Yarn.

There is no price control on these products.

(c) BICP has initiated a cost price study of Polyester Filament Yarn and Polyester Staple Fibre. Depending upon the findings of BICP, suitable measures will be taken at the appropriate time, if considered necessary.

[*Translation*]

**Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamps in the name of Freedom Fighters**

9065. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme this year to issue commemorative postal stamps in the name of famous freedom fighters and other prominent persons;

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

(c) whether there has been a demand for the last many years to issue a commemorative postal stamp in the name of great martyr Chandra Shekhar Azad and for which an assurance was also given by Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are placed in the Statement given below.

(c) and (d). There has been a proposal for issue of a commemorative postage stamp in the name of great martyr Chandra Shekhar Azad and the Philatelic Advisory Committee, which functions in the Department to advise the Government regarding issue of commemorative/special stamps and other related matters, has already recommended to bring out a commemorative stamp on this personality under the series "India's Struggle for Freedom". However, decision regarding the date of release has yet to be taken. This matter will therefore, be placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee for consideration, at its next meeting.



**STATEMENT**

*List of Freedom Fighters and prominent persons on which stamps have been issued/proposed to be issued during this year (1987)*

S. No	Name of personality	Date of issue
1.	Hakim Ajmal Khan	13-12-87
2.	Lala Hardayal	18-3-87
3.	M N Roy	21-3-87
4.	Tripuraneni Ramaswamy Chowdary	25-4-87
5.	Shree Shree Ma Anandamayee	1-5-87
6.	Chwatrasal	
7.	Guru Ghasi Das	
8.	Hirday Nath Kunzru	
9.	J Krishnamurti	
10.	K N Katju	
11.	Madan Lal Dhingra	
12.	Rabindra Nath Tagore	
13.	S. Satyamurthy	
14.	St Harchand Singh Longowal	
15.	Thakur Anukulchandra	

**[English]**

**Prices of Bulk Drugs**

9066. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of bulk drugs, and their formulations have come down significantly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the extent of reduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) Prices of price controlled bulk

drugs and formulations are fixed as per the provisions of DPCO, 1979 which operate as ceiling prices. However, the market prices fluctuate due to variation in availability and demand of individual products.

(b) The prices of following drugs have reportedly fallen during the past six months.

1. Analgin
2. Ampicillin
3. Ethambutol
4. Ibuprofen
5. Amoxycillin

### **Use of LPG by Taxi Drivers**

9067. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 882 on 3 March, 1987 regarding modification of automobile engines to run on natural gas and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few years back the taxi drivers in Delhi and elsewhere had started using LPG cylinders in place of petrol; and

(b) whether the use of LPG in place of petrol was banned instantly and if so, the reasons for the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) No, Sir.

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

### **Indian Oil Corporation Mobile Laboratories**

9068. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 9 on 24 February, 1987 regarding IOC mobile laboratories for petroleum products and state:

(a) when the proposal for mobile laboratories was first approved by Indian Oil Corporation and other public sector petroleum companies;

(b) what was the time-frame of the approved project and whether this have been adhered to;

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far and how much more is to be incurred both recurring and non-recurring;

(d) when these laboratories are expected to become fully operational; and

(e) the number of samples tested in the country so far in the last three years and the number out of them found substandard and the number of dealers punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Only Indian Oil Corporation has mobile laboratories and its proposal for a prototype mobile laboratory was approved by IOC Management in April, 1984. Apart from this, another four mobile laboratories were approved by IOC Management in Feb., 1986.

(b) No specific time frame for the prototype laboratory was laid down.

(c) The total expenditure incurred (both non-recurring & recurring) so far is Rs. 27 lakhs. Apart from a non-recurring additional expenditure of Rs. 9 lakhs, a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs will be incurred per laboratory per annum.

(d) The Mobile laboratory in Western Region became operational from May, 1985. The mobile laboratories in the Northern and North-Eastern Regions became operational in April, 1987. Those of the Eastern and Southern Regions will become operational in the current month.

(e) A total of 2431 samples were tested by the mobile laboratory in Western Region during the period from May, 1985 to March, 1987. Out of these, 23 samples were found substandard. Action in line with the provisions contained in the Marketing Discipline Guidelines was taken against the dealers whose samples were found off-specifications. In other regions, no mobile laboratory was in operation during this period.

### **Production of Oil and Natural Gas in Gujarat**

9069. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of oil and natural gas in Gujarat during 1985 and 1986 and royalty on the produce given by Oil and Natural Gas Commission to Gujarat State for these two years; and

(b) the estimated potential of oil and nat-

ural gas at Gandhar off Cambay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The production of crude oil and natural gas by ONGC during 1985-86 and 1986-87 from Gujarat are as follows:

	1985-86	1986-87
Crude oil (MMT)	4.319	4.561
Natural gas (MMm <sup>3</sup> )	919	934

The royalty paid by ONGC to the Gujarat State Government for 1985-86 is as follows:

(In Rs/lakhs)

Year	Crude oil & Condensate	Natural Gas	Total
1985-86	8189.75	213.11	8402.86
1986-87 (provisional)	8603.98	162.54	8766.52

(b) The Gandhar field is still under delineation.

#### **Improvement in International Telex Services in Gujarat**

9070. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve international telex services in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard from Chambers of Commerce or Federation of Mills and Industries from Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Improve-

ment of International telex service not only in Gujarat but in other parts of India is a continuous activity.

(b) No Sir.

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

#### **Telephone System in Tamil Nadu**

9071. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the improvements proposed to be made in the telephone system in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Steps proposed to improve the telecom. services in Tamil Nadu are given in the Statement given below.

**STATEMENT***Steps taken to improve the telecom services in Tamil Nadu*

For maintaining good customers relations, field units have been directed to hold "Know Thy Service" meets with different cross sections of the customers in Tamil Nadu to discuss and redress their grievances across the table.

2. For staff coming in contact with public, suitable courses have been designed. Training Centres have started conducting these courses.
3. A scheme has been launched to identify fault prone telephones for early rehabilitation and improvement of their services.
4. A programme has been undertaken to clean, dress up and lock all distribution points in the telephone Network.
5. A system of daily monitoring the interruptions in STD network for taking quick remedial action for early restoration, has been introduced.
6. Detailed action plan has also been drawn up under "Mission better Communication" for over all improvement of the Telephone services.

**Closing of Post Offices in South Arcot District in Tamil Nadu**

9072. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to close Post Offices in South Arcot district, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). As a general procedure, the work load and financial position of post offices are periodically reviewed. Post Offices which are found to have insufficient work or to be incurring losses beyond the prescribed limits may not be continued unless the concerned Head of Circle decides to retain any such office for special reasons. This position holds good for post offices in South Arcot district also but there is no decision at present to discontinue any post office in that district.

**Setting up of industries in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu by Central Public Sector Undertakings**

9073. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters of intent/industrial licences issued during 1984-85 to 1985-86 to Central Public Sector Undertakings for setting up industries in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu along with the items proposed to be manufactured by them:

(b) whether the units have gone ahead with the production as per the capacity for which letters of intent/industrial licences were issued to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a letter of intent was granted on 6.5.85 to M/s. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, a Central Public Sector Undertaking, for effecting substantial expansion in their existing lignite mining unit located at Tehsil Virdhachalam, District South Arcot in

the State of Tamil Nadu. This letter of intent has since been converted into an industrial licence on 25.11. 85.

#### **Model Post Offices in Tamil Nadu**

9074. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any Model Post Offices in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to sanction more Model Post Offices in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The attempt has been to ensure that there is a reasonable level of efficiency at all post offices. No particular post office has been designated as a 'Model' post office.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) No post office is separately sanctioned as a Model post office. For special reasons, a Head of Circle may re-organize an existing post office as a "Model" office. In so far as Tamil Nadu Circle is concerned the position is as stated in (a) above.

#### **Foreign Brand Name "English Leather"**

9075. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Advani Oerlikon, Bangalore have introduced the toileteries and cosmetic items under the foreign Brand Name "English Leather";

(b) if so, whether the firm has obtained permission for use of the foreign trade name for internal sales; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken against the firm?

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

(b) and (c). Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, permission of the Reserve Bank of India for use of foreign trade marks on internal sales is required if such use involves direct or indirect consideration. The party has stated that there is no direct or indirect consideration in the use of trade mark "English Leather" in this case and that, therefore, the provision of Section 28(1) (c) of the FERA is not attracted.

Under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, trade marks could be used without registration. In this case, there has been no application from the parties for registration as registered user of the trade mark "English Leather".

#### **Oil Selection Board**

9076. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the date of expiry of the existing Oil Selection Board and when the new Board is likely to be reconstituted;

(b) whether the new Board will be reconstituted on the old lines;

(c) if not, what will be the new pattern; and

(d) the number of pending applications for decision by the Oil Selection Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The term of the four

Oil Selection Boards ended in June, 1986. While Oil Selection Board (South) has been reconstituted in March, 1987, the other three Boards are likely to be reconstituted shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

(d) As on 31.3.87, a total of 1015 cases for selection of LPG distributors, Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) & SKO-LDO dealers were pending with these OSBs.

#### **Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay Mahanagar Telephone Nigam**

9077. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI RAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the term of the Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay Mahanagar Telephone Nigam expired in December, 1986;

(b) if so, when the new advisory committee will be constituted;

(c) what will be the total number Members in the new committee; and

(d) what will be the number of non-official members on this committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The term of the last Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay expired in *October, 1986*.

(b) The new Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay has already been reconstituted on *26.2.1987*.

(c) 40 Members only.

(d) None of the 40 Members is from the Department of Telecommunication.

#### **Issue of Identity Cards to Electors in Andhra Pradesh**

9078. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the 'Indian Express' dated January 2, 1987 that Andhra Pradesh Government had decided to issue identity cards with photos to all electors in Telani to eliminate impersonation in elections;

(b) whether there is a similar proposal to begin with in border areas in the eastern and western regions

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof and

(d) in which areas in the country similar measures have been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The Election Commission has no information in this regard. The press report presumably refers to elections to the local bodies in Andhra Pradesh in respect of which the Commission has no jurisdiction.

(b) and (c). On the basis of the experience gathered on the introduction of identity cards in Sikkim and some other North-Eastern States, the Election Commission is in favour of a system where identity cards will be used not merely for the purpose of elections but for other multi-purpose uses also. The Election Commission is making some experiments on a limited scale in some areas and it proposes to send its views to the Government in due course.

(d) The scheme of photo-identity cards has so far been introduced in Sikkim, Nagaland and a few constituencies of Meghalaya.

**Cases of irregularities/malpractices in  
N.C.C.F.**

9079. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of irregularities and malpractices in the National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) have been referred to C.B.I. for investigation;

(b) if so, their details;

(c) the details of cases which are under departmental enquiry; and

(d) the cases in which reports have been received and the findings thereof along-

with the follow up action, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) National Cooperative Consumers Federation of India Ltd. has instituted departmental enquiries against 17 of its employees. The actual position regarding the extent of their involvement in the alleged irregularities would be ascertained only after the completion of the enquiries.

(d) The final report from the C.B.I. in the case of irregularities in the purchase of and supply of pulses by NCCF to Food Corporation of India, has been received which is under consideration.

**STATEMENT**

*List of cases and malpractices in the NCCF referred to the C.B.I. for investigations*

S.No.	Particulars of the case
*1.	Irregularities with regard to the purchase and supply of pulses to FCI
2.	633 bales of controlled cloth despatched by the NCCF- lost in transit
3.	Unspecified quantity of controlled cloth despatched to a society at Khilchipur (MP) was diverted to Farrukhabad (U.P. for reprocessing.
4.	Serious allegations, including misuse of controlled cloth, Janata cloth etc., against Chief Marketing Adviser, NCCF
5.	Irregularities in the supply of non-controlled cloth by the NCCF Branch, Calcutta, to Adarsh Bazar Cooperative Society, Patna.
6.	Serious irregularities and corruption charges against 3 Regional Managers of the NCCF.
7.	Misappropriation of 1576 bales of controlled cloth meant for Sikkim
8.	Serious irregularities in the disposal of 35,000 empty gunnies by one Dy. Manager and two Assistant Managers of the NCCF.
9.	Alleged irregularities in the import and disposal of 3000 metric tonnes of dry dates.

\* The report received from the C.B.I. is under examination

**Rural Integrated Digital Network in  
Andhra Pradesh**

9080. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Andhra Pradesh that will be brought under the Rural Integrated Digital Network by the Department of Telecommunications during 1987-88; and

(b) the number and names of the remaining districts where this facility is expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There is no proposal to implement the Rural Integrated Digital Network in Andhra Pradesh during 1987-88.

(b) Khammam is the secondary area of Andhra Pradesh which has been planned for implementation under the Rural Integrated Digital Network in the 7th Five Year Plan. It will be implemented in two phases subject to availability of equipment;

- (i) Installation of small capacity Digital Electronic Exchanges in the first phase; and
- (ii) Installation of Radio equipment in the second phase.

However, small capacity digital electronic exchanges are installed at Armoor, Kothagudem, Ramachandrapuram.

**Complaints regarding implementation of  
Central Scheme for supply of Wheat and  
Rice to Tribal Population at subsidised  
rates**

9081. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received

complaints against some State Government regarding the implementation of Central Scheme for supply of wheat and rice to the tribal population at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received.

(b) and (c). These complaints mainly relate to diversion of specially subsidized foodgrains to unauthorized channels. The State Governments have been addressed in the matter and asked to exercise strict vigilance to eliminate the malpractices.

**Import of Drugs**

9082. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of drugs is going up every year;

(b) if so, the comparative figures of import for the last three years and foreign exchange spent on it; and

(c) the main reasons for increase in imports and the steps being taken to restrict them?

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

(b) Total imports of drugs and pharma-



ceuticals during the last three financial years are as follows:

(Rs. in crores in terms of c.i.f.)		
1983-84	—	163.34
1984-85	—	215.62
1985-86	—	267.40

(c) The imports of various bulk drugs and intermediates is regulated under the provisions of Import and Export Policy. The imports are allowed only in those cases where indigenous production is not adequate and cost effective domestic production have not been established or there is only single producer and same is not able to meet the demand. Import Policy is reviewed from time to time to incorporate suitable changes. While the need to produce indigenously as many bulk drugs and intermediates is obvious, it is to be accepted that no country can be self-sufficient in all drugs and intermediates. Imports are necessary to supplement domestic production.

[*Translation*]

#### **Confirmation of clerks working in KVIC**

9083. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clerks who have worked in Khadi and Village Industries Commission continuously from 1st January 1986 to 28th February, 1987 but they have been removed from service without any reason; and

(b) the reasons for not confirming such employees as have completed six months continuous service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No clerk on the regular establishment of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission who has worked continuously from 1st January, 1986 to 28th February, 1987 has been removed from service.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

#### **Action Plan for Public Sector Chemicals and Petrochemicals Units**

9084. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector units functioning under the department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals were asked to prepare action plan, defining the targets and schedules for achieving their objectives of reasearch and development and technology absorption.

(b) if so, the steps taken by the concerned public sector undertakings in that direction; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The public Sector Undertakings are expected to take appropriate steps for fulfilment of the targets in accordance with the completion schedule laid down in the proposed Action Plan.

#### **'Urja Villages' in West Bengal**

9085. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages so far adopted

in West Bengal as 'Urja Villages';

(b) the sources of non-conventional energy utilised there;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the coverage in the Seventh Five Year Plan in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, to what extent and in which districts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Urjagram projects have so far been taken up in seven villages in West Bengal.

(b) A combination of various non-conventional energy devices and systems such as solar photovoltaic based streetlights, pumps and community television, and water pumping windmills are being installed in these villages.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Energy surveys have been initiated in a number of villages in the State. Based on these surveys further urjagram projects are envisaged. Initially, it is proposed to take up one such project in every Parliamentary constituency in the State.

[*Translation*]

#### **Linking of Almora with Delhi by S.T.D.**

9086. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Almora city in Uttar Pradesh with Delhi by S.T.D.; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Almora is already linked with Delhi on STD with effect from 21.3.86 through Trunk Automatic Exchange, Bareilly.

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

#### **Construction of Post Office Building at Bhiklaseen (Almora, U.P.)**

9087. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Post Office building at Bhiklaseen (Almora, Uttar Pradesh) is proposed to be constructed during this year; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question of indicating the time-frame for construction of departmental building does not arise.

#### **Opening of Small Telephone Exchanges In Almora and Pithoragarh (U.P.)**

9088. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open some new small telephone exchanges in Pithoragarh and Almora districts in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the names of the places and the time by which these exchanges will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1987-88 two new exchanges at Jainti and Jalali are planned to be opened in Almora District.

#### **Opening of Branch Post Offices in Almora and Pithoragarh (U.P.)**

9089. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to open some new branch Post Offices in Almora and Pithoragarh districts in Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to open a branch post office at village Bunga Khyalli in Pithoragarh district. In so far as Almora district is concerned, at present there are no proposals which fulfil the prescribed norms.

[English]

#### Promotion of Officers in ONGC

9090. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun has issued orders for promotion to the post of General Managers for about 20 officers in the 1987 out of the list of successful officers for promotion to the posts;

(b) whether a large number of other senior officers, who were entitled for such promotion due to success in interviews and awards given in their respective disciplines, have been left out in the aforesaid orders of promotion;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) what action is now being contemplated to restore and instil a sense of confidence in the minds of all affected persons by causing their promotion immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion to the post of General Manager is made by selection based on merit and overall performance and not on mere seniority or some awards given for good performance in a particular assignment.

(c) 65 Deputy General Managers were considered for appointment to the post of General Managers against available vacancies. A selection committee with all Members of the Commission adjudged each of them in a quantified manner by awarding marks for qualifications, experience and overall performance before selecting 20 of them for appointment as General Managers.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Introduction of S.T.D. Services

9091. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for the introduction of STD between (i) district headquarters and the State capitals (ii) district headquarters and the Union Capital and (iii) block, tehsil & sub-divisional headquarters with the district headquarters and the State headquarters has been finalised for implementation in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, brief outline of the programme for Seventh Plan and its break up for each year of the Plan; and

(c) if not, the priorities for the introduction of STD facility as also for the linking of all places having community of interest on administrative and other grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). (i) Introduction of STD between District Headquarters and the respective state

capitals is a plan priority. It is being provided by installation of automatic exchanges of appropriate type, installation of reliable transmission medium including multiplexing equipment, installation of new Trunk Automatic Exchanges, expanding the existing Trunk Automatic Exchanges and installation of connecting equipment at local exchanges. The break up for each year of the plan regarding introduction of STD between District Headquarters and the respective state capitals is given in the Statement given below.

(ii) Introduction of STD between District Headquarters and Union Capital Delhi is being done progressively through the Trunk Automatic Exchange network.

(iii) Introduction of STD between block, tehsil and sub-divisional headquarters with the district headquarters and the state headquarters is not a plan priority.

(c) In view of limited availability of resources, following priorities are in opera-

tion for providing STD:

1. connection of state capitals to Delhi.
2. connection of District Headquarters to their respective State capitals.
3. Connection of District Headquarters within 300 Kms. of Delhi and 200 Kms. of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to the respective metropolitan centres.
4. the stations having telephone exchanges of capacity of 1000 lines and above.

In addition to above, the stations having appropriate type of auto exchanges which are conveniently linked by existing stable transmission media are also considered for STD facility if found feasible.

Inter-dialling amongst stations having community of interest is provided on the basis of traffic justification if found feasible.

#### STATEMENT

*Break up of Programme for the Introduction of STD between District Headquarters and the Respective State Capitals for each year of the 7th Plan, State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of Distt. HQrs.	Total Distt. HQrs linked with their State/Capitals in the beginning of 7th, Plan (as on 1.4.85)	No. of Distt. HQrs. linked with their respective State Capitals during		Plan for the remaining period of 7th plan			
				85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	20	01	02	—	—	—	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	00	00	00	00	03	07	
3.	Assam	18	01	02	01	02	02	10	
4.	Bihar	39	11	02	02	02	08	14	
5.	Gujarat	19	10	00	02	00	01	06	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Haryana	12	06	03	00	00	00	03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12	02	00	01	04	00	05
8.	J & K	14	05	00	00	00	01	08
9.	Karnataka	20	13	02	02	00	00	03
10.	Kerala	14	11	01	00	01	00	01
11.	Madhya Pradesh	45	11	01	03	07	09	14
12.	Maharashtra	30	15	01	02	02	04	06
13.	Manipur	08	00	01	00	00	00	07
14.	Meghalaya	05	01	02	00	00	01	01
15.	Mizoram	03	01	00	00	01	00	01
16.	Nagaland	07	01	00	00	00	00	06
17.	Orissa	13	01	02	00	05	00	05
18.	Punjab	12	07	00	00	03	01	01
19.	Rajasthan	27	06	00	02	04	01	14
20.	Sikkim	04	01	00	00	00	00	03
21.	Tamil Nadu	19	14	00	03	01	00	01
22.	Tripura	03	00	01	00	01	01	00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	57	19	02	10	02	06	18
24.	West Bengal	17	11	00	02	00	00	04
<i>Union Territories</i>								
1.	Andamman Nicobar	02	00	00	01	00	00	01
2.	Chandigarh	01	01	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Delhi	01	01	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	01	00	00	00	00	01	—
5.	Goa	01	01	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Lakshadweep	01	00	00	00	01	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	02	01	00	00	00	00	01

**Note:** Provision of STD for some of the District Headquarters may spill over to the 8th plan due to limited availability of Switching and Transmission equipment.

**Scheme for Refund of Rent  
Telephones for the Period  
they Remain Dead**

9092. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme for the refund of rent for the telephones for the period when they remain dead;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme along with the date and the places at which it has been introduced;

(c) the latest progress made in this regard and the number of telephone subscribers to whom the rent has been refunded along with the amount and period in each case; and

(d) whether the scheme is likely to be extended to other areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the scheme grant of rebate in rental for a telephone line would be admissible if the service thereof remained interrupted for a period of 30 days or more. The free calls allowed in the billing cycle for the telephone would be proportionately reduced for the period for which rebate is granted.

The above scheme was introduced with effect from 31.10.85. The minimum period prescribed for the grant of rebate has been

reduced to 15 days with effect from 1.3.87.

The above scheme is applicable to the entire country.

(c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

**Setting up of Postal Divisions in Kerala**

9093. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Postal Divisions in Kerala Postal Circle;

(b) whether every district in Kerala has a Postal Division;

(c) the districts in Kerala that do not have a Postal Division; and

(d) whether more Postal Divisions are to be set up in Kerala to cover all districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 23.

(b) 13 out of 14 districts have one or more Postal Divisions.

(c) Wynad District, which is served partly by the Calicut Postal Division and partly by the Tellicherry Postal Division.

(d) No, as setting up of a separate Postal Division for Wynad District is not justified on the basis of workload.

#### **Setting up Consumers Sell in Goa**

9094. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of the Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu have set up any consumer cell;

(b) if so, details of this cell;

(c) the number of fair price shops in the territory;

(d) the names and number of commodities distributed by these fair price shops;

(e) whether the Government's policy with respect to opening of new fair price shops has been changed in the recent past; and

(f) if so, what is the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has reported that there were 526 fair price shops in the territory as 31.3.1987.

(d) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has reported that 5 commodities, viz., rice, wheat, levy sugar, palmolein and controlled cloth are being distributed through fair price shops.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has reported that preference is now being given to educated unemployed individuals for the opening of fair price shops

in addition to cooperative societies amongst others.

[Translation]

#### **Explorations for coal around Mand Kachhar area in Madhya Pradesh**

9095. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploration work to find out the availability of coal in the area around Mand Kachhar in Madhya Pradesh has been completed; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). Geological Survey of India is conducting exploration work in the Mand-Raigarh coalfield area. So far, exploration for coal has been completed in Dharamjaygarh-Khagraon-Sithara, Kurumkela-Amgaon and Chaal sectors and is in progress in Gare-Pelma sector.

The coal seams in the Mand-Raigarh coalfield are generally of inferior quality. A total of 2224.38 million tonnes of coal comprising of 124.27 million tonnes of proved and 2100.11 million tonnes of indicated categories have been estimated in Dharamjaygarh Khargaon-Sithara, Kurumkela-Amgaon and Chaal sectors. An additional reserve of 4044 million tonnes has been inferred in Gare-Pelma and Fatehpur-Taraimar areas on the basis of mapping.

#### **Licensing of Roller Flour Mills**

9096. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently relaxed the existing rules for licensing of Roller Flour Mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for relaxing the existing norms;

(c) whether these revised norms apply to all Rollers Flour Mills located in each State and Union Territory; and

(d) if so, the States Union Territories proposed to be covered under such relaxations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the present easy availability of wheat in the country, the Wheat roller flour milling industry was exempted in July, 1986, from the provisions of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The undertaking may not be located:—

- (a) Within the standard urban area limit as determined in the Census of India, 1981 of a city having a population of more than one million; or
- (b) Within the municipal limits of a city with a population of more than five lakhs as determined in the said census.

(2) The industrial undertaking does not fall within the purview of MRTTP Act or FERA. Roller flour mills without restriction on capacity could now be established anywhere in the country except at the locations falling under the conditions mentioned above.

#### **Allocations for Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

9097. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the budgetary allocations for the non-conventional sources of energy have been reduced for the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the actual expenditure during 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The allocation in the Central Budget for 1987-88 in respect of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is Rs. 100.00 crores as against the outlay including supplementary grants for Rs. 125.00 crores for the year 1986-87. The allocation for this year was indicated to be on account of overall budgetary considerations.

(d) The actual plan expenditure during 1986-87 was Rs. 124.5 crores.

#### **World Bank Assistance for National Capital Region Power Projects**

9098. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation propose to take up the National Capital Region Power Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress so far made;

(c) the total investment required for the project;

(d) whether the NTPC has approach or propose to approach the World Bank for assistance; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (c). The National Thermal Power Corporation is setting up the first stage of the National Capital Thermal Power Project (840 MW) at a site near



Dadri in District Ghaziabad of Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1063.57 crores. Acquisition of land for the project is in progress and works of temporary constructions and infrastructure facilities are also under way.

(d) and (e). The project has been posed to the World Bank for partial financing and negotiations in this regard are expected to take place shortly.

### **Modernisation of Telecommunication System**

9099. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the collaboration agreements presently operative between India and other countries in the field of telecommunications; and

(b) the steps taken for modernisation of the telecommunication system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There are two Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Telecommunications engaged in manufacturing activities viz. Indian Telephone Industries Limited and Hindustan Teleprinters Limited. Both these Undertakings have entered into collaboration for setting up indigenous manufacturing capacity of telecommunication equipment with a number of foreign firms. Some of the major collaborations are indicated below.

(1) Indian Telephone Industries Limited has entered into collaboration with:-

- (i) M/s. BELL Telephone Manufacturing Company, Belgium, for manufacture of crossbar switching equipment of "Indian Crossbar Project" design. The equipment is presently under

manufacture in the Rae Bareilly Unit.

- (ii) M/s. CIT ALCATEL, France—for setting up indigenous manufacturing capacity of digital electronic switching equipment of local type and digital trunk automatic switching equipment at its Mankapur and Palghat Units respectively.

- (iii) FACE Standard, Italy, for manufacture of telephone instruments of modern design at its Bangalore and Naini Units.

(2) Hindustan Teleprinters Limited has entered into collaboration with M/s. SAGEM of France for setting up indigenous manufacturing capacity of electronic teleprinters.

In addition, the Department of Telecommunications has entered into collaboration with:

- (i) M/s. KRONE of West Germany for manufacture of cable terminating box at Telecommunication Factory, Calcutta.
- (ii) M/s. CIT ALCATEL of France for Research & Development assistance and for the supply of electronic digital telephone exchanges and performance of related services.
- (iii) M/s. SOFRECOM (a subsidiary of French PTT) for technical cooperation in operation and maintenance etc. of electronic switching equipment and supply of miscellaneous equipment.

In addition, the Government have licensed/issued Letters of Intent to the various Public Sector/State Sector/Private Sector for the manufacture of a variety of telecommunication equipments who have entered into certain collaborations with foreign companies.

(b) Various schemes have been undertaken to modernise the telecommunication net work which include installation of digital electronic exchanges, use of optical fibre, microwave and coaxial digital system ducting for underground cables, use of microwave systems for local junctions and computerisation of directory inquiry service etc.

**Installation of Electronic/Crossbar Telephone Exchange at Karim Nagar, Warrangal, Andhra Pradesh**

9100. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal an electronic exchange or crossbar exchange at Karim Nagar, Warangal, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. It is planned to instal an electronic exchange at Warangal—Hanumkonda and a crossbar exchange at Karim Nagar in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Both the exchanges are planned to be commissioned during the early period of 8th Five Year Plan.

**Setting up of Gobar Gas Plants and Wind Mills**

9101. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the States that performed well in the installation of gobar gas plants and wind mills in 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the number of gobar gas plants installed State-wise in the above two years;

(c) the efforts made by Government to encourage the schemes of setting up wind

mills and gobar gas plants; and

(d) the target set therefor in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The State Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh exceeded their respective targets in installation of family type biogas plants during both 1984-85 and 1985-86. Besides, the State Governments of Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman & Diu either achieved or exceeded their respective targets in setting up of biogas plants during 1985-86.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have performed well in installation of windmills during the periods 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(b) The number of family type biogas plants (gobar gas plants) installed in different States, including the plants installed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given in the Statement given below.

(c) For promotion of setting up family type biogas plants, the Government has taken a number of steps, such as provision of Central subsidy, organisation of training courses for village masons and technicians in the construction and maintenance of biogas plants, Users' training courses, turn-key job fee with two years' free maintenance warranty period, cash incentives to promoters, repair and maintenance scheme, establishment of Regional Biogas Training and Development Centres, etc. Wind-mills are provided to users, including private beneficiaries if they meet the cost for storage tanks and associated civil work.

(d) A target of setting up 5.5 lakh family

type biogas plants was envisaged within the given financial outlay for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

A target of 5000 wind mills has also been envisaged for the Seventh Five-Year Plan period.

### STATEMENT

#### *National Project for Biogas Development-Achievements for the period 1984-85 and 1985-86*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of biogas Plants setup		
		1984-85	1985-86	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18525	19120	37645
2.	Assam	681	457	1138
3.	Bihar	5634	9744	15378
4.	Gujarat	9451	13563	23014
5.	Haryana	2986	2266	5252
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2510	2650	5160
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	155	199
8.	Karnataka	9113	8361	17474
9.	Kerala	4236	3937	8173
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4405	5668	10073
11.	Maharashtra	52546	60344	112890
12.	Orissa	2914	5429	8343
13.	Punjab	1943	1807	3750
14.	Rajasthan	8078	5398	13476
15.	Sikkim	—	4	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	18340	19514	37854
17.	Uttar Pradesh	27698	28096	55794
18.	West Bengal	3007	3268	6275
19.	Delhi	135	80	215

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	189	156	345
21.	Mizoram	1	115	116
22.	Pondicherry	95	65	160
23.	Others	70	29	99
GRAND TOTAL		172601	190222	362823

**Manufacture of new Models of Cars by Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

9102. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some models are proposed to be manufactured by Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost involved in the project; and

(d) when these new models are expected to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). Maruti Udyog Limited have submitted a proposal to Government for manufacturing a three-box car with 1000 cc engine, in addition to their existing models, with an estimated investment of Rs. 72.14 crores.

(d) The proposal is under consideration.

**Investments by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited**

9103. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be spent by the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

in the next three years on the telecommunications in Delhi and Bombay; and

(b) how the investment is proposed to be financed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):

(Rs. in crores)

(a)	1987-88	—	260
	1988-89	—	330
	1989-90	—	354

(b) The investment will be financed from internal resources and by issue of Telephone Bonds, if necessary.

**Public Sector Industrial Projects Established in Bihar**

9104. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new public sector industrial projects established in Bihar during the last three years or under establishment;

(b) whether any industrial projects proposed or recommended by Government of Bihar or any agency thereof are pending with Union Government as on 30.9.86; and

(c) if so, the brief particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Expansion of Telecommunication Facilities in Rural Areas**

9105. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the expansion of telecommunication facilities in the rural areas both in terms of minimum service and the time-frame;

(b) whether Government propose to link every block in the country with telephone and telegraph facility;

(c) if so, the total number of blocks in each State which are without telephone or without telegraph facility or without both as on 31 December; and

(d) the number of such blocks to be brought into the telephone or telegraph map by the end of 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) 1200 Long Distance Public Telephones are targeted to be opened during the year 1987-88.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The information is given in the Statement given below.

**STATEMENT**

*Status of Block Headquarters in respect of Telecom. Facility*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle/ State	Without telecom. facility upto Dec. 86	Without telegraph facility upto 1986	Without telephone & telegraph upto Dec. 1986	To be covered with telephones telegraph upto Dec. 1987
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—
2.	Bihar	—	—	—	—
3.	Gujarat	—	—	—	—
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	21	21	21	10
5.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	—
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1	—	—
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—
9.	Punjab	—	—	—	—

10. Haryana	—	—	—	—	—
11. Himachal Pradesh	11	—	—	2	—
12. Orissa	5	5	5	—	—
13. Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—
14. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—
15. Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5	—	—
16. West Bengal (including Sikkim)	—	—	—	—	Telephone/ Telegraph
17. Arunachal Pradesh	28	36	82	-/20	—
18. Manipur	9	16	9	1/10	—
19. Meghalaya	1	12	1	1/8	—
20. Mizoram	14	15	14	-/10	—
21. Nagaland	1	1	1	-/1	—
22. Tripura	4	6	4	1/4	—
23. Assam	12	17	12	8/7	—

**Time taken in Appointment of Judges**

9106. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a number of cases names of persons recommended by the Constitutional functionaries for appointment as High Court Judges have been subjected to further enquiry by various authorities before final approval;

(b) the average time gap between the receipt of a duly recommended proposal by Government and its final approval; and

(c) the steps proposed for reducing the time gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Before making initial appointment of a person, the Govt. obtains information to verify his character, reputation, antecedents, etc. with a view to assessing his suitability from all angles.

(b) and (c). the position varies from case to case. It is difficult to work out the average in this regard as consultation with the constitutional authorities may have to be done at any stage of processing of a proposal.

Government is making all possible efforts to ensure that vacancies of Judges are filled in as expeditiously as possible.

**Posting of Chief Justices Outside their Home State**

9107. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the High Courts whose Chief Justices are from outside the State or the region of their jurisdiction;

(b) whether there is any proposal to transfer the remaining Chief Justices to the High Courts outside their Home State; and

(c) the criteria for determining whether an encumbent or a nominee is from outside or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) As on 1-5-1987, the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Patna, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Sikkim are having Chief Justices from outside States.

(b) The matter regarding transfer of Chief Justices of Calcutta and Jammu and Kashmir High Courts is engaging the attention of the Government. The Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court is not due for transfer in terms of the transfer policy as he is to retire shortly.

(c) As a general proposition, a Judge who prior to his elevation was Judicial Officer or practising Advocate in a High Court, would be considered to belong to that High Court. However there may be individual cases where this criteria may not apply.

**Advice to drug firms to submit output Performance**

9108. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised various drug firms to submit their output performance and production plans;

(b) if so, how many drug firms have furnished the information; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Drug manufacturing units in the organised sector have been



asked through Drug Industry Associations to furnish their production programmes to this Department, within 3 months with a view to reach the revised ratio parameters within a period of 3 years. The relevant information is yet awaited.

#### **Thermal Power Station in Maharashtra**

9109. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up thermal power projects in Maharashtra have been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 12th Annual Power Survey has been conducted in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the estimated demand and availability of power in the State at the end of Seventh Plan;

(e) whether approval to proposals for thermal power projects in Maharashtra has been given;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the approval will be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) to (g). Details of the proposals received by the Central Electricity Authority for setting up of thermal power projects and the present status thereof are contained in the Statement given below.

As per the 12th Annual Power Survey, the energy requirement in Maharashtra, at the end of Seventh Plan, is estimated at 37011 million units; as against this, the energy availability is likely to be 37367 million units.

#### **STATEMENT**

Sl. No.	Name of the T.P.P. & Capacity,	Estimated cost (Rs.in Crores)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Uran Waste Heat-I (120 MW)	62.56	Approved
2.	Uran Waste Heat-II & III (240 MW)	122.4	Techno-economically approved by CEA. Awaiting investment approved and commitment of gas.
3.	Western Maharashtra (BSEB Limited) (500 MW)	470.73	'In principle' approval was conveyed to the State Govt. MSEB in 6/86 subject to certain conditions like coal linkage, Environment clearance, MRTP clearance etc.

1	2	3	4	
4.	Khaperkheda Extn. (420 MW)	371.9	These schemes are under examination in the Central Electricity Authority in consultation with various appraising agencies and can be considered for approval after all necessary inputs including financial resources, have been tied up and requisite clearances, such as from environmental angle, have become available.	
5.	Parli 'C' Units 6&7 (420 MW)	460.8		
6.	Chandrapur Unit 7 (500 MW)	434.1		
7.	Ujjaini (1000 MW)	241.9		
8.	Bhusawal 'B' (Hatur) (2000 MW)	874.0		
9.	Dabhol St. I (420 MW) St. II (630 MW)	190.7 260.3		Coal availability and its transportation not confirmed. Returned on 2.6.82 to the State authorities.
10.	Uran G.T. St. III (864 MW)	337.0		Gas availability could not be confirmed and the scheme was returned on 10.1.1986 to the State authorities.

**Issue of Licence to Cooperative Oils Limited, Gadag (Karnataka)**

9110. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperative Oils Limited, Gadag (Karnataka) has applied for an industrial licence for setting up a fifty ton capacity vanaspati unit;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The application has prima-facie been rejected.

**Completion of Second Thermal Unit at Neyveli**

9111. SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM: Will the

Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for the completion of Second Thermal Unit at Neyveli;

(b) the likely time of completion Third Thermal Unit; and

(c) the funds allotted for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The Second Thermal Power Station stage I of Neyveli Lignite Corporation consists of three units of 210 MW each. Two units have since been commissioned. The last unit is expected to be commissioned by March 1988. Against the revised cost estimates of Rs. 483.42 crores approved by the Government for the project as a whole, the expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 448.06 crores (provisional).

**Escalation in Cost of H.B.J. Pipeline Project**

9112. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual cost of the Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline is likely to escalate by more than Rs. 100 crores over the contractual prices; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the escalation in cost of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). At present there has been no increase in the sanctioned cost of the HBJ Project, which is Rs. 1700.17 crores. Changes in the project rupee costs would depend on the fluctuation in Yen, Franc and Dollar vis-a-vis the Rupee.

**Filling up of Vacancies of Junior Engineers in Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited**

9113. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. Delhi has de-reserved the reserved Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes vacancies of Junior Engineers in 1986; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

**Setting up of Power Station by Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited, Bombay**

9114. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions under which sanction

in principal has been accorded to Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited, Bombay, to set up a power station with a capacity of 500 MW;

(b) whether the company has to raise funds for the project direct from the market or funds from the public financial institutions would be available to finance this project; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). The proposal of M/s. Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Limited to set up a 500 MW generating station at Bassein, near Bombay, has been approved by the Government 'in principle' subject to the conditions that the resources for establishing the project are raised directly from the market and all legal and other requirements for implementing the project are duly complied with.

**Rural Electrification**

9115. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have achieved cent per cent rural electrification and names of the States which failed to electrify even fifty per cent of the villages;

(b) the reasons for the imbalance; and

(c) the steps proposed to achieve the target of rural electrification within a time bound programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have achieved cent per cent village electrification. Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh have not achieved 50% of village electrification.

(b) The slow progress of village electrification in some States is due to shortage of power, difficult terrain in hilly and tribal areas, poor load growth, short supply of construction materials, inadequate sub-transmission system, etc.

(c) The States which had less than 65% village electrification as on 31.3.1985 have been covered under Revised Minimum Needs Programme during the Seventh Plan. Under this Programme, funds are allocated on liberal terms to supplement the efforts of the States so as to bring them to the desired level of electrification. Periodical review meetings are being held with the State Governments/State Electricity Boards/Rural Electrification Corporation to increase the pace of electrification and effectively coordinate the activities of the State Electricity Boards with other developmental agencies of the States.

#### **Impact of Lok Adalats on Judicial System**

9116. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any indepth study has been undertaken by Government to assess the impact of the experiment of Lok Adalats on the judicial system of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such study; and

(c) if not, by when such a study is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c). The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) monitors the functioning of the Lok Adalats. According to the information furnished by CILAS, the Lok Adalats have helped in reducing the arrears and giving speedy and inexpensive justice. The question of giving statutory status to Lok Adalats is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Fixation of Prices of Drugs**

9117. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently ruled that the fixation of the prices of drugs was a legislative activity and not a quasi-judicial one, thereby not subject to judicial review and lifted the six-year stay on the implementation of the notifications fixing the prices of bulk drugs and formulations;

(b) if so, what steps Government now propose to take to implement the notified prices of the drugs;

(c) the particulars of the drugs whose prices are subject of review applications filed with Government; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the availability of some of the essential drugs at the notified prices pending disposal of the review applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): Yes, Sir. Supreme Court has delivered its judgement in the case of M/s. Cyanamid India Ltd Only.

(b) to (d). The judgement is under active examination. Necessary action to fix the prices of concerned bulk drugs and formulations is being taken in the light of the judgement. Various steps have been taken to ensure availability of essential drugs.

#### **Proposal to increase equity participation by Suzuki Motors Ltd. in Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

9118. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to increase

the equity participation of Suzuki Motors Limited, the Japanese collaborators of Maruti Udyog Limited, from the existing 26 per cent to 40 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Manufacture of Cloth by KVIC**

9119. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cloth, in metres manufactured by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and also by all the Khadi and Village Industries Boards in various States, separately, during the last three years;

(b) the details of the capital invested in each of these industries during the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons provided with employment in these industries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission is not manufacturing cloth directly. Khadi programme under KVIC is being implemented by the State KVI Boards, registered institutions, and cooperative societies. Quantity of Khadi cloth (cotton, muslin, woollen and silk) produced by the implementing agencies on direct list of KVIC and State KVI Boards (state-wise) during the last three years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given in the Statement given below.

(b) Details of funds disbursed for implementation of Khadi programme in the country during the last 3 years are given below.

*Funds disbursed for Khadi programme*

Year	Grant	Loan	Total (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	24.57	17.85	43.43
1984-85	24.83	26.45	51.28
1985-86	36.99	29.90	68.89

(c) Number of persons provided employment under Khadi Sector during the last

three years are as under:

*Employment under Khadi*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Cotton</b>	<b>Muslin</b>	<b>Woollen</b>	<b>Silk</b>	<b>Total</b>
(in lakh persons)					
<b>1983-84</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>13.59</b>
<b>1984-85</b>	<b>9.91</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>13.05</b>
<b>1985-86</b>	<b>10.20</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>13.47</b>

## STATEMENT

## PRODUCTION OF KHADI

(a) Cotton Khadi

Sl No.	State & Union Territories	(Quantity, Lakh Sq Mtrs.)											
		1983-84			1984-85			1985-86			Total	Insti- tutions	Total
		State Board	Insti- tutions	Total	State Board	Insti- tutions	Total	State Board	Insti- tutions	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
<b>I. STATES</b>													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.87	52.24	54.11	1.45	47.34	48.79	1.34	51.07	52.41			
2.	Assam	1.02	0.29	1.31	1.41	0.46	1.87	2.17	0.46	2.63			
3.	Bihar	4.66	69.69	74.35	3.90	58.32	62.22	3.89	67.73	71.62			
4.	Gujarat	83.83	—	83.83	75.03	1.49	76.52	86.53	1.41	87.94			
5.	Haryana	0.80	9.03	9.83	0.29	9.94	10.23	0.36	10.45	10.81			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	1.46	1.83	0.51	0.65	1.16	0.14	—	0.14			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	0.66	0.66	—	0.44	0.44	—	0.55	0.55			
8.	Karnataka	13.34	37.65	50.99	14.42	37.53	51.95	24.26	37.06	61.32			
9.	Kerala	13.90	9.20	23.10	12.42	7.66	20.08	11.97	8.22	20.19			
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.35	9.17	10.52	0.86	10.89	11.75	0.96	10.60	11.56			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11. Maharashtra	—	9.97	9.97	9.97	9.97	—	12.76	12.76	—	13.30	13.30
12. Manipur	.	*	.	.	.	—	—	—	*	—	*
13. Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	0.01	0.04	—	0.04
14. Nagaland	—	—	—	0.12	0.12	—	0.15	0.15	—	0.10	0.10
15. Orissa	0.18	1.91	2.09	38.67	38.67	0.09	1.98	2.07	0.09	1.14	1.23
16. Punjab	2.73	35.94	38.67	38.67	38.67	4.51	35.71	40.22	4.51	36.32	40.83
17. Rajasthan	7.44	31.14	38.58	38.58	38.58	5.18	30.14	35.32	6.91	33.87	40.78
18. Sikkim	0.25	—	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.19	—	0.19	0.30	—	0.30
19. Tamil Nadu	53.67	117.53	171.20	171.20	171.20	52.59	129.77	182.36	54.74	123.89	178.63
20. Tripura	0.12	1.02	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.14	0.80	0.94	0.26	0.80	1.06
21. Uttar Pradesh	8.76	274.27	283.03	283.03	283.03	8.75	298.17	306.92	10.36	257.68	267.04
22. West Bengal	1.67	1.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.83	2.42	4.25	1.83	2.90	4.73
<b>Total I</b>	<b>195.96</b>	<b>663.08</b>	<b>859.04</b>	<b>859.04</b>	<b>859.04</b>	<b>183.58</b>	<b>686.62</b>	<b>870.20</b>	<b>210.66</b>	<b>657.55</b>	<b>868.21</b>

## II. UNION TERRITORIES

1. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Delhi	—	2.19	2.19	2.19	2.19	—	1.71	1.71	—	1.85	1.85



3. Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Pondicherry	0.43	—	0.43	0.18.	—	—	0.18	0.29	—	—	0.29
Total II	0.43	2.19	2.62	0.18	1.71	1.89	1.89	0.29	1.85	2.14	2.14
Total I & II	196.39	665.27	861.66	183.76	688.33	872.09	872.09	210.95	659.40	870.35	870.35

*Production of Khadi**(b) Muslin Khadi*

1. Andhra Pradesh	—	4.74	4.74	—	4.39	4.39	4.39	0.10	4.60	4.70
2. Assam	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.04	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	0.04
3. Bihar	—	1.10	1.10	—	1.66	1.66	1.66	0.10	1.97	2.07
4. Karnataka	0.07	0.43	0.50	0.18	0.39	0.57	0.57	0.18	1.17	1.35
5. Kerala	3.18	7.08	10.26	4.77	5.19	9.96	9.96	5.20	5.71	10.91
6. Maharashtra	—	0.60	0.60	—	0.34	0.34	0.34	—	0.40	0.40
7. Manipur	*	0.04	0.04	*	0.04	0.04	0.04	*	0.02	0.02
8. Orissa	—	0.23	0.23	*	0.23	0.23	0.23	*	0.19	0.19
9. Tamil Nadu	0.23	1.92	2.15	0.36	2.46	2.82	2.82	0.38	4.78	5.16

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Tripura	0.06	—	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07
11. Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.04	0.04
12. West Bengal	0.28	5.60	0.28	5.60	5.98	0.46	4.73	5.19	0.71	5.11	5.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>21.77</b>	<b>25.69</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>19.49</b>	<b>25.33</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>24.03</b>	<b>30.77</b>

\*Less than 500

*Production of Khadi  
(c) (Woollen Khadi)*

I. STATES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.09	0.85	4.09	0.85	4.94	5.38	—	5.38	5.50	—	5.50
2. Assam	—	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.04	0.04
3. Bihar	0.83	2.34	0.83	2.34	3.17	0.48	2.16	2.64	0.36	2.41	2.77
4. Gujarat	2.89	0.05	2.89	0.05	2.94	2.99	—	2.99	2.95	0.01	2.96
5. Haryana	1.01	4.70	1.01	4.70	5.71	2.93	3.06	5.99	3.69	2.67	6.36
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.26	0.79	0.26	0.79	1.05	0.26	0.59	0.85	0.16	0.82	0.98
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.76	3.63	0.76	3.63	4.39	0.55	3.56	4.11	0.26	3.94	4.20
8. Karnataka	8.03	0.06	8.03	0.06	8.09	7.50	1.03	8.53	7.42	1.63	9.05
9. Madhya Pradesh	0.81	4.76	0.81	4.76	5.57	0.93	5.47	6.40	0.95	5.95	6.90
10. Maharashtra	0.81	4.76	0.81	4.76	5.57	0.93	5.47	6.40	0.95	5.95	6.90

11. Punjab	0.25	5.73	5.98	0.21	5.30	5.51	0.16	5.60	5.75
12. Rajasthan	15.09	18.25	33.34	16.18	17.79	33.97	17.00	17.49	34.49
13. Sikkim	0.05	—	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	—	0.04
14. Uttar Pradesh	2.35	20.63	22.98	3.56	20.19	23.75	3.12	20.98	24.10
Total: I	39.07	65.68	104.75	43.75	61.37	105.12	44.71	63.58	108.29

## II. UNION TERRITORIES

Delhi	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.09	0.09	—	0.06	0.06
Total I + II	39.07	65.75	104.82	43.75	61.46	105.21	44.71	63.64	108.35

Production of Khadi  
(d) Silk Khadi

1. Andhra Pradesh	0.04	0.66	0.70	0.04	0.80	0.84	0.10	1.01	1.11
2. Assam	1.20	0.55	1.75	1.13	0.68	1.81	0.95	0.67	1.62
3. Bihar	0.35	1.85	2.20	0.38	1.71	2.09	0.42	2.26	2.68
4. Gujarat	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02
6.	Karnataka	1.37	0.50	1.87	1.21	0.53	1.74	1.32	0.56	1.88
7.	Kerala	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.12
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	0.45	0.45	—	0.62	0.62	—	0.42	0.42
9.	Maharashtra	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	—	0.01
10.	Manipur	—	0.17	0.17	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10
11.	Orissa	0.16	0.23	0.39	0.16	0.20	0.36	0.11	0.27	0.28
12.	Tamil Nadu	3.49	2.29	5.78	3.30	2.50	5.80	4.19	2.97	7.16
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	0.68	0.68	—	0.75	0.75	—	0.84	0.84
14.	West Bengal	2.62	18.70	21.32	5.19	17.72	22.91	8.18	15.38	23.56
Total		9.29	26.12	35.41	11.52	25.64	37.16	15.42	24.50	39.92

[English]

**Refund of Postal Life Insurance Money**

9120. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Postal Life Insurance (PLI) refuses to refund money paid under its various schemes or to reactivate the lapsed policies;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of policies under various schemes of PLI which lapsed during the last 10 years;

(d) how many people applied for refund of the premia paid by them; and

(e) how many were actually reimbursed the premia money with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). No, Sir. PLI does not refuse to refund money or reactivate the lapsed policies. If the insurants pay up all arrear premiums, policies are revived, whose policies are less than three years duration, arrear premium is collected and policies revived, if more than three years, if so, desired by insurant, amount is repaid as surrender value, or policies are paid up after maturity period. In case no application is received for taking surrender value, the policy is automatically kept alive, if it is not less than Rs. 100/-

(c) No. of policies lapsed during the last 10 years were approximately 70,000 for the entire country, most of which have been either surrendered or paid up.

(d) Upto January, 1987 there were 3070 cases in hand for refund of the premium paid by the policy holders.

(e) Premium as admissible under Rule

has been paid in 2157 cases and the remaining 913 cases are being processed.

**Use of Foreign Trade names in Consumer Items**

9121. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no foreign collaboration is allowed in the manufacture of consumer goods;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to forbid the use of foreign brand names in consumer items as has been done in the case of televisions; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The proposals for foreign collaboration are considered on merits.

(b) and (c). As a general policy, while approving foreign collaboration approvals, foreign trade marks are not ordinarily allowed for use on products for internal sales. A standard condition to this effect is incorporated in all foreign collaboration approval letters.

**Non supply of Wet Dates to NCCF**

9122. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) entered into an agreement with M/s. Oriental Food Stuff Co., Madras in 1983 for supply of Wet Dates;

(b) whether the party failed to supply the goods;

(c) whether there was a panel/arbitration clause to be invoked in the event of non-supply of goods to NCCF by the party;

(d) if so, action taken against the party; and

(e) the action contemplated against the officers responsible for the lapse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). National Co-operative Consumers' Federation has reported that according to the agreement the supplier was to give a bank guarantee for Rs. 3.20 lakhs and in case of any dispute, the matter was to be referred to an arbitrator. The party provided a cheque for Rs. 3.20 lakhs in lieu of the bank guarantee. When the party ultimately failed to supply the dates, the NCCF presented the cheque which bounced. NCCF thereafter referred the case to the arbitrator as per the directions of the High Court for a decision of its claim for Rs. 15 lakhs because of the non-supply of dates and for Rs. 37,385 towards bank charges. NCCF has terminated the services of the Chief Manager (Imports and Exports) who was held responsible for the cheque having bounced.

#### **Plans to make Solar Energy available in Rural Areas**

9123. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the plans being pursued by Government at present to make available solar energy to rural areas at a very cheap rate since these areas are not being served by petroleum companies for supply of cooking gas;

(b) the targets fixed for Orissa during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and the current target for 1987-88;

(c) the type of facilities that are being made available; and

(d) the villages under each of the 13 dis-

tricts, which could be helped so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) As a result of intensive R&D activities and demonstration programmes taken up throughout the country including rural areas in the area of solar energy, a number of technologies have been developed and their technical feasibility for various applications, including generation of electricity, has been established. For supplementing the cooking energy, solar cookers have been introduced and are being popularised by the Government under subsidized schemes. Similarly under solar thermal extension programme, solar water heating systems desalination systems, etc. are being installed throughout the country. Solar photovoltaic systems have been developed and are being increasingly deployed for electrifying remote villages and other small power needs in rural areas.

(b) to (d). No specific targets have been fixed in respect of all Solar energy programmes for the State of Orissa. However, from 1985-86 to March, 1987 under the Solar Thermal Extension programme of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, 12 solar heating systems, one solar timber kiln, 2 solar desalination systems, one solar air heating/crop drying system with an outlay of Rs. 13.60 lakhs have been implemented and under solar photovoltaic programme, implementation through Orissa Renewable Energy Development Agency, Orissa State Electricity Board is being taken up and streetlighting systems in 49 villages of nine districts (Phulbani, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Keonjar, Dhenkamal, Bhubaneswar, Balasore and Puri) have already been installed in the State of Orissa. Also six community streetlighting systems have been installed in these villages. In addition, 25 KW capacity photovoltaic installation, 24 water pumping systems and 100 photovoltaic streetlights have been sanctioned.

**Post Offices with Savings Bank Facilities in Orissa**

9125. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Orissa with more than 3000 population which have not been provided with a full-fledged post office where savings bank and other facilities are available;

(b) if so, by what time this facility will be made available at such post offices; and

(c) the plan drawn up in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Wherever rural post offices have been set up in Orissa Circle they have been provided with adequate postal facilities including savings bank facilities. Savings Certificate work is conducted in only a few authorised branch offices but applications for purchase of Savings Certificates together with the cash therefor is accepted at all branch offices. This position holds good in respect of rural post offices to be opened in future also. There are, in all, 6988 post offices in Orissa. Information as to whether there are any villages in the Circle with a population of more than 3000 which do not have a post office is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Surveys have been conducted or being conducted in all Circles to assess the justification for additional post offices in rural areas with reference to the prescribed norms. Information in respect of Orissa is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. The plan is that out of the justified proposals, post offices are to be opened during 1987-88 to the

extent of the approval granted by the Ministry of Finance, in view of the current ban on creation of posts.

**Telephone Exchanges in Jaunpur District, Uttar Pradesh**

9126. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges, with locations, opened in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years as also the details of the existing ones;

(b) whether modern equipments have been installed in all these exchanges and they are working properly;

(c) whether telephone exchanges in Jaunpur generally remain out of order; and

(d) if so, whether new equipments will be installed there and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Telephone exchanges opened in Jaunpur district during the last three years are Rampur 25L, Patti Narenderpur 25L, Bibiganj 25L, Muftiganj 25L and Khetasara 25L. The details, of existing exchanges as on 31.3.1987 is given in the Statement given below

(b) Yes, Sir, except at Shahganj which is a manual exchange. The exchanges are working satisfactorily.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, the telephone exchanges are working satisfactorily and therefore, there is no proposal to replace them

**STATEMENT***List of Telephone Exchanges in Jaunpur District as on 31.3.87*

Sl. No.	Name of Telephone Exchange	Capacity in lines	Type
1.	Badlapur	25 lines	MAX-III (Automatic)
2.	Bibiganj	25 lines	„
3.	Gaurabad-Shahpur	50 lines	„
4.	Jaunpur	800 lines	MAX-II (Automatic)
5.	Lalapur	25 lines	MAX-III (Automatic)
6.	Khetasarai	50 lines	„
7.	Kerakat	25 lines	„
8.	Mariahoo	50 lines	„
9.	Machhalisahar	25 lines	„
10.	Muftiganj	25 lines	„
11.	Nauperwa	25 lines	„
12.	Patti Narrendrapur	25 lines	„
13.	Rajabazar	25 lines	„
14.	Rampur	25 lines	„
15.	Khutahan	25 lines	„
16.	Mungra Badshahpur	50 lines	MAX-III
17.	Shahganj	200 lines	Manual

**Opening of Telephone Exchanges in Orissa**

9127. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up

some telephone exchanges in the country during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the number of new telephone exchanges set up in Orissa during that period;

(c) whether Government have a prop-



osal to set up some more telephone exchanges in Orissa in 1987-88; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 33.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been planned to open in Orissa 25 new small exchanges of 25 lines capacity, subject to demand.

#### **Growth of Installed Power Generation Capacity**

9128. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance regarding growth of installed power generation capacity has been satisfactory as per target fixed by Government during the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been higher than the target fixed for the first year of the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to reach the targets fixed according to Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b). During 1986-87, the second year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, power generation capacity aggregating to 2624.5 MW was added against a target of 3396.5 MW. During 1985-86, the first year of the Seventh Plan period, total power generation capacity of 4223 MW had been added against a target of 4459.5 MW.

(c) Various measures have been taken to

avoid any shortfall in the induction of the targetted capacity which include regular monitoring of the projects by the Central Electricity Authority, efforts to expedite supply of equipment and materials, visits to project sites by engineers of the Central Electricity Authority to resolve problems and organising review meetings of agencies concerned to coordinate project implementation. The need to obviate time and cost over runs in project implementation is also being constantly emphasised on State Authorities.

#### **Visit of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Team to West Germany**

9129. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 380 on 24th March 1987 regarding visit of a team of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited to West Germany and state:

(a) what was the trend of discussion of the team with M/s Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany on the question of safety check programmes for opencast mining;

(b) whether the consultant was also associated on technical matters of the two bucket wheel excavators earlier supplied to NLC by the WMI Cranes Limited and M/s MAN of West Germany;

(c) whether the consultant had also submitted the report on the cause of accident of said bucket wheel excavators;

(d) if so, the entire details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure that the advice of the Rheinbraun Consulting of West Germany is implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The discussions of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Neyveli Lignite Corporation with M/s Rheinbraun Consulting on the question of safety check programmes covered maintenance practices, inspections etc. Follow-

ing the discussions, a seminar was held in Neyveli on 28-29th April 1987 on these topics.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). M/s. Rheinbraun Consulting was not called upon to submit any report on the accident that occurred to the Bucket Wheel Excavator of second Mine-Stage I in October 1984.

#### **Pending Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh**

9130. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1197 on 11 November, 1986 about pending power projects in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) the time by which a final decision to avail the external financial aid for power projects is expected to be taken;

(b) whether a final decision about the availing of external financial aid for effective utilisation of indigenous capacity has also been taken;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which a decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a), (c) and (d): External assistance for Power Projects takes the form of assistance from International Financial Institutions such as the World Bank and bilateral assistance. This assistance is availed of on a case basis every year. Hence it is a continuing process.

(b) Equipment against international institutional finance is procured on the basis of global tenders and experience shows that indigenous industry succeeds in procuring substantial orders. Bilateral assistance envisages, by and large, pro-

curement of bulk of the equipment from the country which is offering financial assistance. When internal resources are utilized equipment is procured indigenously except in the case of equipment which is not being manufactured within the country.

#### **Central Industrial projects in Andhra Pradesh**

9131. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3335 on 25 November, 1986 regarding Central Industrial Projects in Andhra Pradesh and state:

(a) whether necessary information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, when it is expected to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). Based on the information received so far, there are no Central Industrial Projects in Andhra Pradesh for which Central approval has already been given but the work has not commenced. However, information from a few Ministries and Departments is still awaited and the assurance will be fulfilled immediately after the same is received.

#### **Demand for controlled cloth in Sikkim**

9132. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the demand for controlled cloth for distribution to economically weaker sections and villages through public distribution system in Sikkim during 1985 and 1986;

(b) whether the demand was met fully during these years.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the demand for the year 1987 and how much out of it is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The yearly State quota of controlled cloth for distribution through the Public Distribution System is fixed by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India keeping in view the production target of controlled cloth for each year. During 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, the yearly quota and releases of controlled cloth to Sikkim were as follows:

	Quota	Releases
1984-85	52 bales	987 bales
1985-86	48 bales	600 bales
1986-87	29¼ bales	34½ bales

Excess releases during 1984-85 and 1985-86 were made at the request of the State agency. According to the State Govt. during these two years out of the total releases of 1587 bales of controlled cloth, only 11 bales reached the State. Since this was a case of diversion of controlled cloth, Govt. of India has referred the matter to CBI for investigation which is under progress.

#### **Supply of Kerosene and Sugar by F.P.S. in West Bengal**

9133. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in most of the towns and sub-divisions of West Bengal fair price shops do not supply sugar and kerosene oil; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Government of West Bengal has intimated that it is not a fact that in most towns and sub-divisions of West Bengal, fair price shops do not supply sugar and kerosene. Sugar is supplied through 19849 fair price shops and kerosene oil through 29820 retail fair price shops in the State.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Tie up I.T.I. with Foreign Collaborators for Manufacture of Telephone Instruments**

9134. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for tie up of the Indian Telephone Industries (I.T.I.) with foreign collaborators for the manufacture of telephone instrument is under consideration of the Department of Electronics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Setting up of Coal Based Thermal Power Plant in Kahalgaon, Bihar**

9135. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made regarding coal based thermal power plant proposed to be set up in Kahalgaon of Bihar;

(b) whether Government propose to set

up a power station in Begusarai district also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Infrastructural development and site levelling work has been taken up at the Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project being set up in Bihar by the National Thermal Power Corporation. Tenders for piling and foundation have been floated and construction of quarters and allied facilities in the temporary township is in progress. The Detailed Project Report has been finalised and the Supply Contract is under finalisation.

(b) No such proposal is awaiting approval of the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Opening of Post Offices in Bihar**

9136. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts during the last two years;

(b) the number of contracted post offices working in Bihar and the number of post offices in rural areas regularised; and

(c) the number of post offices proposed

to be opened in the rural areas during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No new post offices were opened in Samastipur, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga Districts during the last two years.

(b) 16 Licensed Postal Agents are working in Bihar Circle. The number of regular post offices in rural areas of Bihar is 10,262.

(c) 55 groups of villages have been identified in Bihar Circle for purposes of opening of post offices. However, as there is a ban on creation of posts, the actual number of post offices that may be opened in Bihar during 1987-88 will depend on the extent of approval granted by the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Shortfall in Production of Coal**

9137. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the production of coal in the country during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to improve the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Target and actual production of coal in the country during the year 1984-85 to 1986-87 are as under:—

(In million tonnes)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Target	152.00	154.50	266.80
Actual Production	147.41	154.24	165.79 (Prov.)

Thus, except in the year 1984-85, the target of Coal production in the country has been nearly achieved.

(b) Various steps have been taken to increase production which include close monitoring of performance of coal companies, ensuring better utilisation of men and machinery, improvement in management and infrastructural facilities, viz. adequate power supply, etc., and expeditious completion of projects and better industrial relations.

[Translation]

#### **Conversion of Nawada Telephone Exchange**

9138. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in converting Nawada (Bihar) telephone exchange into an automatic exchange; and

(b) whether this work is likely to be completed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There is no delay in conversion of Nawada Telephone Exchange into an automatic Exchange. A 400 line automatic Electronic Exchange is planned during 1987-88.

#### **Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Rajgrih in Nalanda District**

9139. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land purchased by Department of Telecommunications at Rajgrih, Nalanda district to set up automatic Telephone Exchange has been occupied unauthorisedly by anti-social elements; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to get this unauthorised occupation vacated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. There is no encroachment over the land purchased by Telecom. Department in Rajgrih, Nalanda District.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### **Shortage of Telephone Operators in Uttar Pradesh**

9140. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether communication services are not functioning properly in Uttar Pradesh due to shortage of telephone operators; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. There is no serious shortage of Telephone Operators in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) In view of the reply at (a) above question does not arise.

[English]

#### **Action on Banerjee Committee's Report by B.C.C.L.**

9141. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banerjee Committee which went into the working of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has made any recommendation regarding overage workers and the distortions in the work force;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited on the recommendations contained in the Banerjee Committee's Report?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). In its report, the Banerjee Committee which went into the working of Bharat Coking Coal Limited has, *inter-alia*, observed that there is an element of over population and under utilisation of manpower. The Committee has also made certain recommendations for improving upon the manpower situation in the company.

The report of the Committee is under examination in consultation with Coal India Limited.

#### **Report of Working Group on Tehri Dam**

9142. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group on Tehri Dam has submitted its final report;

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether Government have processed the report; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). A Committee of Experts studied the environmental, rehabilitational, geological/geo-morphological and seismic aspects of the Tehri project and has concluded that adequate data and studies have been made to arrive at a safe and economic engineering structure and adequate technical expertise is available to deal with the design and construction of the project. The safety aspect of the dam has also been looked into.

(c) and (d). After considering the report

Government has cleared the project for implementation.

#### **Executives in Oil India Limited**

9143. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of executives in Oil India Limited at present; and

(b) the number out of them who are from the North-Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) 1061.

(b) 527.

#### **Assistance to sick Small Scale Industries**

9144. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sponsored any scheme on Margin Money Assistance to sick small scale industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) the number of small scale industrial units which are facing sickness in each State;

(d) the details of assistance given to each State under the scheme during the year 1986-87; and

(e) the number of sick industrial units which received the assistance in each State during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and

(b). The Central Government had initiated a Margin Money Scheme for revival of sick units in the small scale sector. Under this scheme, loans were advanced on a matching basis to State Governments. The maximum quantum of assistance was restricted to Rs. 20,000 per unit.

(c) The State-wise information relating to the total number of sick small scale units in the portfolio of scheduled commercial

banks at the end of December, 1985 is given below.

(d) and (e). As the scheme in its present form was not found to be effective, it is under review in consultation with the State Governments. Only a token provision was made in the Central Budget 1986-87 and no assistance was released to the State Governments.

### STATEMENT

*Statewise data relating to sick SSI units as at the end of December 1985*

(Amount in crores of Rs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of Units	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8694	62.82
2.	Assam	5683	7.80
3.	Bihar	8570	48.95
4.	Gujarat	4045	75.03
5.	Haryana	1500	25.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	413	3.24
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1382	6.28
8.	Karnataka	5705	77.61
9.	Kerala	2378	45.97
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7843	31.37
11.	Maharashtra	8567	187.32
12.	Manipur	6894	0.41
13.	Meghalaya	141	0.10
14.	Nagaland	7	0.02

1	2	3	4
15.	Orissa	5299	29.49
16.	Punjab	1345	21.69
17.	Rajasthan	5964	29.22
18.	Tamil Nadu	15171	107.71
19.	Tripura	245	0.79
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12036	81.69
21.	West Bengal	18620	142.52
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	Negligible
24.	Chandigarh	171	5.73
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	0.06
26.	Delhi	2271	67.4
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	808	8.85
28.	Mizoram	2	0.01
29.	Pondicherry	240	3.31
Total		117783	1070.67

Source : Reserve Bank of India

**Award of Gas Based Power Project by National Thermal Power Corporation**

9145. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has raised objections to the recommendations of the Board of the National Thermal Power Corporation to award the 560 MW gas-based power projects to Alsthom Atlantic, the French power equipment manufacturing company;

(b) if so, what is the basis of objection raised; and

(c) the manner in which the deal is being processed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A final decision in regard to the evaluation of offers and the award of contracts for the three Combined Cycle gas based power projects has not yet been taken. The offers received are being considered based on the normal procedures and the World Bank's procurement guidelines.

**Alternative of LPG**

9146. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the



Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private sector unit in Uttar Pradesh has come out with an alternative to liquified petroleum gas (LPG); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) (a) and (b) A claim about M/s. Hilton Precision Limited being able to procure a non-petroleum product called Liquified Product of Cellulose (LPG) to replace LPG has been reported in the press; the firm has reportedly approached the District Industries Office, Jalaun for industrial sheds at Kalpi (U.P.). This product appears to be an ethanol mixture which can be obtained through fermentation of carbohydrates which are contained in various agricultural products.

**Compensation to farmers for the use of land and destruction of crops during laying of HBJ Pipeline**

9147. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the farmers in Gujarat have not been paid any compensation for the use of their land and destruction of crops on account of HBJ Pipeline project; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Right of User for 30 metre wide corridor of land along the HBJ route has been secured under the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Act 1962, after the issue of necessary statutory notifications. As per the Act 10% of the cost of

land is payable to the land owners apart from damages to crops etc. GAIL have informed that the assessment relating to crop damages, if any, is being made by the Competent Authority and the quantum of compensation is currently being determined. It is GAIL's intention to make the payment of compensation for ROU along with the compensation for the crop damages.

**Huge loss suffered by ONGC**

9148. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALLIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report of the Comptroller and Auditor General as reported in the Financial Express dated 10 March, 1987 according to which Oil and Natural Gas Commission suffered a loss of Rs. 25 lakhs due to avoidable printing error;

(b) if so, the details of the case;

(c) the excess foreign exchange involved; and

(d) the action taken against persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The bid package based on the report of the Soil Consultant indicated a water depth of 78.3 metres for SQ Platform location. However, based on a pre-construction survey the water depth was reassessed as 72.3 metres. This variation in water depth led to ONGC incurring an additional expenditure of about Rs. 25.74 lakhs for re-engineering works. In case this

re-engineering work was not undertaken, it would have cost ONGC about two million dollars on account of higher structural steel tonnage etc. ONGC is being asked to look into this.

[*Translation*]

**Accommodation for SC/ST Employees  
of Posts and Telecommunications  
Departments**

9149. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters, type-wise, available in each State for allotment to employees of Posts and Telecommunications Departments and the details in regard to their allotment; and

(b) the State-wise number of cities selected for allotment of accommodation and the number and percentage of quarters allotted to employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category and whether quota in this respect reserved for class I, II, III and IV employees has been completed fully and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c):-

Marketing season	Paddy	Coarsegrains			Total
		Jowar	Bajra		
1983-84	0.1	8.1	0.4		8.5
1984-85	1.7	175.0	0.2		175.2
1985-86	1.7	88.5	—		88.5

[*English*]

**Procurement of Foodgrains under Price Support Scheme in Maharashtra**

9150. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether procurement of foodgrains under price support scheme has been extended during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the quantity of jowar, bajra and paddy purchased under the scheme from 21st October 1986 to 15th March 1987 in each district of Maharashtra and the target fixed for the same;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains procured under price support scheme in Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the issue price of rice and wheat to consumers in Maharashtra under I.T.D.P. areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the 1986-87 kharif marketing season, 54 tonnes of paddy and 7733 tonnes of jowar have been procured under the price support scheme upto 15-3-87. No bajra has been procured. No targets are fixed as the grains are procured to extend price support to farmers. District-wise figures are not available with the Central Government.

(‘000 tonnes)

(d) Rice (common) and wheat are being issued to the consumers in ITDP areas in Maharashtra at Rs. 185/- and Rs. 155/- per quintal, respectively.

#### **Derreservation of Post of Medical Officers in DESU**

9151. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have sought the advice of Government to derreserve the post of Senior Medical Officers reserved for SC/ST in that undertaking;

(b) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have already promoted some officers belonging to general category in other grades by relaxing the period of regular qualifying service when they had not completed the prescribed period of regular service; and

(c) if so, the reason why the cases of officers belonging to the category of SC/ST are not being considered on the same basis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) In one case, DESU has referred the matter regarding derreservation of the vacancy to the Government.

(b) and (c). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the general category officers in other grades in some cases were promoted by relaxing the period of regular qualifying service as no other eligible officer was available for consideration. In the case of promotion to the post of Senior medical officer, general category officers senior to the Scheduled Castes category of officer and fulfilling the requirement of prescribed period of regular qualifying service are available for consideration of promotion.

#### **Import Licences to Soft Drink Manufacturers**

9152. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether natural essential oils, Gum Arabic and Cola Nut extract are being imported by the soft drink industry;

(b) if so, the approximate value of imports of these items during 1985-86;

(c) whether these items are also imported by the flavour and perfume industry; and

(d) if so, the value of imports by them during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Some natural essential oils and some raw materials like vegetable extracts are imported by the soft drink concentrate manufacturers/flavour and perfume manufacturers under OGL. While the industry-wise or item-wise import statistics is not available, the country's import of lemon oil, food colours, food dyes, mixtures of odouriferous substances and natural edible gums, etc. by all the user industries was of the order of Rs. 1053.67 lakhs in 1984-85. Similar data beyond 1984-85 are not available.

#### **Loss suffered by NCCF on Nagpur Dal Mill and Paper Unit at Hinghna**

9153. SHRI PIUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Limited suffered loss in 1983-84 and 1984-85 on Nagpur Dal Mill and Paper Unit in Hinghna;

(b) if so, the loss suffered and the reasons for the same; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the losses suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). NCCF has reported that during 1983-84 and 1984-85 it had suffered a loss of Rs. 25.44 lakhs in the Dal Mill at Nagpur and the Paper Unit at Hinghna. It has also been reported by the NCCF that according to the finding of its internal Audit Party, the loss of the Dal Mill was due to a downward trend in the price of Dal in April-June, 1985 and the loss in the Hinghna Paper Unit was due to an increased burden of interest cost arising out of holding up of stocks of paper for a longer period because of the labour strike in the Unit.

#### **M RTP Houses In Joint Sector**

9154. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the MRTP Houses in the Joint Sector and the increase in their assets during the last three years;

(b) the contribution of MRTP houses in the promotion of industries through Joint Sector; and

(c) whether Joint Sector Enterprises are counted as Public Sector Enterprises by the Bureau of Public Enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Information is being collected and, to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Only such enterprises in which the shareholding by or on behalf of the Central Government is not less than 51% are regarded as central public sector enterprises.

#### **Use of Low-Sulphur-High-Stock Fuel In Power Generation In Tamil Nadu**

9155. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private sector unit in Mettur, Tamil Nadu, has successfully used the Low-Sulphur-High-Stock (LSHS) fuel in power generation;

(b) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have urged the Union Government to permit the use of this liquid fuel for running power plants in the coal-starved Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) A private sector unit in Tamil Nadu is using Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS), in a combined cycle gas turbine unit for power generation.

(b) and (c), The State Electricity Board are already using LSHS for stabilisation in thermal power stations at Mettur, Ennore and Tuticorin. The proposal for installing a 120 MW gas turbine at Basin Bridge, envisaging use of LSHS, awaits confirmed availability of fuel.

#### **Supply of Kerosene to Orissa**

9156. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to augment the supply of kerosene to rural areas and drought prone areas of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Allocation of

kerosene oil to Orissa and other States/ Union Territories for the current Summer Block comprising the months of March to June, 1967, has been made at the growth rate of 7% over the allocation made for the same block of last year. Besides, additional adhoc allocation is also given to meet specific situations like drought, flood, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. on specific requests.

The total allocation made to Orissa for this Summer Block is 40640 tonnes as against 38740 tonnes given for the same Block last year. No request from Orissa Govt. for additional allocation of kerosene for any drought prone areas is pending with this Ministry.

#### **Closure of Handtool Industry of Haryana**

9157. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether five major units of handtool industry in Haryana have stopped their production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). No major unit in the organised sector, manufacturing handtools and located in Haryana, has reported discontinuance of production.

#### **Study on Attitudinal Training in Public Enterprises by FORE**

9158. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the finding of a study on "Attitudinal Training in Public Enterprises"

by Foundation for Organisational Research (FORE);

(b) if so, the findings of the study; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): (a) and (b). The Foundation for Organisational Research (FORE), a privately run training-cum-research institute, have reportedly carried out a study on their own on attitudinal training in public enterprises. The recommendations of the study have not, however, been forwarded to the Government.

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

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) Sir, it is a good sign that regarding the President's Secretariat the CBI has started an inquiry. But we would like to know whether the Government documents are very safe there, and after the Judgement of the Supreme Court whether any measures have been taken.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: Nothing doing. I have given my Ruling, and that stands.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, you may just assure us that the Government documents are safe there...

MR SPEAKER: Government has to take action, I cannot do anything.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: We want to know whether any measures have been taken after the Judgement of the Supreme Court.

MR SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Mr Naik, I told you that day. It is so simple. When I say a thing, I say a thing, that is all.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehbubnagar): Sir, we learn from the press that Mr. Ghani Khan Choudhury has resigned. We do not know the reason, we have not been told, Sir.

*[Translation]*

MR.SPEAKER: Jaipalji, you know the rules.

*[English]*

You know the processes, you know the Minister can make a statement. I cannot force him. So simple it is.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, three Ministers have resigned without giving any reasons to the Parliament.

MR.SPEAKER: What can I do about it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are we to do?

MR.SPEAKER: What can I do? Tell me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is why speculation starts.

MR.SPEAKER: You tell me, Sir, what can I do about it?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Three Cabinet Ministers have resigned without giving any reasons to the Parliament.

MR SPEAKER: Guptaji, you tell me what can I do. He has the option, he can make a statement. But I can't force anybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think you want to discourage speculation. Is it not?

MR.SPEAKER: Let them do it, I don't mind. I have never barred anybody. Have I, Sir? I am not at fault at all.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I have a suggestion to make.

MR SPEAKER: No, Mr. Jaipal Reddy.

*[Translation]*

There are other Members also in the House .

*[English]*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The PAC Report should be discussed.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: I had told you yesterday, I have said nothing new today.

*[English]*

Who is barring you from discussion?

*[Translation]*

You do it.

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, 10,000 textile workers of NTC mills in Bombay are being denied jobs.

*[Translation]*

MR SPEAKER: You give it in writing under Rule 377.

*[English]*

SHRI SHARAD DEGHE : They are on dharna.

*[Translation]*

MR,SPEAKER: Give it to me in writing under Rule 377.

[English]

You use Rule 377 as a medium.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWA-LIA (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker Sir, my point is that it rained very heavily 5 days ago in Punjab and Haryana, there were thunderstorms...

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, you give it to me in writing.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWA-LIA: I have given a notice...

MR. SPEAKER: You give the notice under Rule 377.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWA-LIA: I have given it, but the Government has not provided any relief or financial help.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood, I will do it. You give it to me in writing under Rule 377.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, a very serious news has appeared in the press today that one IAS officer who tried to suggest a method to detect...

MR. SPEAKER: No, nothing, Professor.

[Translation]

You see, you are again repeating it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

I do not know what it is.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a

very serious affair, why should they be dismissed if they suggest a method to detect...

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether this is the case.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No, there is no question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think that this attracts the motion which you have brought to me?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only say, let them clarify.

MR. SPEAKER: No question of clarification.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is needed. No problem.

[Translation]

Yes, what is it?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, lakhs of people are being dispossessed of their land holdings...

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing, this cannot happen.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My submission is that in the Parliament...

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing under Rule 377.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I have talked to him.

\*\* Not recorded.

MR SPEAKER: It is alright.

[*English*]

You are welcome, Sir. I can't do it. You give me a notice under Rule 377 and I will allow it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It is.....  
Assam Accord.

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I cannot do anything in this regard.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Nothing allowed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: It should be enquired into.

MR SPEAKER: Look Sir, I have told you that you have the means; you can depend on them. Why put your burden on my shoulders?

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

**Notification under Essential  
Commodities Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Solvent-Extracted Oil, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flour (Control) Amendment Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 378(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4328/87]

**116th to 118th Reports of Law  
Commission**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the One Hundred Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Formation of an All-India Judicial Service. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4329/87]
- (2) A copy of One Hundred Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Training of Judicial Officers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4330/87]
- (3) A copy of One Hundred Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on Method of Appointments to Subordinate Courts/Subordinate Judiciary. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4331/87]

**Notification amending Notification No.  
132-Customs dated 2-7-1980 Under  
Customs Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 421(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add four more products of Nepalese origin to the list of items which qualify for preferential entry into India in terms of Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4332/87]



**Reviews on and Annual Reports of Cement Corporation of India, Ltd., New Delhi for 1984-85, and 1985-86 and of Braithwaite and Co. Ltd., Calcutta for 1985-86 and Statements re:delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. K.K. TEWARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
 

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4333/87]
  - (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.
 

(ii) Annual Report of the Cement Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4334/87]
  - (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4335/87]

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
 

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4333 to 4335/86]

**Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Essential Commodities Act, Company Secretaries Act, and under Chartered Accountants Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A/18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-
  - (i) S.O. 266(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.
  - (ii) S.O. 267(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 268(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, West Bengal, beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 269(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Limited, beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 270(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Gluconate Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 271(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited, and Lily Barley Mills (Private) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4336/87]

- (2) A copy of the Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 375(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4337/87]

- (3) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 710(2)(M)(1) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1987 together with a corrigendum to the English version published in

Notification No. 710(2)(M)(1) in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4338/87]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:-

(i) Notification No. 1—CA(131)/82 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1986 making certain amendments to the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4339/87]

(ii) Notification No. 1—CA(148)/85 published in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 1986 making certain amendments to the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4340/87]

(iii) Notification No. 1—CA(7)/152/86 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1986 making certain amendments to the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4341/87]

#### **Notification Under Essential Commodities Act**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs (Prices Control) Second Amendment Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 864(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1986 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4342/87]

**Annual Report of and Review on Damodar Valley Corporation Calcutta for 1985-86, etc., and Budget Estimates of Damodar Valley Corporation for 1987-88**

[Translation]

**(i) Demand for alcohol-based Industries in Azamgarh and Ballia districts of Uttar Pradesh**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Sir, Azamgarh and Ballia are the most backward and neglected districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Lakhs of unemployed youths are facing acute unemployment. These districts are the most backward districts as far as industry is concerned. Several sugar mills are functioning in Azamgarh and Ballia and its adjoining districts Gorakhpur, Deoria, Basti, Gonda, Jaunpur etc. The molasses being produced in these mills is not being utilised properly and is going waste. We can set up alcohol based units there which will help in reducing the import of chemicals and save foreign exchange. Moreover, thousands of persons in eastern Uttar Pradesh will get employment opportunities.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.  
  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta, for the year 1985-86.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4343/87]
- (3) A copy of the Budget Estimates, (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1987-88 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4344/87]

Therefore, I would request the Government to set up an alcohol based industry in Azamgarh or in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh so that the local unemployed youths may get employment.

**(ii) Demand for dams on rivers 'Naar' and 'Paar' for making available drinking water to people of Malegaon, Chadwad and Yavla tehsils of Nasik district in Maharashtra**

SHRI S. S. BHOYE (Malegaon): Sir, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Chadwad tehsils of Nasik district of Maharashtra are in the grip of severe drought. Although there are a number of dams there but water is not discharged as required. As a result, the people of the above tehsils are not getting sufficient drinking water.

12.05 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

MR SPEAKER: The house will take up Matters under Rule 377.

There are two Westward flowing rivers, 'Paar' and 'Naar' which ultimately join the Arabian sea. There are no dams over them to ensure the availability of water. big dams should be constructed at their origin

[Shri S.S. Bhoje]

and they be diverted eastwards so as to ensure regular water supply to Malegaon, Nandgaon, Chadwad and Yavla tehsils.

12.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

A number of peoples' representatives and organisations have made an effort in this direction and they are still continuing their efforts. Besides, the Maharashtra Government has also surveyed this scheme. But in spite of the persisting demand from the people, the Government has not taken action in this respect. If the Government takes special interest in this scheme, it will solve the problem of drinking water of this drought affected area and ensure development of agriculture.

Therefore, I would request the Government of India to send a survey team for conducting a survey to divert the waters of the 'Paar' and 'Naar' rivers eastward and also provide funds therefor.

(iii) **Demand for halt of Gomti Express at Tundla Junction and Stoppage of certain express/superfast trains at Firozabad and Shikohabad railway stations**

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Tundla and Shikohabad railway junctions of Agra district and the Firozabad railway station have their own importance. There is imperative need to have a halt of the Gomti Express at Tundla Junctions. We have come to know that a halt for this train has been provided at Etawah railway station while Tundla junction is more important than this railway station, because not only the trains bound for Agra and Firozabad pass through this junction but the trains for Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta and Lucknow also pass through this junction and stop there. A lot of inconvenience is being experienced by the people in the absence of a halt at Tundla of the Gomti Express which runs during day time. Therefore, a halt of

this train at Tundla is a must in public interest. At Firozabad also, the Magadh Express halts while passing one way only. It should have a halt both ways. It is unfortunate that the halt of Assam mail and Neelachal Express have also been withdrawn. This has caused discontentment among the people. The Railway Ministry should not take such one sided action as agitates the mind of the people. They must restore the halt of Neelachal and Assam mail and provide a halt of Magadh Express on both sides. Similarly, super fast trains should also halt at Shikohabad junction for a few minutes during the day time. The Railway Ministry is requested to take these matters seriously and remove the grievances of the people

(iv) **Demand for financial assistance of Rs. ten lakhs from the Prime Minister's Relief fund to persons affected by fire in Khallabad district of U.P. and for construction of houses for them under Indira Awas Yojna**

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khallabad) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during summer, incidents of fire take place in different parts of the country and the State Governments provide assistance to the affected persons at their level. A devastating fire broke out in Mehdawal and Hainsar Bazar Development Block in district Basti in U.P. It has stunned the people of the whole State. As many as 128 houses were burnt to ashes in Machhli village alone. Crops, houses and property have been reduced to ashes. At least three cattle heads and a woman were burnt to death. One shudders to think of the sight of the devastated village. The people there have no houses to live in and nothing to eat. The U.P. Government has tried to give relief to the affected people but it is negligible in view of the magnitude of the loss. The people are now facing acute problem of bread and shelter which are essential for life.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to provide special assistance of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Prime Minis-

ter's Relief Fund to give relief to these people in the hours of crisis and get special fund sanctioned under Indira Awas Yojna for providing them houses so that their problem of shelter and bread is solved

**(v) Demand for handing over excavated idols to concerned religious communities, particularly the jain idols excavated in Hansi (Haryana) and Damoh (Madhya Pradesh) to Jain Community**

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the idols found by the Archaeological Department during the excavation operation or in the fields or houses should be handed over to the concerned religious communities for worship and security. If these idols are not handed over to them, it will hurt their religious sentiments and create discontentment among them. The idols which are not worshipped in any community can be retained in the museum by the Archaeological department for proper maintenance. For example, some idols of Jain Tirthankar were found during excavation in Hansi in Haryana which have been placed in the Office of District Magistrate. The Jain community have made a number of requests for handing them over to the community but no satisfactory reply is being given to them.

I would request through this House that the idols should be handed over to the Jain community so that they may worship them and maintain them properly.

Similarly, the Jain idols found during excavation at Bandakpore in Damoh district (Madhya Pradesh) may be handed over to the Jain community for worship and security so as to avoid any discontentment among that community.

**(vi) Demand for connecting national Highway No. 12 with National Highway No. 43 from Jabalpur to Raipur via Mandla**

SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Dep-

uty Speaker, Sir, the national highway No. 12 which connects Jabalpur with Mandla should be extended upto Mandla and linked with national highway No. 43. This will benefit Mandla, Kabrdha, etc. which are predominantly tribal districts. Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh is a backward district and has 61 percent Adivasi population. But there is no national highway there as a result of which developmental works are not progressing and means of communications have not improved. It is necessary to have effective means of road communication for the progress of the district. Therefore, the Minister of Surface Transport should extend national highway No. 12 beyond Jabalpur and link it with National Highway No. 43 at Raipur via Mandla. This will provide a complete road link between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and the linking of National Highway No. 12 and National Highway No. 43 will also provide a road link between Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

[English]

**(vii) Demand for looking into the activities of the Railway Employees Cooperative Group Housing Society, Delhi**

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Sir, I would like to say a few words about the plight of some railway employees—most of them have retired or are going to retire from the Railways. They had registered themselves with the so-called Railway Employees' Co-operative Group Housing Society Ltd, which was registered in 1972 with the fond hope of getting housing accommodation so that they could spend their retired life under some shelter peacefully. But to their dismay, till now they have not got their flats. The DDA had allotted 2 acre land to the Society in 1975 and later re-allotted one acre in June, 1978 at Pitampura, Sharda Niketan, Delhi-34 for construction of 50 units. But only part construction has been completed so far according to my information.

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

Normally the construction of such a project should have been completed within 2 years from the date of allotment of land by DDA. Despite this, no action has been taken in the matter. No audit has reportedly taken place into the accounts of this Society since June, 1984. Thus the innocent members who had invested their lifetime savings in expectation of flats are suffering for no fault of theirs.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to look into the matter and instruct the Registrar of Societies/DDA to get the flats completed within a minimum period to avoid any further harassment to the retired/retiring employees and others.

**(viii) Demand for a centre for U.P.S.C. examinations at Gangtok in Sikkim**

SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI (Sikkim): The Union Public Service Commission has examination centres in most of the State Capitals. This is a boon to candidates residing in those States. So far, Sikkim is not covered by this facility. Our boys and girls have to go all the way to Calcutta or to other places far off from the State to sit in UPSC examinations. This entails great financial hardships apart from the difficulty in finding suitable accommodation during the examination period. This is a great disadvantage to them. This is also the main reason why our boys and girls cannot think of appearing in UPSC examinations. It is, therefore, requested that the Government would kindly look into it and recommend to the UPSC for its examination centre at Gangtok, the State Capital.

12.15 hrs.

**GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Buta Singh, on the

4th May, 1987, namely:—

“That the Bill to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, be taken into consideration.”

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain. Please be brief, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Yes Sir, I will be brief. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking on the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges), Amendment Bill. I am of the view that the office of the Governor is essential in a democratic set up. I fully agree with the views of Shri Venkata Ratnam. The Governor should be an impartial, honest and highly learned person. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to keep these qualifications in mind while making appointment of Governor in the States because when a State is placed under President rule the Governor has to assume the responsibility of looking after the administration of the State. If he is not competent, he would not be able to run the administration of the State properly. So, it is necessary that the Governor should be impartial, honest and a highly learned person. Any politician who has been expelled from a political party or who has no place in the politics should not be appointed as a Governor. The Governor also performs the duties of a Chancellor of Universities of his State. Due to this, he has a great responsibility to look after the education in the State. Unless he is a highly learned person, he cannot discharge his functions as a Chancellor. In our State, learned persons like Sampurnanandji were appointed as Governor which had a salutary effect on the State. The Governors who are not competent, interfere in the affairs of the University. This lowers the dignity of the office of the Governor. With this in view, if there is need to amend the Constitution for providing these qualifications, it should be done. Besides, there should be some guidelines to ensure that the office of the Governor is

not misused. Guidelines can also be provided for by amending the Constitution, or they can be incorporated in the rules because sometimes such responsibility comes on them that they are not able to discharge them properly. In such a situation, the position of Governors becomes very odd and they become the subject of criticism. Therefore, it is necessary that they should be men of integrity and such guidelines should be laid down as would give them little chance to misuse that institution.

There is a lot of pomp and show in the Governors House. Ours is a poor country and we can not afford pomp and show in any way. The Governor's Houses should not be allowed to have greater pomp and show than the Chief Ministers' Houses. I have seen in most of the cases that huge expenditure is incurred on maintaining these houses which has made a mockery of our democratic State.

I welcome the decision of enhancement of salary of a Governor from Rs. 5500 to Rs. 11,000 because the salary of Governor must befitting his status. The salary of a judge has been raised to Rs. 11,000, so the salary of a Governor should also be raised likewise. I support the Bill presented in this respect.

In the Union Territory we have the office of Lt. Governor. He is an administrator there and has wide powers. Now a time has come that the Lt. Governors should not be given such a wide powers because they do not give due recognition to the advice of Ministers and Chief Ministers. The Lt. Governor should have powers similar to the powers of the Governor.

I wanted him to avail of this opportunity to say that we have raised the salary of Judges, Speakers and the Ministers but we have not raised the salaries of Members of Parliament. Their salaries should also be raised and more facilities should be given to them so that they are able to discharge their functions smoothly.

With these words I support the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the office of Governor is being given considerable importance. But we often come across the criticism that it is being misused in non-Congress run states.

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\* \*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Janga Reddy, do not make this kind of statement. That will not go on record. I will expunge it. I cannot allow it. That is something substantial. I cannot allow this kind of statement.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am not telling any substantial thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not making a general statement. You are saying about a particular person. I cannot allow this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What I mean to say is that.....\*\*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot allow it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am not speaking, Sir, You do not listen at all. You do not know Hindi, I do not know English.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't say that somebody is saying that....(*Interruptions*)

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\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You do not understand Hindi, I do not understand English. I do not understand Tamil and you do not understand Telugu. Hence, the difficulty.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak in Telugu, I can understand.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: You may please just listen to the translation carefully. What I mean to say is that office of Governor...\*\*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is this? A new thing you are finding Governor is Governor. For that understanding, I can understand your Hindi. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY. \*\*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, No. I just cannot allow it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What am I saying?

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are making a personal criticism of a Governor. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I am not say-

ing. He has said. There should be some system for holding enquiry against the persons making such criticism... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order (*Interruptions*). I am quoting the rules.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is quoting the rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Personal conduct of Governors cannot be discussed in this House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already I have told this.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: He should be asked not to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told that there is no point in raising this

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: What I mean to say is that reports appear in the press about Governors' conduct. There is the Government of Congress Party at the Centre and there are Governments of opposition parties in some States. Due to this, some controversies arise. So, I want that Governors should be appointed from a panel of names to be submitted by Chief Ministers. Do you propose to amend the constitution accordingly? Presently, Governors are appointed on behalf of the Central Government on decision of the Cabinet. I suggest that in the States having Governments of the Opposition parties,

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



the appointment of Governors be made out of the panel of names to be called for from concerned Chief Ministers. (*Interruptions*). You know what \* \* did there. It should not be repeated. (*Interruptions*). You have seen the consequences also. (*Interruptions*)\*\* I am saying that you may please leave the name of \*\*. The consequences of the deeds of the former Governor of Andhra Pradesh are before you and you know the debacle your party faced in election there. Therefore, I say that if you want to topple any Government, a decision to that effect should be taken, not in the Government buildings or at the residence of the Governor, but in the Assembly, and if possible, while electing the Chief Minister, the Governor should also be invited to the House a day earlier and then a decision about the Chief Minister be taken. Now-a-days the office of the President is being debated. Did any leader of the Congress come forward and say that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has lost majority? Zail saheb said that he is satisfied that they have the majority. If a party gains majority, the President says, well, you have got majority and you form the Government and accept the post of the Prime Minister. This will create problems. The same is the case with the office of Governor. This power should be done away with. Otherwise, it will create a major problem. Some changes should be made in the constitution. We are raising the salary of the Governor and the Governor has no work to do. He is only a show piece. His movement is made known by sounding siren. At that time, one can feel whether it is a democratic Government or a British Government. The siren is sounded upto the distance of one to two miles that Governor Saheb is coming, give way to him. The entire traffic comes to a halt. This indicates that Governor Saheb is coming or Chief Minister is coming. I want to say that the Governor should be treated like an ordinary man. The Rai Bhawans have been constructed on the land covering 5 acres. Guest House have been constructed. Some changes must be made in the prevailing system. The office of Governor has

been borrowed from abroad. Therefore, it does not need to be attached with so much luxury or so much space.

The Governor addresses the Legislative Assembly once or twice and a vote of thank is adopted. Where did this vote of thanks come from? I say there is no need of vote of thanks. He has to address the Assembly for only an hour on behalf of the Government and his speech is prepared by the cabinet. He reads out the policy of the Chief Minister like a stereo. He says "My Government" Whereas neither the Government belongs to him nor the opinion is his. He only reads out the decision of the Chief Minister or programmes chalked out by the cabinet. If the speech goes against the Government policy, then he says that the Government put words in his mouth. Do you have any guidelines in this regard? If he does not have any power, then what is the need of the Governor? He has to function at the instance of the Government and to report the policies of the Government to the Legislative Assembly. If you do not translate your legislation into action, then you must make some changes in it. You must think of some separate set of rules in this regard in respect of the States which have the Governments of opposition parties. If it is not possible to bring about changes in the constitutions, it will be in the interest of the democracy to hold informal talks with the Chief Ministers in the matter of appointment of Governors. The analogy is that you cannot make direct intervention in the programmes of the State Government. You cannot change the programmes without the consent of the Chief Minister. I shall conclude after citing an example.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I call Mr. Sharad Dighe. The time is over. Nothing will go on record... (*Interruptions*)\*\* Not allowed. The time is over. It won't go on record. Already you have taken five-six minutes. I cannot allow you. You can give

\*\* Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the example in writing to the Minister and he will study it..... *(Interruptions)\*\** I won't allow. Nothing will go on record..... *(Interruptions)\*\**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this *Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill* moved by the Home Minister, Shri Buta Singh ji.

Really speaking it is a simple Bill which seeks to raise the salary of Governors from Rs. 5500 p.m. to Rs. 11000 p.m. The salary of Rs. 5500 was being paid since Independence which is now sought to be raised after several years to Rs. 11000. Therefore, from this point of view I should say that this amendment was overdue and, therefore, this has not at all been anyway brought a day earlier.

Now the discussion has started on this simple Bill. This Bill which should have been passed within few minutes the discussion has gone on all the possible subjects of this Bill. The opening speaker, Mr. Venkata Ratnam raised the fundamental issue whether there is any necessity of this institution at all and whether it is serving any purpose. He went to the extent of saying that this institution is useless and not necessary at all.

Now some of the hon. Members have tried to bring the question of President's powers under the guise of this and some Members also took the opportunity to ventilating grievances about the salaries of MPs also. I submit that this Bill has a very narrow scope but as the opening speaker from the Opposition has raised a fundamental issue whether this institution is necessary and whether it should be continued or not I would like to express my views on that subject also.

Before Independence this institution of

Governor was merely a constitutional dictator and he was an autocrat presiding over the provincial despotism but after Independence his role is completely different and it is very difficult to agree that the institution is not necessary at all. In the federal set-up of this Constitution when we have got States and Centre some constitutional head is necessary. I do not imagine a situation where there is no constitutional head at all when the Ministry itself is responsible to the elected Assembly or to the elected Parliament. Therefore, there may be several situations where decisions have to be taken regarding the summoning of the Assembly, giving oath to the Chief Minister and several other constitutional duties have to be performed. Apart from that I would say that the Constitution of India has made it abundantly clear by giving certain special responsibilities to the Governors. For example in hilly areas it is the special responsibility of the Governor to look to this. There are many provisions now made under Article 371 and several other Sections following thereafter to be taken care of. For example, the share of royalty between the State Governments and District Councils has to be decided by him. Apart from that the Governor is called upon to decide the leader of which party has to be sworn in as Chief Minister of that State and there are several other provisions in the Constitution which require the institution of Governor.

Now I may also say at this stage that our Constitution mainly visualises a strong Centre. We may also appreciate that when the Constitution was framed, the country was passing through very difficult days. There was partition of the country and several things were being done. Therefore, the leaders of this country decided that there should be a strong Centre. From this point of view, the Constitution was framed.

So, there is nothing wrong even if in the Constitution it has been provided that Cen-

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\*\* Not recorded

tre should have some say or some sort of a supervision over the work that is being done in the States themselves. Therefore, some of the duties are given to the Governor. For example, he has got a duty to see that the States' administration is run according to the constitutional provisions. If it is not run, he can make a report to the President and acting upon that report, President's rule can be imposed. It is not always that he serves the purpose of only the ruling party. Many a time, it is in the interest of the country that if the constitutional provisions are not properly followed and a constitutional Government is not functioning in the States, then Centre has to intervene through the President and from the report of the Governor himself.

Therefore, from this point of view, in order to maintain the unity and the strong Centre of this country, it is necessary to have all these powers. For example, now as far as the ordinances are promulgated, the Governor has to promulgate the ordinance. But under certain circumstances it has also been provided that he can withhold that assent and he may also consider the promulgation of the ordinance.

Then as far as the Bills are concerned, sometimes it is found that even Bills are passed beyond the powers of the Assembly and in that circumstance also the Governor should act and has to act and is expected to act and withhold his assent as far as that Bill is concerned. Now there are instances where some States have passed even Bills which were against the interests of the country itself and the Governor had to stop that. If the institution of Governor was not there, the whole interest of the country would have suffered. Therefore, from this point of view, I would say that it is absolutely necessary to have this institution.

There are instances where the State Governments had connived with the local agitationists and the law and order situation had completely deteriorated. People were very much afraid. The Governor had intervened and told the Chief Minister to

call the Ministry and said: You must act and stop all this. So, it is not that Governors have never functioned, it is merely a decorative post or it is merely used by the ruling party for their interests. That is not so. If we go into all these provisions, social responsibilities of the Governor and several powers of the Governor, then it will be found that it is absolutely necessary as far as this institution is concerned.

The role of the Governor was also ably described by Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. He said:

"Such a person is likely to act as a friend and mediator of the Cabinet and help in the smooth working of the Government in the early stages. The central fact to be remembered is that the Governor is to be a constitutional head, a sagacious counsellor and advisor to the Ministry, one who can throw oil over troubled waters."

He has got this responsibility also and many times Governors have performed that responsibility ably, otherwise the interest of this country also would have come to trouble. Some guidelines have also been mentioned by the experts of Constitution how he has to use the powers which are discretionary. When he does not act according to the advice of the Ministry, there are so many things that have been laid down. It is suggested that the Governor should exercise the functions of reserving a Bill for Presidential consideration if the Bill is patently unconstitutional and then if it is palpably against the larger interests of the country from the points of view of its unity and integrity and the necessity of maintaining the federal principle, and clashes head on with the general policy of the Union, or if it is in direct opposition to the directive principles of State policy or if the Bill passed by the State is of grave national importance.

These things are not merely theoretical. For all these years we have seen, and

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

instances have taken place, where Governor had to act.

It is true that for performing these functions, it is necessary to appoint persons who are able enough to perform all these duties and these functions. Therefore, I take this opportunity of urging upon the Government that while appointing Governors, they must consider certain aspects. These are really political appointments. You cannot merely find out retired bureaucrats or retired army officers and ex-servicemen and appoint them. It is not merely a function or a duty of the bureaucrats. It is a political function. The Governor has to see, assess the politics of the State when he makes his report, he has to understand the politics of that State. It is not merely administrative. Therefore, I will urge upon the Government to review their policy and not merely appoint discarded politicians or retired Government servants, or ex-servicemen but just as you appoint good politicians as Ministers, you must also appoint good politicians, good persons as Governors. It is not wrong if you appoint your own persons, because when the other party was in power, they also appointed their own men as Governors. There is nothing wrong, the party in power must appoint their own people of confidence, who can keep the relationship between the Centre and the State properly and who can function properly and who can see that the whole federal relationship is going on proper lines.

If we have got some examples of bad Governors who have acted badly, this does not mean that the institution is bad. You might have appointed bad persons who did not understand their duty and they did not perform their duties properly. The institution is good; it is necessary under the Constitution, it is necessary in the interest of our country, but the only thing that the executive should do is that they should appoint able persons, able politicians, persons of their own choice, of their own confidence, persons who would be able to

uphold these things and perform these functions in the interest of the country. These are my submissions.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) :  
Sir, the scope of the Bill is very limited. So far as the scope of the Bill is concerned, it is with regard to raising the salary of the Governor from Rs. 5500 to Rs. 11000 per month and I will not grudge for this amount being given to the Governors. But I feel that a time has come, when instead of an adhoc increase of the salaries of President, Vice President, Ministers, Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Members of Parliament and others, there should be some principle to guide the increase or decrease of salaries. May be that it should be linked up with price index. Instead of every time the Home Minister coming with a Bill to raise the salaries of Members of Parliament, which creates a wrong impact, or the salaries of the Governor, there should be some principle that the salaries are increased with a particular increase in the price index and so on and so forth.

But coming to the broader issue, on which a number of members expressed their views, one extreme view has been that the post of the Governor should be abolished. Well, I do not think, at this juncture I will like to enter into a debate on that because that is a very broad question. But the hon. member who preceded me said that the Governor should be a friend and a mediator; and secondly he said that the duty of the Governor is to see that the State's administration is run according to the Constitution. A federal set up if it is to succeed, is dependent upon the trust and confidence between the Centre and the State. If the Centre feels that the Centre alone is the repository of constitutional virtue and that there should be an agent of the Centre at the State and that the States are always to be doubted that the State may not be run—though it is elected by the people themselves—according to the Constitution, then I believe that the very existence of our federal set up is jeopardised.

After all, if the State Government can run amuck, if the States can violate the constitution, by the same logic what guarantee is there that the Central Government will govern according to Constitution? Is it not a fact that there have been aberrations of constitutional provisions in this country and the people have voted parties out of power, because of the aberrations?

Now, if a State or the Centre is governed not in accordance with the Constitution, no individual, no President or no Governor can protect this country. The protection will be from the people themselves. And therefore to feel that if a State is not run according to the Constitution by an elected Government, the final arbiter is the President or the Governor is not correct according to my view. The arbiter should be the people only. Because if we give this power to the Governor, then on the same analogy this power can be arrogated by the President of the country, and one can argue that the Central Government is not run in accordance with the Constitution, the President can dismiss the Prime Minister on the ground that the Government at the Centre is not run according to the Constitution. My definite view is that the President has no power under the Constitution to dismiss an elected Government at the Centre.

After all, there are two safety valves. The first safety valve is this House. So long as the Prime Minister or the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the helm will have the confidence of the House, he will continue to be the Prime Minister. Supposing that the Parliament does not exercise its power in accordance with the Constitution, the other safety valve is the people themselves. People will throw out that Government which they feel is violating the provisions of the Constitution. And I believe that the same principle should apply in the case of States also. These two safety valves, i.e. the safety valve of legislature and the safety valve of people, should only act as guarantee against constitu-

tional aberration. I say this because, after all, as we know, the Governor's power has been misused in the past. If a Governor is to act as a friend and a mediator, he could act provided he has good relationship with the Council of Ministers and with the Legislature. You are not supposed to put somebody to act as an intelligence officer there, so far as the functioning of the State is concerned.

So far as the appointment of the Governor is concerned, a number of suggestions have been made. The Governor is to act basically—except where there are such functions laid down in the Constitution according to which he can exercise his discretion—with the aid and on the advice of the Council of Ministers. How can you expect the Governor to act to the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers if he does not possess some sort of equation with the State Government. Therefore, the minimum that I will urge upon the Home Minister is that in the matters of appointment of a Governor, not only the consultation but the concurrence of the State is imperative because if you put a Governor on the head of a Chief Minister or the Council of Ministers without their concurrence, then friction is bound to occur. And in a democracy, where the Governor's role is a very limited one, if it starts with friction and with a sense of misunderstanding, then the system cannot function properly. We have seen for example what had happened in Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to say anything about it. We have also seen what has happened in Jammu and Kashmir. I have not brought the book entitled 'My Dismissal' by Shri Farooq Abdullah. He had made strong allegations against the Governor. Subsequent facts have shown both in Andhra Pradesh and in Jammu and Kashmir that the decisions of the Governors to dismiss the Governments were entirely wrong.

The people have voted against them and the other fundamental question that I want to raise is that the Governor's is an office which is not accountable under the Consti-

[Shri Dinesh Goswami]

tution. If the President acts against the Constitution, we can impeach him under Article 61 of the Constitution. If the Prime Minister does not behave properly, we can bring a No Confidence Motion against him. But against the Governor, there is no provision for impeachment. There is no provision for No Confidence Motion. There is no provision of accountability against the Governor. There is no provision whatsoever in the Constitution that the Governor can be made accountable either in the State Legislature or in the Parliament. This position, is totally un-acceptable that all other personalities in this country and all other public heads of this country are accountable but not the Governor. Even if the Chief Justice or the Judges of the Supreme Court act wrongly, there may be proceedings against them. But so far as the Governor is concerned, there are no proceedings. If his function or performance is totally against the Constitution nobody but the Prime Minister can take some decision against him with the result that the Governor will only keep the Prime Minister happy.

We have seen, for example \*\*

We cannot discuss it. I would therefore suggest and submit that if the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court can be a subject-matter of discussion in an exceptional case, if the judges of the Supreme Court can be a subject-matter of the discussion in an exceptional case, if the President and the Vice-President can be a subject-matter of discussion in an exceptional case in a Parliament and if the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers are accountable in the Parliament and in the Legislatures, why is not the Governor made accountable?

Therefore, I would urge upon the....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Goswami,

regarding the allegation that some Governor's House was used for.....

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I would say some Governor's.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. That cannot go on record. I have already given a ruling in Mr. Janga Reddy's speech and I cannot give a different ruling here.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: It is about the abuse of power...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But generally you can say that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I will say that the abuse of the power of the Governor can be discussed. An individual Governor may not be discussed. I will submit that the Governor's powers have been abused in this country in favour of the ruling Party at the centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That he has already told.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: According to Rules 41 and 352, the restriction is about the Governor and the President, who are continuing in office. So far as ex-Governors and ex-Presidents are concerned, that can be freely discussed. That is my point. You may over-rule it or you may uphold it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. He cannot discuss a particular person. Simply that cannot be taken up. On a Substantive Motion, we can discuss it. But generally...

*(Interruptions)*

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\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I am saying generally. I am not particularly referring to any State. I do not want to enter into any controversy on this that a particular Governor in this country has abused his powers and has acted as a hand-maiden of the centre. There are cases. I will not refer to any a particular case. Mr Kaushal has been the Governor in Bihar. Well, I don't think, we can have any reason to complain against him. Therefore, it will depend upon the individuals. I am entirely in agreement with some of the Members—from both sides of this House—that there should be specific guidelines for the purpose and in matters of the appointment of the Governor. It is not that the rejected people should be dumped. It is not that the persons who have been rejected by the people should be dumped in this State that the Governor should be a pliable person and the Government should act as an intelligence officer of the Centre, particularly, in the Opposition run States to help Central Government to over-throw elected Government.

Therefore, I submit that a time has come to examine the whole issue in the context of the present controversy which has arisen in this country, even regarding the power of the President and Governors. This is number one. Secondly, what is their relationship vis-a-vis the elected Governments—both at the Centre and in the States? And the Home Minister should bear in mind that if we make a particular principle applicable, that is a Governor has the power to over-throw a popularly elected Government or that the popular Government can run the State, not in accordance with the Constitution but violative of the Constitution, then the same analogy or the same argument may be applicable to the Centre also. A reference has been made regarding Bills. A Bill may be passed by the Parliament, which may infringe the rights of the States.

What is the remedy? The remedy is in the court of law. The Supreme Court or the

High Court will interpret, and will interfere if Parliament so acts, or exercises a power which it does not possess. Therefore, if a State exercises a power which is violative of the Constitution, which either List II or List III does not confer upon the States, then the Governor should not arbitrate. The court will ultimately decide whether that power is available to the State or not. But the fact remains that a number of Bills which are for the good of the people, a number of legislations which are for the benefit of the people, have been withheld; assent has not been given by the President for years together. So, even on the question of giving assent or not giving it by the President, some guidelines, some discussions are necessary today.

#### 13.00 hrs.

I am only concerned that this Bill does not give me scope to discuss in depth, in detail the functions and powers of the Governor, the mode of appointment of the Governor, the functions and powers of the President to give assent or not to give assent, the functions and the power of the Governor to refer to the President the Bills which should come up to him for assent. Therefore, I feel that at least a thorough discussion on these institutions is necessary today, particularly in the context of the controversy which has come to light. Even the Prime Minister is on record as saying that there are institutions which are trying to subvert the Constitution. One cannot ignore such a statement coming from the Prime Minister. It becomes important.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time is over.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: When the Prime Minister feels threatened, and also feels that an office may be misused, I believe the whole thing should be discussed; and I have said it because it is the feeling of all the sections of this House that the entire powers and functions of Governors should be discussed. I hope some opportunities will be available to us, when we will be able to discuss it in depth and in detail.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We adjourn now for lunch, and will reassemble at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh): I rise to support the *Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1987* in which it has been sought to increase the emoluments payable to the *Governors* from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 11,000 per mensem.

Sir, the *Governors' salary* has not been revised since 1950, although the salaries of the *Ministers of the Central Government* and the *Presiding Officers of the two Houses of Parliament* were enhanced in 1985. Since 1950 the prices of essential commodities and other items of cost of living have increased manifold. In view of this, the present increase in the emoluments of the *Governors* is very much justified. So, I wholeheartedly support this Bill.

Sir, the irony of fate is that the *Members of Parliament* who have to pass the *Budget of the Central Government* and support the increases in emoluments of almost all cases like the salaries of the *Ministers, the Presiding Officers, Governors* and all other *Government employees*, are never taken care of. No one ever realises the financial problems and the difficulties being faced by *Members of Parliament*.

The *Members of Parliament* who are

arguing for the sake of other persons and defending others, enjoy, hardly any facilities. But who is going to defend our case?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no scope.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER There are two *Ministers* sitting here.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: On paper the *Members of Parliament* enjoy many facilities like facilities for railway travel, telephone, air journey, concessional rates of house rent, electricity and water supply, etc. And, perhaps in most cases these facilities are being availed of by many *hon Members*. But in some cases like those coming from some areas where there is no railway line, or where there are no air services, or no telephone facilities, these facilities are of no use to such *Members*. Therefore, the *Government* should consider, in the near future, increasing the emoluments and other facilities of *Members of Parliament*, so that they are in a position to fulfil their public commitments and obligations effectively and efficiently. There is a need for drastic changes in the rules pertaining to the *Salaries and Allowances of members of Parliament*. As I had mentioned earlier, *Government* should consider making changes in the rules and about providing facilities where there are no rail or telephone or other transport facilities and the *Government* should consider such cases on merits for providing at least some other facilities in lieu of rail, air, telephone and other facilities which are not available to such *Members*. Sir, the *Hon'ble Home Minister* should convey our feelings to the *Minister of Parliamentary Affairs* so that necessary amendment is brought in the near future. With these few words, I support the Bill moved by the *Hon'ble Home Minister*. Thank you very much.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri): Sir, while we are debating about the emoluments of the *Governor*, by the by the question arises what is the authority and what is the function of the *Governor* in relation to the *Council of Ministers*. Sir,



would say the matter is settled. In the year 1974, the Supreme Court had decided it. It is not a matter to be debated. You know, under Article 141 the decision in regard to the law interpreted by the Supreme Court is the law of the land. Unless this is superseded, no other interpretation is permissible. And I doubt whether the amendment of the Constitution, in this regard is permissible or not. Because of the limitations imposed by Keshavananda Bharati case, the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be changed.

Now, I am quoting the judgement in the case of *Samsher Singh Vs. State of Punjab*, which will eloquently decide the law about the relationship of the Council of Ministers and the President as well as the Council of Ministers and the Governor.

In Para 153- Page 2230

"We declare the law of this branch of our Constitution to be that the President and the Governor, custodians of all executive and other powers under various Articles, shall, by virtue of these provisions, exercise their formal constitutional powers only upon and in accordance with the advice of their Ministers save in a few well-known exceptional situations..."

What are the exceptional situations? In Article 100, when the Election Commission advises, the President will act on the advice of the Election Commission. So, these are different. So far as the President and the Governor are concerned, they have no personal business in any other sphere. Here, I will quote the observations made by Sri Krishna Iyer, one of the distinguished jurists of the country:

"Without being dogmatic or exhaustive, these situations relate to (a) the choice of Prime Minister (Chief Minister), restricted though this choice is by the paramount consideration that

he should command a majority in the House..

He may be the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, but the paramount consideration is that he should command a majority in the House. And:

"(b) the dismissal of a Government which has lost its majority in the House but refuses to quit office.. "

This is the circumstance when the Governor or the President can dismiss the Council of Ministers, i.e. when they lost the majority in the House and are unwilling to quit office. And:

"(c) the dissolution of the House where an appeal to the country is necessitous, although in this area the Head of State should avoid getting involved in politics and must be advised by his Prime Minister (Chief Minister) who will eventually take the responsibility for the step..."

In regard to the dissolution of the House also, he must be advised by the Council of Ministers or the Prime Minister. Sir, this has been decided and this is the trend of the decision since 1955. Article 74 was not amended at that time. It was amended only in the year 1977. This was subsequently strengthened by the amendment of the Article 74 where the word "shall" was incorporated.

In 1977 'shall' was included in article 74. When Janata Party was in office, it also accepted this position. It changed some of the provisions of the Constitution through 44th Amendment of the Constitution but not this one. So this is the national consensus. So the President or the Governor is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers.

So far as controversy between the Governor or the President and the Chief Minister or the prime Minister is concerned, it is

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

not new. As a matter of fact, in 1979 one President had gone for a national broadcast. A copy of the speech was sent to the Prime Minister for information. After seeing that, the Prime Minister reacted. I am quoting how the Prime Minister of that time reacted. That was on 21.1.79.

"I think, it has been the convention for the President to send to the Prime Minister the draft of speech before it is finalised. I am wondering whether you now wish to change the convention which was followed by your predecessors, even by you last year since it is also in accord with the constitutional position."

This quotation is from Morarji Papers, page 25.

It is not that there have been no differences between the President and the Prime Minister. Some Presidents wanted to have the freedom to choose their own entourage to go to foreign countries but not necessarily guided by the Prime Minister. You know also that some Presidents have gone and commented against the Government of the day. That is also not according to the British convention. My submission is that so far as these aberrations in the constitution are concerned, they should be erased. In UK unless it is permitted by the Leader of the House even the opposition leaders cannot meet the Crown. There was an episode during those days when Gladstone was the Prime Minister and Disraeli was the leader of the opposition. From that time a convention developed that the leader of the opposition cannot meet the Crown unless it is okayed by the Leader of the House.

*Since 1950 an argument is going on that since the President is elected, he has some more powers than the British King or Queen which is an hereditary office. But my submission is that it is very much*

*reflected in the Constitution and the President happens to be only a constitutional head having no more powers than the British King or Queen. So, he does not acquire any extra power from articles 74 and 78. Under article 74 the President is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers. Under article 78 the Prime Minister has the duty to supply information which the President will require. But my submission is that Article 78 is subject to Article 74 because the oath of secrecy is taken by other Ministers and not by the President. The President does not take the oath of secrecy. He is not bound not to disclose any secret information or any classified information which is being transmitted to him.*  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't drag on the subject. Don't go on to the President. You restrict it to Governors subject.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: That related to the President and the Governor. That decision I have quoted.

Now, I will come to another thing. you know that in 1950-51 there was a controversy and then the Prime Minister also referred the matter to the Attorney General and he had given his opinion and that opinion made the position very clear and the matter was subsequently settled judicially. That issue is not open now. Nobody can open it. Unless you amend the Constitution or unless you pass the law, that Supreme Court decision is not void. So, naturally that cannot be opened.

Another thing that I will like to point out is that in the year 1977, when nine State Assemblies were dissolved, the then President did not give his assent immediately and delayed it for one day. Then there was a demonstration in front of Rashtrapati Bhavan and the slogan was 'Naatak bandh Karo' (stop this drama). Ultimately, the President came round and he sent it for reconsideration and then ultimately gave his assent. So, this is the position and this is the tradition. In that back ground my

*submission is that the matter cannot be opened and should not be opened.*

So, that is the spirit of the Constitution and you know that the spirit of the Constitution is reflected in the convention.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am neither a jurist nor a lawyer; I speak from my commonsense.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is more important, Sir, That will be more effective

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: To my mind, the post of Governor is mostly a decorative post and less substantive. If it is substantive, it is mainly substantive for the Central Government to deal with the State Governments. For the State Government ruled by whatever party, it is, in the main, decorative. He goes to some functions, gives a good speech, advises the young men, advises everybody, but when a crisis comes, from the very beginning he behaves really in a manner which is not liked by the people of the State but is liked by the Central Government. As Shri Sharad Dighe has said, he puts oil over troubled waters. I have seen many times that he puts petrol when the flames are burning.

Sir, you are from Madras. From the very beginning you are from Madras. In 1952 elections, Madras comprised of Tamil Nadu, Andhra and a portion of Kerala. The Communist Party was a very strong party in that state and was at the point of coming to power. The Central Government at that time sent a famous man, a great man, a glorious man, Shri Rajagopalachari, to act as the Governor of that state so that the Communists could not come to power. That is on record. The first Communist government elected was in Kerala and they got the majority only by two members... (Interruptions).

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur): What was wrong in Rajagopalachari becoming the Governor?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: *Nothing. I simply say that he was sent to see that Communists never come to power. Even then the Communist Party came into power in 1957*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: What was wrong in that? Why do you impute motives?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Because there was a motive, I put it. It was at that time Rajaji stated "Communism is my enemy No. 1" He said that

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: Yes, he said so. What is wrong in that?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Now, the Government never says that Communism is its enemy No. 1. Do they dare speak so? Sir, in 1957, the first Communist Ministry was sworn in Kerala and how this Government was brought down is known to everybody. Actually we did not lose our majority on the floor of the Assembly. Even then it was brought down through the agency of the Governor. In 1967 as well as in 1969, the same thing was done in West Bengal. From 1971 to 1977, during that period, what was the role of the Governors in West Bengal? As Mr. Sharad Dhige has said, the Governor's duty is to put oil over the troubled water. About hundred boys were being killed in the streets of Calcutta and in other parts of West Bengal. The Governor was a silent spectator. Since the Chief Minister at that time belonged to the same party, that is, the ruling party at the Centre, his advice was meticulously followed by the Governor. Sir, you know what has happened in Andhra Pradesh and you know what has happened in Jammu & Kashmir. So, naturally the examples that I have stated are the realities, not what is being stated by the lawyers and the jurists. What is the use of keeping these decorative posts?

"Kintvaya Kriyate Dhivanna, ya Na Soota Na Dughdwa."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Why don't you translate it?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I think he knows it definitely. Now, Sir, you are increasing their pay from Rs. 5500 to Rs. 11000. I have nothing to say anything on this. You do that. But really the post should not be there. Even if you are compelled to keep the post, you may do so but you may come to a consensus by consulting the Chief Minister of the State concerned. Nobody should be appointed as Governor against the will of the State Chief Minister. There should be a panel of names. The Centre and the State should select the names and keep the names in the panel. Out of that panel, Governor should be selected. Nothing should be done against the will of the State, as has been done recently in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, in Andhra Pradesh the Telugu Desam party was in majority on the floor of the Assembly. They even came to Delhi all the way from Hyderabad to prove their majority. Their trains were delayed planfully and they were harassed. But even then the Governor was not satisfied. These are the examples of the reality of life. What is being stated by our lawyers and the jurists and the legal luminaries in this matter does not conform to the reality of today. Hence I demand and I request the Government to think why not abolish the post of Governor once for all. If you can't do that, why does a system not be evolved so that the Governors are appointed in consultation with the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the *Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill*.

Sir, everybody in this country and every hon. Member of this House support the view that if you want to get work from a person, if you want to keep him away from worldly allorments, if you want to make him capable and competent, he must get that much of emoluments and facilities as would enable him to discharge his duties honestly. The salary of the Governor is

being raised from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 11,000. There is nothing special in it. The entire House should unanimously adopt the measure. The incidence of dearness allowance of all categories has been increased. This measure was over due. Salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts have been increased. Salaries of other civil servants have also been increased. There is not a single category whose salary has not been increased. The way prices have risen, it is but justified that the salaries also increase. Some of our colleagues have by implication brought in the debate on the controversy over the Prime Minister-President relations. Sir, you have already given your ruling that this issue cannot be discussed here. One of our colleagues has pleaded for abolition of the institution of Governor. Sir, the framers of our constitution framed it with great imagination. They had visualised that democratic India will have State Governments and State Assemblies and in order to supervise their work and to report to the Central Government on their working, there shall be some institution. So, in the present state of affairs, the institution of Governor is imperative. Nobody can deny this. And a debate as to what mistakes were committed by a Governor has no meaning. If any Governor committed mistake, he was punished and history is witness, public opinion went against him, the Government went against him and the high-ups did not spare him. But this does not mean that this office should be abolished. The entire House will unanimously agree that the people are supreme in a democracy and they are the measurement of any view point, any sentiment and the people's representative represents public sentiments. Therefore, I would, through you like to exhort all newspapers and people not to indulge in wild rumours that the President is about to dismiss the Prime Minister. These types of rumours are harmful. There is no legal or constitutional provision in this respect. It is only to waste the time of the newspapers and killing the time of newspaper readers without any reason. It has no propriety. I would like to submit one more thing. As I have said earlier, there

should be some facilities for carrying out the work properly. I take up the case of Members of Parliament. I do not say that their emoluments be increased. But so far as facilities are concerned, these should be increased. There should be no ceiling of telephone facilities and facilities of water and electricity. Can we not provide them electricity, fans or the facility of making calls over telephone to establish links with our own people? The facilities available to the Members of Parliament must be enhanced. Similarly, the facilities available to our colleagues in the State Assemblies and Councils are also negligible. They cannot undertake a journey comfortably because they do not have any facility of vehicle. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is a man of the masses, he hails from the grass-root. We have in this country 5-tier Government system—Parliament, State Assemblies, Zilla Parishads, Blocks and Gram Panchayats—to strengthen our democratic set up. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that in order to run the democracy properly in this country, and keeping in view their work, their time, some emoluments and facilities must be provided to all the heads of these five tiers agencies—Block Premukhs in the blocks, Members in the Zilla Parishads and Chairmen of the Zilla Parishads, Members of State Assemblies and Councils, and Members of Parliament so as to enable them to serve the people more efficiently. Some emoluments and facilities should be made available to them. If you do not give them any salary and other facilities, you force them to indulge in dishonesty, corruption and many sorts of such things. They must not live in wants and fall prey to people's ill-will. They should not be allowed to be purchased by unscrupulous elements. Therefore, it is necessary to give them some facility to be able to discharge their duties efficiently and honestly. This will encourage honesty in the country and the democracy will proceed further in the right direction.

Sir, with these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S BUTA SINGH). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir,

the hon. Members have expressed their views on the Bill which is before this august House today I am very grateful to them.

It is a very simple proposition that the salary of the Governors, who are rendering very valuable service in our States, be increased. In fact, it is not a salary. It is only giving something in lieu of the services rendered by them. All hon. Members have expressed their views on the Bill. Only three hon. Members have spoken on this subject. The rest have present their own political views. The object of this Bill is to enhance the allowances of Governors. But some hon. Members did not touch upon the subject and raised big side issues. Shri Choubey also delivered a full political speech. It appeared as if the treatment being extended to the poor Governor is like making efforts to cut the feathers of a bird while it is coming to a pond to drink water.

It is true that we should see that the institution of Governor in our country is utilised properly and that the important role attached to it under the constitution is played efficiently. During the last 37 years, fortunately, several great men of this country have graced this office. They have served the country well and we have evolved a very good system under their statesmanship. We can say proudly that the office of the Governor has played an extremely good role under our constitution.

I would not like to single out any State because it would not be consistent. I can also counter the argument of Shri Choubey by citing an example. But I would definitely like to say that some of our learned colleagues and legal experts like Shri Dinesh Goswami have made references in their discussion to some states and named a some Governors which does not conform to the rules of this House. But even then I would say that the issues are under the consideration of the Sarkaria Commission and all States, organisations and political parties have the opportunity to present their own view points before the Commis-

[S. Buta Singh]

sion. The Central Government and all State Governments have submitted their views before the Commission. All the political parties, whether in this House or outside, have the opportunity to submit their view points before the Commission. In the centre-State relations the office of the Governor has a very important role to play and under the provisions of the Constitution, the Central Government and State Government have to serve the people of the country with mutual cooperation. All these issues are before the Commission and it is considering them very seriously. Fortunately, the Commission is composed of experts and learned persons of the country. Eminent retired persons working people, great leaders of all political parties, lawyers, people engaged in social services have appeared before the Commission. All the issues raised here should be placed before the Commission. It would be an injustice with the Sarkaria Commission if today, we express such views in the House as in any way can influence the conclusions of the Commission. Let this subject be open till Sarkaria Commission submits its report to the House. It would be injustice to the Commission if we express our views in a manner which can influence their thinking and efficiency.

The allegations levelled by some of the hon. Members even by naming some of the States and Governors are unfortunate. I categorically refute all these allegations. It was not the occasion to do so and if you want to highlight them, then there are rules under which any hon. Member can bring a substantive motion which can be discussed in the House and some decision taken.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That would not go on record.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: I must refute those

charges, otherwise all these things will appear in the press and the concerned Governors will also not be able to reply. Therefore, I must refute. It is also against the rules. Therefore, if you think it proper, you should go through the proceedings and expunge the names.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already instructed that those things would not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): You are replying to a thing which is not on record.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: But it will appear in the press and nobody will be able to refute it.

S. BUTA SINGH: It is my duty to reply to the points raised by some hon. Members. (Interruptions)

I would like to say that while looking at the role played by the Governors in the history of last 37 years of independence, our Government, our Congress Party have never treated non-congress ruled States differently. This has never been our attitude. Shri Goswami very angrily said that we are not treating the present State Government well and our attitude has been unsympathetic.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I did not say it in anger.

S. BUTA SINGH: Assam has been especially mentioned in the discussion. I would like to remind him that the present Government of Assam is getting full cooperation from the Central Government. Differences of opinion can be there which is possible even among the real brothers. If there are any differences over the service of the people, that should not be considered as enmity. We may have our own way to provide better service to the people and you

may have your way but it does not mean that either we are wrong or you are wrong, we both can be right. There can be some adjustment. We can find out some common way by exchange of views.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I want to make it clear that I have not made any comments regarding the state of affairs.

S. BUTA SINGH: While speaking on the institution of the Governor, you said that it has turned into political affair and then today also you said that the present Government is not treated well.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I have not said so.

S. BUTA SINGH: That is why I want to go on record that we do not have that thing in mind.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: I am only assuring you.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: I want to make it clear to you that I have not made any comments regarding the present state of affairs, the present situation.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH: We have to take all States whether it be Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura, Assam, Punjab or Mizoram which have non-congress Governments along with us and they are all integral part of our country. After all, the existence of Centre depends on the cooperation of all the States. We can serve the country unitedly and not separately (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Some times, you spoil things.

S. BUTA SINGH: Shri Choubey should not worry. The ideology, the manifesto of his party and that of the Congress Party have equally been reflected in the preamble of our Constitution. It has been written very clearly that all the institutions, be it the Parliament, office of the President, office of the Governor or any other office, are meant for serving the country. I would like to read the objective of all these institutions under our Constitution.

“We the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens; justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity.”

It is our objective, whether we are a political party, whether we are sitting in Lok Sabha or in Rajya Sabha or in State Assembly or we are holding the office of Governor; our objective is the same. If this objective is being fulfilled and people are being served, then all these institutions are useful and if we are not fulfilling it, then who-so-ever may be in power that would not be useful for the people and would be an impediment to the development of the people of the country. We will have to remove this impediment. Only with this objective the Constitutional set up can be protected. This is the reason that all the Governors we have had so far had this aim before them. The institution of Governor has been discussed and it has been admitted that in real sense, the Governors are our friends, guides. Many big leaders of our country say that Centre is a myth. They say that it has no territorial jurisdiction. It appears to me that they are ignorant like frogs of a well who think that the well is the entire world and there is nothing outside the well. These frogs must know that there is a vast world outside the well also. India is a great country and Government of India is an elected Government which cannot be a myth. It is a reality and it is elected by the

[Shri Buta Singh]

people to serve them. We have cordial relations with the States. In Planning Commission, National Development Council or in any other national forum we keep only one thing in mind that we have to serve the people of entire country, whether it is the eastern region, western, northern or southern region. Our Constitution has been framed to serve all the countrymen and the institutions of President, Governor, Prime Minister, Chief Minister or the Parliament have been established with this aim in view.

Many hon. Members have given their suggestions and the question of salary of the Members of Parliament was also raised. Shrimati Sheilaji listened to their views very carefully and has said that she has noted their suggestions. We shall endeavour to translate your suggestions at the next available opportunity.

I once again would like to appeal to the leaders of opposition parties that it is not a question of any one particular individual but it is the question of an institution. Whenever we discuss any institution we may have different views on it but if we lose our faith in this institution, the people will lose faith in the Constitution and that will, in turn weaken our democratic strength. People have faith on our federal system. Therefore, whenever we discuss these institutions, we must not be guided by our political views, especially personal views. You may not like the face of a particular individual but we have not to see his face but the service he has done to countrymen.

A question was also raised that State Governments are not consulted at the time of appointment of new Governors. There is not even a single instance when there was disagreement between the Central Government and the State Government on this point. All the appointments made, of which I know, have been successful and the incumbents have done good work. Unfortunately, one incident took place in

Andhra Pradesh as a result of which the institution of Governor became controversial. In this incident, Shri Ratnam who was Speaker of the Assembly had to lose his post. Such incidents can take place because ours is still a developing democracy and we will gain experience from such incidents. Our people, particularly rural people are so intelligent and capable that they take right decision which surprises even the educated and the elite class of people. Actually the poor people, the villagers know very well as to what is good for the country, and that is why they take right decision and we all have to bow our heads before their decision. The people of this country are great. They have seen how the democracy has strengthened its roots in our country during last 37 years of independence. The people have also witnessed a political incident in which 100 years old Congress Party was voted out of power for a short period and other people of different ideologies were brought in power. Now the opposition is blaming that we do not allow smooth functioning of State Governments, but in fact is, when they came to power they dismissed one dozen State Governments. They might have thought that the policies they were going to adopt would not be implemented if the State Government were allowed to continue. This was their view point but our party always considers the decision of the people supreme. We respect the decision of the people because they always take right decision and we respect their verdict. Our leader Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi respected the verdict of the people and with their verdict she again came to this House. People elected her to this House but those who today claim to be the champion of democracy did not allow her to sit in the House. But the people again brought Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her party to power and the latter served the country. In this regard, I would say only this. It is an institution and the House is discussing the allowances and maintenance of Governors. It is necessary under the Constitution. That is why we have to come before the House for this purpose. I do not agree with the suggestion of Shri Goswami that the allowances



of the Governors should be linked with price index. After all, these are big institutions. They have their own status and people have faith in them. So if we want the people to continue to have that faith, we will have to act according to our Constitution. Our Constitution provides that the salaries and other facilities given to the President, Vice-President, Governor, Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Members of the Parliament will be decided by the House. Therefore, salary of the Governor cannot be linked with price index and cannot be increased with the increase of price index. Hence, I cannot agree with the suggestion of hon. Member. I think whatever is provided in the Constitution by our great leaders has been done after careful consideration and it will be in the interest of all of us to follow them. Then only will we be able to preserve and enhance the dignity of our country and strengthen our democracy.

With these words, I would appeal to the all hon. Members to pass this Bill unanimously.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the*

*Title were added to the Bill.*

S. BUTA SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.57 hrs.

JUTE PACKAGING MATERIALS (COMPULSORY USE IN PACKING COMMODITIES) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the House is aware that jute industry is one of the most important traditional industries for the economic well-being of the Eastern parts of our country. The raw jute farming sector supports four million agricultural families in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Tripura, Meghalaya, U.P., and Andhra Pradesh. The industrial sector provides livelihood to around 2.5 lakh workers. The industry also earns around Rs. 300 crores in foreign exchange every year. Hence from the industry, trade, employment and socio-economic angles jute sector has got to be protected and looked after in our scheme of things.

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

Government have recognised the socio-economic significance of this industry and that is why the Prime Minister after his visit to Calcutta in September, 1986 had announced a package of measures for revitalising this industry. We have set up a Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores and the scheme is being implemented by the All India Financial Institutions with effect from the 1st November, 1986. A number of machinery items which are not indigenously available have also been permitted to be imported on duty free basis to give a thrust to the modernisation programme.

A special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores has been set up for implementing a number of schemes covering raw jute agricultural sector, strengthening the infrastructure of Jute Corporation of India and its State level Cooperative Procurement Agencies, product diversification and R&D activities and schemes for the benefit of industrial workers.

In close conjunction with the implementation of these schemes Government have also considered it necessary to provide long term protection to jute industry and the present legislative measure has been undertaken to fulfil that purpose. This support for jute industry has been worked out after a lot of deliberation and after going into various aspects of the problem.

It should be mentioned in this connection that out of a total production of 13.5 lakh metric tonnes of jute goods more than 80% constitute production of jute packaging materials in various forms. Today the fact is that this large segment of the industry is faced with near extinction because of adverse competition from the synthetic sector. Government cannot afford to ignore this development which would have far reaching consequences on the socio-economic well-being of millions of people involved in this sector.

At this stage I would only like to state that the decision to provide protection to jute industry in the form of this legislation has been taken after an appreciation of the situation prevailing in the jute sector on the one hand and the needs and requirements of the end users of the economy on the other.

While we seek to provide the much needed help to the jute industry, we are not in favour of providing 100% usage of jute packaging material. It is precisely for this reason we have made this an enabling legislation providing for sufficient scope and power to the Central Government to decide from time to time the percentage levels of goods and commodities to be prescribed for packing in jute material. There is an all important provision in this legislation for the setting up of a Standing Advisory Committee. The guidelines to be followed by this Committee constitute sufficient safeguards to ensure that not only the jute interests are protected but the other packaging sectors are also given their legitimate role to play in the economy of the country.

With these words, I would now commend this Bill for consideration by the Hon'ble Members of this House.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

\*SHRI P. APPALANARASIMHAM (Anakkappali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, jute is being grown in many States in the country. But it is unfortunate to note that the jute industry has not received adequate attention either by the Central or State Govts. The jute growers in the country are in a helpless situation on account of this continued negligence. Not only the jute growers, every one who is connected with jute industry is in a helpless situation. Earlier, jute goods like gunny bags which are manufactured out of jute, were being exported to foreign countries. Jute industry and jute goods enjoyed a prominent position in our economy. Gunny bags were being used extensively as a packing material for cement, sugar and various other products. Gunny bags were a must for storing and packing agricultural and industrial products. But today, polythene and plastic bags have replaced gunny bags as packing material. As a result, the demand for jute growers are incurring huge loss for want of market for their produce. The jute growers in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh are in a pitiable condition today. Even the factories which manufacture gunny bags are on the verge of closure. In fact, many of them have already pulled down their shutters. There is no market for gunny bags. There is no market both internal or external for the jute products. The whole of jute industry is on the brink of collapse. The production of jute in the country was around 72 to 78 m. tonnes. Because of the uncertain situation prevailing in the jute industry, the production has fallen steeply in the recent days. Hence the Government must atonce initiate measures to not only keep the production level but also increase it by adequately protecting and encouraging the jute growers. Immediate attention should be paid to the problems of jute growers.

Sir, diversification of products of jute is the need of the hour. In addition to traditional items like gunnies efforts should be made to produce matties and carpets etc.

New methods have been found out to manufacture carpets and matties etc. from jute. Already such new methods are being adopted in Andhra Pradesh. The items like matties. and carpets have a very good market, both domestic and foreign. By encouraging the diversification, we cannot only safeguard the interests of jute growers but also increase our exports. Hence, the Government should take steps in this regard. The jute growers will get remunerative prices. The mill owners would get more profits and even the common people would also benefit by getting more products of domestic use at cheaper rates. Hence, time should not be wasted any further in diversifying the products made out of jute. Needless to add, we will get valuable foreign exchange as well.

Sir, the use of gunny bags as packing material should be encouraged. The gunny bags are far better than polythene material. The quality of the material will be fully protected if it is packed in a gunny bag. It will not be affected by weather. The gunnies are cheapest and best packing material. Earlier, in addition to meeting our domestic requirements, we used to export gunny bags to foreign countries. Now, the export of this item has come to naught due to the negligence of the Govt. The situation today is that the exports of jute goods have stopped. Domestic consumption has come down. The factories have been closed down affecting the mill owners as well as workers. Jute growers are incurring loss year after year.

The Govt. must try to avert the fast deteriorating situation. It should provide enough encouragement to the grower. Factories should be asked not to lower their production. Govt. machinery should be geared to revive the dwindling jute industry. The Govt. must also help in finding markets for the jute goods. If all these steps are taken, I have no doubt that once again jute industry will enjoy its pre-eminent position in our economy. Encouraging exports of jute items is of vital

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\* The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri P. Appalarasimham]

importance. More and more foreign markets have to be found out for our jute goods. I hope and trust that the Govt. would take steps in this regard soon. I also hope that this Bill will receive support from all sections of this august House.

Thanking you for inviting me to initiate discussion on the Bill, I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Bill, 1987. In my view, this Bill is a right step towards the development of Jute Industry and has been brought forward keeping in view the long term fiscal needs of Jute Industry. At present, the use of synthetic materials in place of jute materials in the packaging is increasing. This has led the Government to bring forward this Bill so as to check the use of synthetic materials in the packaging where jute materials was used. Therefore, I support it. This Bill will benefit the jute industry a lot. The Central Government has acquired wide powers under this Bill. Now the Central Government will decide about matters relating to jute packaging. It is a right step. This Bill provides for the constitution of a permanent advisory committee which will decide and guide about traditional use of jute material as also about diversification. This will protect the interest of jute industry. This will ensure better role not only for jute sector but also for other sectors of packaging in the economy of the country.

The use of synthetic material in place of jute material in packaging is increasing day by day and this is adversely affecting the jute industry. The jute industry will not be able to stand competition with synthetic materials because packaging with synthetic materials is considered better and it is light in weight and also costs less. It is for this reason that the customer shows preference to synthetic packing materials. To check this adverse effect on jute sector, the

Government had to bring forward some kind of legislation so that the workers in the jute industry, the economy of the country and the export of the jute material are not adversely affected. As the Bill has been brought forward for this purpose, I welcome it.

In States like West Bengal and Assam several jute mills have been closed due to wide use of synthetics in packing. Lakhs of workers have been retrenched and the export has fallen. After all, it is the duty of the Government to check this trend. It is a good thing that this important step has been taken in the interest of the workers and industry and in the interest of the economy of the country. This will help stepping up the production of jute and enhancing the national income. Now those districts will not be neglected by the Government where jute is grown in large quantity. These steps will improve the production of jute. But one thing that is to be kept in mind is that the items which used to be manufactured with jute materials earlier should continue to be manufactured with jute materials in future as well.

The Bill provides for initial stringent punishment to those companies which violate the provisions of Act. This is a welcome step. You should see that those companies do not resort to wrong practices in future. Only then will you be able to implement this Act vigorously and stringently. In my view, the Government have taken a right step to sustain the jute industry and has safeguarded the interests of the workers. Manufacture of traditional items with jute should continue in future also. Only then will we be able to help the jute industry.

The need of the hour is that some Research and Development programme should be launched in the jute industry. If you want to revolutionise and save this industry you must introduce research and development in this sector. I think research in textile or other departments is not so necessary as it is in this sector.

Besides, a bag made of synthetic is

cheaper, durable and light. You must develop a jute packing bag cheaper and more durable than the synthetic bag and easily acceptable in the market. You should see if cloth of good quality can be made with jute. I would like to request the hon. Minister to speed up the research and development programme and see that the jute industry is able to fall competition in the market against the synthetic without the help of the Government and the industrialists.

It is a good thing to have penal provisions against false statements. But a doubt arises in regard to the power of granting exemption. I am afraid, it can be misused because whenever we want to favour or save someone we can save one by using this clause. I am fully confident that this department and this industry will progress under the guidance of the hon. Minister. Whatever departments have been allotted to the hon. Minister he discharged his responsibility very well and I hope that in future also we will do the same. I conclude my speech with the request that care should be taken to see that this clause is not misused. However, I welcome this Bill. The bill was greatly needed to save the jute industry from extinction.

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Chapra). Sir, the Government has itself admitted the fact that the base of the rural economy of north-eastern India is jute industry. As may as 40 lakh agricultural families and 2.50 lakh workers are engaged in this industry. But it is surprising that the industry has remained in crisis in spite of this conception of the Government and even after we achieved independence. The first crisis it faced was when the partition of the country took place. The area where jute was cultivated primarily went to East Pakistan now Bangladesh. To save the jute industry from the crisis, the then Prime Minister late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an appeal to the jute growing farmers in the country. The farmers responded to the appeal and worked hard to start jute cultivation. The industry flouri-

shed for some time. But again due to some reasons like non-payment of remunerative prices, non-payment of wages to the workers proportionate to rising prices, not taking up research work and non-modernisation of jute industry, the jute industry has again run into difficulty. Therefore, the hon. Minister should have presented the bill in the light of these points suggesting such measures the implementation of which would save industry from these difficulties and again flourish. But with regard to other difficulties it has merely been mentioned that various measures have been taken from time to time. This Bill has been presented to enable the jute industry to withstand the cut-throat competition in the market. But on going through the bill it appears that this Bill will not be able to fulfil these objectives. This bill provides for Standing Advisory Committees but it does not mention who will be the member of the Committee and what will be their qualifications and whether it will include the representatives of farmers and workers. Therefore, I would like that a provision be made in it to include the representatives of farmers and workers in the Committee. The reason is that without their cooperation the jute industry cannot make progress.

At present, the jute industry faces stiff competition from the synthetic. Instead of jute bags, synthetic bags are used in packaging various items. For example, the packaging of fertilisers is done in the synthetic bags whereas earlier such packagings used to be done in the jute bags. You have not specified anywhere in the bill that such and such items will be packaged in the jute bags. This you should have specifically mentioned in the bill to make it obligatory for the people. The bill provides for a fine of Rs. 5,000/- for violation of the provisions of the Act. In my view this is a meagre amount. The big industrialists invariably will violate these provisions because the cement or sugar factory is not run by an ordinary persons but by big capitalists for whom a sum of Rs. 5,000/- is nothing. Therefore, I would like that the amount of fine should be enhanced.

[Shri Ram Bahadur Singh]

In the end, I would like to request that measures which I have suggested should be taken to save the jute industry from the difficulty it is facing. Whatever rules or Act you frame, you must see whether the farmers and workers are benefited from it or not. If you do not see to it, the Act will remain on paper only and will never be put on practice. I have my own experience in this regard. Jute is cultivated on large scale in Saharsa, Madhepura, Katihar, Purnea and north Bhagalpur in North Bihar. There, due to climatic compulsions, the farmers cannot grow other cash crops. The N.J.C. which you have constituted, procures jute from the farmers at minimal rates. The N.J.C. goes to the market to buy jute from the farmers only when the farmers have resorted to distress sale. The N.J.C. does not purchase jute from the farmer unless the Block Development Officer gives certificate to the farmer to the effect that he is a genuine farmer. When the farmer wants to sell his whole jute, the H.J.C. says that they have no money. In this way various alibies are made with the result that the farmers has to resort to distress sale. Same is true of the modernisation of jute industry. The Government provides money in the name of modernisation but does not make arrangements to monitor as to whether that money is spent on modernisation or the recipients of that money spend it on setting up a new industry. I am afraid, if you do not keep track of the amount which you provide, the recipients of that amount will invariably misuse it. They will set up new units. This is about the private sector. But if this happens in public sector how can we complain against the private sector? The Government has constituted a National Jute Manufacturing Corporation. It has 6 mills, 5 mills in Calcutta and 1 in Bihar i.e. RVSM. The Government had released Rs. 18 crore for modernising these six mills two years back but the Corporation officials meted out step motherly treatment to the RVSM and did not give it a single pie. The entire sum of Rs. 28 crore has been spent on those five mills situated in Calcutta. As a result, there

has been no modernisation of RVSM which was nationalised in 1980, which has 3,000 permanent workers and 1400 temporary workers. I have come to know that you propose to bring about mini modernisation of RVSM. It means that only the present looms which are functioning will be modernised. As a result, there will be retrenchment of workers. I would like that if you want to modernise RVSM then the entire RVSM should be modernised. There as many as 500 looms are lying closed and these should be revitalised. If the mill is fully modernised, the services of the temporary workers will invariably be regularised and more workers will have to be recruited.

Similarly, the R & D aspect also needs attention. Ropes, bags, 'tat' and durries, etc., are made from jute. If you want to develop this industry, you will have to make provision for research. Although a provision for research is there but it is not in the requisite scale. You will have to carry out research as to whether any new items can be manufactured with jute. Can cloth and carpet be made of jute? If the research sheds light on some new thing, it will definitely steer this industry out of the crisis it is facing in the market in the face of tough competition.

In Kishanganj area of the Purnea district, about which I have made a mention, the farmers cultivate jute. It is their compulsion and they cannot grow other cash crops. The Government has been giving assurance to the farmers during the last ten years that a mill will be established in their area to make use of their jute. Ten years have elapsed. People still entertain hopes that the Government will fulfil its commitment. Therefore, I would like to urge that keeping in view the interest of farmers of the area, their compulsion of growing jute and Government's assurance to them, a jute mill must be set up there.

Lastly, I would like to submit that the objects of this bill are not likely to be totally

fulfilled. However, you have made an effort, a mini-effort. With these words I conclude.

**SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Jute packaging materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Bill 1987 which has been presented in the House.

Shri Ram Bahadur Singh has discussed the problems of jute industry in detail. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by him. Sir, as you know, jute is grown on a large scale in West Bengal, Bihar and some part of Orissa. About 40 lakh of our farmer brethren in Bihar solely depend on jute cultivation for their livelihood. They have been engaged in the jute industry for the last 100 years and their economic condition has deteriorated during the last 15—20 years. I visited the jute producing areas of Bihar and tried to collect detailed information from the farmers. I was told that the jute growers are trying gradually to give up this profession. It is a big irony. We have seen the discontent among the farmers due to closure of jute based industries during last 10—15 years and their economic condition has deteriorated. The inputs required for the cultivation of jute do not allow the jute growers to produce any other cash crop. I have studied the jute crop pattern, especially in traditional areas like Saharsa, Purnia, Katihar, Madhepura and Bhagalpur and some parts of Champaran. The farmer finds himself helpless under this traditional crop pattern. Therefore, through you, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister to pay special attention towards the jute growing farmers of these areas. I have observed some discrepancies in regard to setting up jute industry. The jute mills have been lying closed since long in Bihar and the Government of Bihar has taken up the matter with Central Government time and again. The farmers have been given assurance that new industries will be set up there and the old mills will be revitalised. It is my submission to the hon. Minister that he must fulfil that assurance. You have undertaken a modernisation programme for recommissioning the closed jute mills. A sum of Rs. 28 crores was provided for this purpose but unfortunately, Bihar has not got its share. We do not know where that money has gone. The most important thing is that you have to re-establish the farmers who are engaged in jute production and on whom the Jute Industry depends. We expect a lot from you in this regard.

Hon. Prime Minister visited Bihar last year. He had himself made a reference to this issue. In West Bengal also he assured the growers in the course of his speeches. This aroused considerable awareness among the farmers and as a result the jute industry has taken a positive move in a positive direction. We all welcome it. At the same time we want that special attention be paid to farmers who are connected with Jute Industry.

I would like to draw your special attention towards the J.C.I. I myself visited the J.C.I. Centres in Purnea district and studied them I stayed there for two days. There is a place named Kasaila adjacent to Purnea. I visited two such centres there and found a number of irregularities. The farmers were waiting for as much as eight days with carts loaded with jute but there was no critical form the J.C.I. to accept the jute load when we talked to the officials they said that they could accept only the quantity they have been asked to purchase. We had no answer to this. We enquired from them as to what quota of jute they could purchase. They told us that they could purchase only the quality that has been prescribed but that specified quality is not available there. I would like to say that a farmer does not see quality. It is a traditional farming and it is done in a particular way. The crop takes two month's time to be ready. Thereafter, it requires two more months to cure the jute in water. The farmer then takes it out and dries it up. It gives such a bad smell that we cannot stand it. After so much hard labour that he loads it on his cart and takes it to centres of the J.C.I. He has to wait there for weeks. If this will be his condition, it is natural that

[Shri Manoj Pandey]

he will find himself alienated from people like you and me.

I am not prepared to admit that the J.C.I. has in any way done justice to the farmers. It has done great injustice and we ourselves are witnesses. You must ensure that farmer's interest is protected and you have said this thing time and again in this august House. The Agriculture Minister of Bihar had come here and he had several rounds of talks with the Union Agriculture Minister. A proposal has also received from the Government of Bihar that you should convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. You must ask them how much quantity of jute they can purchase and what quantity of jute you will purchase. You must make it clear whether J.C.I. will purchase jute direct from the farmer or through State Governments. We will produce only that much jute. If we produce more than the quantity you lay down, we will give excess quantity to the Governments of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. But J.C.I. must be directed to purchase quota allotted to it.

I would like to request you to chalk out a programme in consultation with Governments of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. I also want to point out that the J.C.I. has purchased jute from middlemen also. There are various grades of jute having different prices based on quality. You have fixed a minimum support price. But middleman purchases jute from farmers at a very cheap rate and stocks in his godowns and the J.C.I. makes purchases from middlemen and complete its quota. Sir, it is such a short-circuit that several officers, local politicians are involved in this racket. This aspect must be taken care of. I say this repeatedly because without farmers cooperation you cannot run jute industry. If the producer of jute is not looked after properly, if a proper assessment of his condition is not made in a right perspective, you may set up any number of industries, they will be of no use. It is my submission that you may consider this thing seriously

and call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of these three States. Thereafter you may let us know as to what quantity of jute will be purchased by the J.C.I. in these States and what quantity will have to be purchased by us. If we can determine the quantity, we can go to farmers and tell them not to produce more than that quantity so that they may produce other profitable crops.

Mr. Chairman, the objectives of this Bill are very good. I express my thanks to the hon. Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for bringing this Bill. The Bill provides for the formation of State Advisory Committees. But it does not say anything about their composition. We must be told about this. It concerns farmers, labourers and mill owners in the Private and Public Sectors. Therefore, all these three should be represented in these committees so that this industry may forge ahead.

The Bill also provides for stringent action against the people violating the provisions of this Bill. It is a welcome step. About packaging materials, we find that most of the people are using synthetic material these days. Perhaps it costs less. The cost of synthetic material is a little more as against the minimum support price fixed for jute. Jute involves higher processing cost or labour cost. But in order to save this industry, we will have to hear this.

I welcome the provision for seeking information and acquisition of powers to seize the materials. But at the same time, I expect that the officers, who are responsible for implementation will exercise the authority in right cases and respect the spirit of this Bill. I have seen small farmers who bring their produce for sale come in the purview of seizure. Even the small retailers come within the purview of this seizure. The misuse of the spirit of this provision and wrong seizures lead to discontentment among these people. This has to be taken care of. I support this bill and express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.



[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat). This Bill has a limited scope. To that extent I support this Bill. Since it is a long overdue measure I do not know how far it is going to be effective because of the delay which has taken place.

The Government of India is keeping quiet about one aspect of this question. And that is, who is responsible for having created this particular crisis i.e. the danger which the industry is facing from synthetic bags? Who has, for the last three or four years, been encouraging the import of these PVC granules and encouraging a number of small manufacturers to set up units to manufacture these HDPE bags. It is not suddenly something has dropped from the sky. For the last three or four years the representations are being made repeatedly to the Government to ban or at least rigorously control this import and use of these synthetic materials, because ultimately it would lead to the extinction of a considerable part of the jute industry. I am not against modern technology if this is being encouraged in the name of modern technology, provided it is suitable to our conditions and circumstances of our country. I am not enamoured of technologies which are being employed in USA or Japan or somewhere else because we do not live in USA or Japan but we live in a country called India which has got certain specific features. And one of the features is that already we have a huge volume of unemployment which is rising everyday. I do not approve of a technology which will lead to further reduction of jobs unless you can show that the introduction of this particular technology is something which is going to benefit the country very much by greater productivity or lower cost of something. This is a case of importing certain types of granules which are used in order to manufacture these synthetic bags. Now, we are not the only ones who have been pleading with the Government. We have been pleading from the point of view more of the farmers and the workers because the more these synthetic bags are manufac-

tured the less will be the demand of the raw jute which is required for the manufacture of jute sackings. Therefore, the farmers will be affected and there will be further pressure on them to sell their raw jute at lower prices. The workers will be affected, at least that part of the working force in the jute mills which is employed on the manufacture of sackings—either sacking cloth or sack sewing. Therefore, we have been pleading from that point of view. But I have no doubt in my mind that the jute mill owners, IJMA, have also been pressurising the Government for its own business reasons because they do not want to lose this part of their market to these new manufacturers of synthetic bags. I have no illusion in my mind that it is because of our pleadings or our representations which have eventually led to the bringing of this Bill. This is the outcome of the pressure of the IJMA. I know that very well. However, sometimes, even from peculiar quarters the end result may be indirectly or partly what we are also wanting though I do not know what is going to happen to the synthetic industry which has been allowed to grow in the last three or four years. That is not my responsibility. That Mr. Mirdha has got to decide. Now he is talking about taking a balanced view. We cannot allow a monopoly of jute, in the manufacture of sacking or packaging materials. We must have an equitable sort of ratio between jute and the synthetic thing. He has to say all this now because they have allowed the synthetic industry to grow. It is they who have allowed some 500 units approximately to come into existence and most of them are small-scale units, but altogether they are also employing about one lakh of workers now. I would like to know from him how much capital has been given to them, invested by the financial institutions in this industry. Could these things have been done unless the Government of India was backing the whole move? Of course, Government of India is very shrewd in these matters, I know, because the main purchaser nowadays of these jute bags is the Government itself. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals is the biggest single purchaser

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

of jute bags from the industry. Previously there used to be export and all that, but now there is no export. There is hardly any export of jute bags worth talking about nowadays. The entire consumption is in the home market and out of that home market, the lion's share is that which is purchased by the DGS&D on behalf of the Government and the various Ministries and Departments. So, it may be that there was a motive behind this, that is to say, to allow this synthetic industry to develop so that it will create some conditions of competition, forcing thereby the jute mills owners to either reduce their prices of bags or to improve their quality or something. Now, after three or four years have passed, this Bill has been brought which only aims, as far as I can make out, at giving the Government certain powers of acting through an advisory committee to fix some kind of a ratio between the two industries - the original jute industry and the new synthetic industry - as to what proportion of essential commodities are to be packaged by whom. Of courses, I have my doubts about the way this Bill will be implemented because all these things about monitoring, inspection, giving exemptions, threatening penalties and all that do not generally work very efficiently in our system. We know that. Also I see here that in section 2 sub-clause (c), under the definition of 'jute packaging material', almost every item is included, except, of course, carpet backing because carpet backing is not used for packaging. Everything else is included—jute, jute yarn, jute twine, jute sacking cloth, hessian cloth, jute bags or any other packaging materials. I do not know what is meant by jute. What is jute? If you exclude all the other items and are left with jute, does it mean raw jute? Raw jute is not used for packaging. Raw jute is the stuff the farmers grow in the fields. So, I do not know what is meant by jute because everything else is specified—jute yar, jute twine and all that. Many of the mills in Andhra manufacture only jute yarn and twine. They do not manufacture any cloth at all—jute sacking

cloth, hessian cloth, jute bags or any other packaging materials. So, this first item in this jute should be explained. I am very much interested to know what is meant by jute. Jute is the basic raw material from which all these things are made. If there has been a slight drafting mistake here, I am sure, Mr. Mirdha will be honest enough to see that is corrected because it does not mean anything. It is meaningless. What is the meaning of jute? Anyway. So, what I was saying was that it is the Government itself which is responsible for having created this crisis in the first place. They could easily have prevented the growth of this synthetic industry. But I cannot believe that they allowed it to develop without having any motives of their own behind it. And I would like to know whether during the last three years, the selling prices of these sacking, sacking bags, jute bags, what is called B-Twills and other varieties of sacking have stabilised or come down. At what prices the DG S&D buy these large amount of sacks from the mills? There was a time when the Government had fixed the selling prices and said that they would only buy them provided the prices were not putting up beyond certain ceilings. Of course, the IJMA, the jute owners were very much against such a ceiling. What is the position now? Is it a fact that these synthetic bags are selling cheaper than jute bags? I do not know. I would like this information be given to this House. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that these synthetic bags are actually not necessarily more durable than the bags made out of jute or are they more durable? To what extent the commodities like sugar, fertiliser or cement—what percentage of these commodities—are at present being packed in these HTP bags, synthetic bags? It is understood that only 20 to 25% of these commodities are at present being packaged in these synthetic bags and 80% or more is still being packaged in jute bags and therefore their claim is that there is no need for such a legislation at all because according to them the jute industry is not facing any threat at all from their synthetics. We do not think so. We think that synthetic bags are making inroads into the

market and I know from our point of view because we are in the trade unions, we can't know all the inside situation of this trade. But I know that workers who are employed in making sacking and sewing sacking bags, all gradually being retrenched and dismissed from the mills and those mills are closed down because the mill managements say that they have no market left for their bags because of the entry of these synthetic items. So, what is the position, I do not know. Only for this reason, that here is an industry which is working for so many years and Mr. Mirdha said so many people's livelihood depends on it in five or six States. About 45 lakh families depend on it as far as farmers are concerned and about 2-1/2 lakh workers depend on it for their livelihood. It is earning Rs. 300 crores as foreign exchange every year. Earlier it used to earn more. So, there is no reason why suddenly one should try to upset the whole balance of things by bringing synthetic fibres, synthetic materials for these bags. Anyway, the damage has been done and now the Government will be faced with a dual problem because though I hold no brief for the synthetic manufacturing people. But they will now start shouting that their industries will be closed down and one lakh of people are employed there, some of them will be crunched out and they will lose their jobs. Mr. Mirdha is wanting to strike out a balance so that there is even-handed justice handed out. What is the composition of the Advisory Committee about which we do not get much indication here? Other Member, of course, have spoken about it. It says that the Advisory Committee must consist of persons having necessary expertise to give advice in this matter. So, I have no doubt that on this Advisory Committee there will be representatives of both the industries, obviously the jute industry and the mill owners will be represented. The synthetic industry managements will be represented. The Ministries of the Government of India who are connected with this whole business will be represented. But what about the farmers and other workers? Other Members here have also pleaded and I am also pleading that

this Advisory Committee will be absolutely lop-sided and it will have a very prejudiced kind of point of view. Unless the jute growing farmers and the jute mills workers' representatives are included in this Committee, because the items on which the Advisory Committee is to give its recommendations are listed here, in Section 4, which speaks specifically of the protection of interests of persons engaged in the jute industry and in the production of raw jute, that means, the workers and the farmers. So, if the protection of their interests is also a very relevant matter of concern for this Advisory Committee, then those people who are best acquainted with the conditions of the farmers and workers should be represented on this Advisory Committee also, and without that this Advisory Committee will be a farce as far as I can make out.

Then there are other things, I don't want to go into the fines and all that. The fine which is stipulated here for penalty of somebody who, in contravention of this Bill or this Act, packs any commodity or class of commodities in any material other than jute, he will be punishable by a fine, whose amount will be equal to double the cost of the jute package material which should have been used. 'Double the cost of the jute package materials which should have been used' — I think this is hardly a deterrent penalty of any sort high, and this should definitely be stiffened if you really want this legislation to have any teeth in it.

I also want to add a word or two in the end.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Ten times.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Ten times it can be, but you see, whatever it is they have given the power of exemption also and I should like to add my voice, although it may not strictly come within the framework of this particular Bill, to what so many other Members have said about the malfunctioning of the Jute Corporation of India. Sir, nothing has been done all these

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

years to protect the interests of the jute growers and therefore, the acreage under jute cultivation also, instead of increasing, is going down because the minimum prices, economic prices, which the farmer should get have never been given to him except in one or two years when it was not due to government's fixation of any price, but due to certain speculative factors in the market which led to higher prices being available in the market out of all proportion to the so-called minimum support price, but generally over the years one will find that this so-called minimum support price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission has not ratio or relation whatsoever to the actual increased cost of production of the farmer himself. This is done only to keep the prices low and in order to benefit the jute mill owners and every time the jute crop is ready, it is the jute mill owners who hold off from the market and create an impression that they are not interested in buying so that the prices tumble further down and since there is no way of holding on to the jute — our farmers are small people, they are not big farmers with big holdings and all that, with big resources, they are never able to hold on to their raw jute stocks — they have to sell them immediately. Otherwise they have nothing to eat the next day. This is their condition. Some of them have even entered into private contracts with the middlemen before the crop is ripened, in advance, that they will sell at such and such prices as soon as the jute is ready. The cooperative movement in the eastern part of the country is hopelessly weak, I am sorry to say it, but it is a fact. There is no cooperative society to protect the interests of the jute farmers. In such a condition this minimum support price has been of no help whatsoever to the farmers and the JCI has been asked to buy, to step into the market and buy only if the market price goes below the minimum support price. As the minimum support price is hopelessly inadequate, the JCI, I am afraid, which was supposed to act as a decisive factor in maintaining the prices of raw jute and protecting the farmers from

being fleeced by the middlemen, by the agents of the mill owners and all that, has totally failed in its job. Shall I continue tomorrow? I will take two or three minutes more. I can finish now also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The choice is yours.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you want me to continue tomorrow, I do not mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, this discussion will be continued tomorrow. You can continue tomorrow.

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16.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: INDO-U.S. RELATIONS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next item is, Discussion under Rule 193. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, what immediately prompted me to raise this discussion on Indo-US relations is the U.S. Government decision to supply AWACS planes to Pakistan against the security interests of our country and of the region.

Now, Sir, I have a book with me entitled, "National Security and Strategy of the United States". It was prepared at the end of 1986 by the White House. It says that for the first time, the United States has established substantially improved relations with both India and Pakistan. Now, this picture given by their own Government document is quite contradictory to what is the situation prevailing today. I do not know how they made this evaluation, whether it was on the basis of evaluation of a particular person or of the whole country's population, its feelings. The Government has to clarify on that.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

You all know that over the years, U.S. has been pouring sophisticated arms like F-16, Harpoon Missiles, tanks etc. to Pakistan and we have expressed our concern about this time and again. But this decision to supply AWACS to Pakistan surpasses all the combined effects of the weapons that they have supplied to Pakistan so far. The AWACS introduces a dangerous new element in this situation. Coupled with this, we have the report of Pakistan's capability of producing an atom bomb or they have got an atom bomb. That has been stated by the President of Pakistan, Zia-ul-Haq and also the nuclear scientist, Mr. Abdul Qadir Khan. Now, they are doing this with the active indulgence by U.S.A. Recently we have heard the U.S.A. have waived Symington Amendment to enable Pakistan to get supply from U.S.A. military aid or otherwise and their acquiring atom bomb would not stand in the way of getting that aid.

Now, these two developments have the most dangerous potential of hotting up the cold war that is already existing in the region. We all know it and we have expressed over and over again that supply of AWACS is pointedly aimed at India. Any plea that it is to be directed against Afghanistan is untenable. Given the operational character of the plane, it is not at all suitable for use over the rugged mountainous terrain in Pakistan-Afghan border. But it has the unique ability to monitor and direct air power against India without its being vulnerable to opposite attack. This is precisely for this reason, as a part of its policy of global domination, that AWACS is brought and not any defensive purpose, as suggested by Pakistan that it fears attack from Afghanistan. This has been refuted by the President of Pakistan, Mr. Zia-ul-Haq himself and by the American leaders also. We also know that there is the Soviet withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan which is in force. And it is for all this

that Mr. Robert H. Pelletrean, U.S. Junior Assistant Deputy Secretary of Defence for Near and South Asian Affairs said while giving testimony to the Congress Committee: that US sees no threat from Soviet Union to Pakistan. This is very important and striking.

As I have mentioned it has been pointedly directed against India and again it has regional dimension and global dimension. We know Saudi Arabia is also having AWACS and some Gulf countries are also trying to get AWACS and if we take the formation of CENTCOM Basing Pakistan in 1983 and the placement of 3 lakh of army for this purpose, which is really directed to achieve the domination of Asia, and it is only in that process, the US policy is to subvert the policies of our country, that is, the policy of peace and non-alignment. They never minced words to tell it several times. We have the reference of the history of US arms supply to Pakistan and its subsequent fall out. Selig S Harrison (Senior Associate, Caruegic Endowment of International Peace) while giving testimony to a sub-committee of US House's Foreign Affairs Committee said:

"The ill-advised programme of American military aid to Pakistan from 1954 to 1965 produced disastrous results. It was American military hardware that emboldened Pakistan to initiate tragic chain of events resulting in the Indo-pak conflict of 1965."

This policy to pressurise India, USA took up very seriously when in the Asian Relations Conference at Delhi on March 23 to April 2, 1947 with some countries of Indian Ocean region, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said:

"For too long have we of Asia been petitioners in Western Courts and Chancelleries. That story must now belong to the past. We propose to stand on our legs and cooperate with all others

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

who are prepared to cooperate with us. We do not intend to be plaything of others."

It is this new awakening not only in India but all over Asia that really alarmed USA and they understood that their policy of domination is going to be opposed by India and those countries who are trying to stand on their feet and conspiring against this particular policy.

Every one know when on October 22, 1947, Pakistan invaded India they had the tacit support of not only Britain but there was US involvement also. One of the Commanders of invading army was Russel K. Haight of the OSS, the fore-runner of CIA. Since then Kashmir has remained a favourite issue with USA to disturb India. What all USA proposed about Kashmir?

- (a) establishment of international Administration in Kashmir;
- (b) a plebiscite under supervision of a UN Administrator.
- (c) setting up of independent Kashmir with US Guarantee.

Anyway, in this background, when Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru visited USA in October, 1949 to seek US investment in India, what the US leaders told him, what they wanted from India and that is precisely clear. They wanted that Kashmir be given to them for the purpose of establishing military base there and then only they will think of giving us aid and speaking at Columbia University in the presence of Eisenhower, who was President of the University at that time, Mr. Nehru said:

"The very process of marshalling the world into two hostile camps precipitates the conflict it is sought to avoid."

If we try to have a cursory look of the history, we see, during the Korean War,

initial doubts when India took a firm position against US Bombing of Korea and demanded peaceful settlement US Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, postponed discussion of Aid to India. They postponed discussion of Aid to India. There are several instances and I believe some reference to that will be helpful to refresh our memory. During 1953, Pakistan's going to get U.S. Military Aid came in the Agenda. In December 9, 1953, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote a letter to the Pakistani Prime Minister saying: "it will thwart negotiations on Kashmir". Later, in Parliament, he said: "when military aid comes in, the whole country becomes a military base". He said, referring to India; "if India takes U.S. military aid, then it will have to merge with the American Bloc". Now, what is happening with Pakistan is precisely this; what Nehru forecast before.

About the U.S. Base in Pakistan, that is now a known knowledge to everybody. When the decision to give them AWACS came, the Opposition Leaders in Pakistan said - about AWACS with U.S. Army—men U.S. Personnel who will operate it—"the whole country is going to be a base of USA and in a very big way, they are going to be. They also said AWACS with the U.S. personnel that they are going to get as lease, is in actual meaning Pakistan's sky to U.S.A. That is what they felt and they said. In 1954, when U.S. decided to give military aid to Pakistan, Mr. Eisenhower wrote a letter to Jawaharlal Nehru saying: "If India wants U.S. military aid, then we are ready to give it". They are ready to give us and consider sympathetically. Now, we can see their designs. They wanted to have their business going by using one against the other. That is what they tried to do. Now it is good for us that we had got that kind of statesman in the helm of affairs, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who rejected it and in Parliament he indignantly said and referred to the Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Robertson who said: "U.S. must dominate Asia for indefinite period". Condemning this, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru demanded the removal of U.S. personnel from the U.N. Forces in Kashmir.

Non-remniscent of today's Congress (I), the then Congress, after its Session in Kalyani, West Bengal, issued a circular to all PCCs, suggesting to organise mass meetings and it said like: "The United States has offered military aid to Pakistan despite protests raised by India and other countries. Practically, the cold-war has come to our doors". When cold-war was being converted to hot water, to what it was called "at our doors", what the CWC Resolution of 18 April 1987. has said? Why has it not mentioned the name of the U.S.A.? Do you require to go to West Bengal to get an idea about it? I have no objection. You can very well go. But then one thing I would like to mention is that they are the enemies—I mean the Government of USA and not the people. There are many good people there. There is no doubt about it. We must try to cultivate them. But then, what is the reason for the failure in mentioning them? Are they not identifiable? You have to tell that fact precisely to us.

Here, mention should be made of our efforts to settle that Indo-China question, at that time, Before the Geneva Conference was convened in July, 1954 in Colombo five countries—India, Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia and Thailand—met and urged ceasefire, China's recognition, and the French withdrawal. The U.S. did not like it. When this message went to the participants of the Geneva Conference, they were influenced by U.S. But then, what happened? Then, what Eisenhower had been doing? When the Geneva Agreement was being signed, all that he did was what he proposed the collective security in South East Asia and invited all the participating countries in the Colombo Conference to come to an alliance like the military pact and again it as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and then the Government of India that rejected it. Some countries, including Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand joined to form the SEATO. What was the reaction of U.S.A. of our refusal to participate in that, to become a part of that alliance? The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development stopped helping India carry-

ing out our steel projects. At that time we know what Mr. Dulles said; he said:

"Non-alignment is immoral and short-sighted." We cannot forget that. This military alliance named SEATO discussed Kashmir between 6th and 8th March in Karachi. Then we can also refer to what happened, what role the USA took when we had a crisis or where evaluation of one's friendship could be done. During the Goa liberations, they opposed us in the UNO and they wanted us to take back our army. Every time we are seeing that their real motive is to get India toe their line. There is no genuine friendship at all; nothing.

During the unfortunate conflict with China, The United States tried to exploit the situation. For the first time, military supply to India began, but again they did not come with any genuine intention. We were fighting a communist country. The USA should have been very happy because their aim is to contain communism. But again they did not come with anything that was without any strings. They tried to exploit that situation to expand their influence in this country. How their perception differed from ours, we all know. They put their main personnel to monitor what aid they gave us. And how much of it was effective and all that, I do not know; whether it was a real military aid, I do not know. But they tried to use our air-fields. Some kind of an air umbrella they umbrella they wanted to put up. Then some kind of information mainpulation they wanted to do by setting up a VOA Centre in Calcutta. All that, we know.

After the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965, the United States supposedly stopped supply of arms to both. But here again we see their double standards. They allowed Iran to supply straight fighters, sabers, to Pakistan. Later on, they themselves resumed supply to Pakistan.

We all know, and we cannot forget, what they did in 1971 during Bangladesh liberation. They sent their Seventh Fleet. Who

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then came to stand by our side? The Soviet Union, we all know. I do not have to advocate for them. That is our time-tested relationship.

Then we all know the situation in Punjab and the U.S. role in it, how they are encouraging the terrorists, how they are giving them shelter in their country. We all know about the Hardgriev's Report and all that on the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

We know how in Sri Lanka they have entered, how Mossad, the Israeli intelligence, is operating there, and how they are responsible to keep alive the ethnic conflict there, how they are thwarting all efforts to bring about a settlement there. We all know this.

Also in our own country, about certain things like Brahmaputra Project, I am not going to refer now. But the question comes of the Indian Ocean, the Diego Garcia question. In the Indian Ocean which is very much related to our security concern, what has been the role of the USA? We know how they have created their base in Diego Garcia and what are the feelings of the littoral States. What are we trying to do there? In this context, I can quote Capt. Alfred Mahan, the U.S. naval thinker: he said about the Indian Ocean:

"Whoever controls the Indian Ocean dominates Asia. The Ocean is the key to the seven Seas. In the Twenty-first Century, the destiny of the world will be decided on its waters."

Now, it seems that that is coming true. Who is responsible for that? Whether the destiny of the world will be decided or not, I do not know, but the destiny of the USA will be decided, it seems to me. This portion, 6,500 kms long and 6,000 kms broad, around which one-third of the humanity lives— we are trying to have it as a Zone of Peace. The UNO acted in that regard. In

1971 they proposed certain things. Later they set up a Commission; they proposed an International Conference.

But it is not being held due to US aid. Colombo was decided as the Venue, but they are also backing out. I do not have to say, I believe Mr. Natwar Singh will say in the House. Even before UNO took this kind of stand, I believe in 1964 USSR proposed that Indian Ocean should be made a 'De-nuclearised Zone'. Then we have to tell the total picture to our people. I am not an advocate of anybody, But the point is we are advocates of our own country. And what is the interest of our country we have to keep it in mind. Now, what we should do? Much we understand, much can be said on what we have to do. Minimum we can do is to take a firm stand not that all time diplomatic and fluid. Take a firm stand. Now we have sought their aid. I do not know, Sir. 50 million dollars to 35 million dollars, that is, they have cut as punishment measure. You tell them (*Interruptions*) We told them we don't require your aid. What is that? As a punishment action they have said. Mr. Natwar Singh you sit here. Don't go to New York. You call their Ambassador here. (*Interruptions*) Anywhere you can go from here except to New York, to Washington. Why do you go there, I do not know? Can't you call them to your office? (*Interruptions*). You went there to buy hard time to India, it seems to me.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): Bush and Weinberger were here.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: That is another danger.

Now you must know that Brazil refused to take US aid when it was given with some condition. We should go to them not at any humiliating condition, with begging bowl, "give aid, aid." AIDS are coming in our country. (*Interruptions*)

I said about the Congress Party.



SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Don't think about other AIDS.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I have a new meaning of AIDS for the Congress (I). 'Acute Intelligence Deficiency Syndrome of the Congress Party. Now again, you went there. Mr. Tiwari is about to go there. What for is he going? To crack his head on the stones of the White House. What for he is going, we do not know. And now you have announced this just the other day. Michael Armacos—I believe you have a copy of his speech—he said that no country has a right to veto the US policy regarding Pakistan. What for we are going?

Then about super computers. Well, you want XMP-24, I believe. Are they going to give you? For how long super computers are going and superb things are happening in this country. Will they give us? You are going to purchase it or not. If they say we don't give, you say 'thanks'. If they say give you, you say 'thanks'. What is this lobbying and bargaining, I do not know? It is very humiliating for the people of this country.

Now the penchant of modernisation and 21st century and all that science and technology has influenced our minds, I believe. This is good. We should be self-reliant on that. But, do you know what their leading thinkers have said. How do they view supply of science and technology to the other countries. They view it as instrument of their foreign policy. Again, it is not without any strings. Your Resolution has said about destabilisation. I do not know whether Government have come out with anything concrete. What you have said is about destabilisation. Well, who is doing it? Who is behind that? You have not said but I have said it before. Now, you invited Weinberger and took him to certain projects of our defence to Bangalore. And where is the report?

Here is a report in the Times of India dated October 15. The U.S. delegation

which was led today by Mr. Weinberger's deputy, the Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs was briefed about India's security concern and its research and development plans by the Chief of the Army Staff, Gen. Sundarji and the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister. What was the brief you know! You want to get super computers and they are getting super knowledge from India. (*Interruptions*)

Then you are going to get engine for LCA and that too by destroying our own initiative for seven years and certain other sectors. This is a very sensitive area. Are we to be dependant on them for certain things very important for us? Are they reliable? I am not going to plead to you from where you should get super-computers. If you require you search all over the world and get it but there should not be any condition to sign this and sign that.

Now a word about aid. In 1983 the Caritrucci Commission said the U.S. assistance programmes made an indispensable contribution to achieving foreign policy objectives. That is also not without strings. We know what dependance on the U.S. means on any matter. We have the experience of Latin American countries and many other countries. How they ruined themselves when they depended on U.S. aid and on that food programme and other. It thwarts the independence of that particular country who takes it. They enter in the name of Economic Aid and like that. They allure the leaders. In 1977 the U.S. news and world report said that between 1961-76 CIA carried 900 major secret operations to over-throw or influence the Government. So understand whom you are dealing with. You know in our love to get technology or some aid whom we will be bringing in our country. We have to be very careful when we deal with them. They are imperialists. That particular word is there in your CWC resolution. They are not gentlemen to be dealt with on a gentleman's basis.

Now, Sir, maybe that we should not take

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the aid. You may refuse it. That is my suggestion. But then you should not allow them to go scot free also. All their wealth is also due to the plunder they made of the third world countries and poor countries. There are certain multi-lateral agencies. You take on U.S. there on those platforms combining with other countries and extract more dollars from them through that and from there arranged aid without any condition. You should do it. There should be a fight. You know how in Latin America they are fighting the indebtedness and how they are trying to get together. They are saying your wealth is my wealth.

Now, Sir, even in these multi-lateral agencies the conditionality that is posed by the USA is not to the benefit of the developing countries at all. In March 1979 the U.S. magazine 'Time' noted that the developing countries were becoming profitable clients. For every dollar U.S. contributed to International Monetary Organisation giving aid to developing countries the latter paid two dollars in goods and services. For every dollar paid to World Bank the U.S. received 9.5 dollars in return in the form of contracts, current expenses, interest payments and all that. It is not that they are obliging anybody, by giving aid. Actually they are reaping the benefit and through this conditioned aid the independence of a particular country is being thwarted. Their policies are being subverted. So we should try for a fair relation in the international affairs. I do not know how the North-South dialogue will lead but as suggested by Mr. Bipin Pal Das the other day the South-South cooperation is very important for us. We should bring together all these poor countries.

Now, Sir, even in our papers and they have also reported that there is substantial improvement in our relationship. They are happy with what we are doing, namely, inviting multi-nationals, liberalising the import policy and so on and so forth. They are very happy. Their happiness is

expressed in many ways. They are euphoric about it. But you should not.

You should understand that one of ten of all the U.S. workers is in manufacturing industry and are involved in export trade. So exports to other countries are also a necessity for them. It is not that they are obliging anybody. So there should be respectable equal terms. It is not like a poor beggar we should feel ourselves really elated that somebody is going to give us something.

Now in this connection while I demand that the whole lot of conspiracy that is done by USA against the interests of our country needs to be exposed and we have no inhibition in telling that to our people but then the Government has to come forward clearly. The Congress Party has to come forward clearly. It is not that for a particular period for your convenience you say destabilisation. Destabilisation is for a particular policy and not for a particular person. It is a question of the people of the country. How we view the world situation that is very important.

Here I have this Mid-Day edition of May 3, 1987. There are two news items here. One is about 'Israeli connection of PM's guards. We sent some security people via Singapore to Israel to get training and in lieu of that we brought Uzi guns for prime Minister's security personnel. Whose security you are keeping, I do not know! You have seen how Mossad is doing havoc in Sri Lanka. You have to give answer to this. The second news item is about the U.S. aid to Pakistan affecting our thinking in a wrong way. Prime Minister may review stand on NPT. What is that? It means that some people in USA think that if you sign NPT then you may be given aid. Whether we are to sign it or not that is a separate matter. You can come to the Parliament and we can debate that but the point is that there should not be anything secretive. Nothing should be secretive and in no point we should be entrapped by them. It will be a sign of our weakness. NPT you like to sign we can discuss. That is another

thing. But if you think by signing it they will be less hostile to you that is wrong. We do not require a good friend like this mad Government of Reagan.

We don't like that. And there may be other different clause that you should sign mutually inspection treaty with Pakistan. That is another way of NPT. We should not fall in that trap.

Now, what I require from this Government is that they should come very harshly against this Government of USA which is acting hostile against India, which is trying to subvert our non-aligned policy, peace policy. You should also take a lead. We are going to give you all support to mobilise the mass opinion in this regard.

At the end, I appeal to the Government that we should be unanimous on this. We can adopt a resolution from this House condemning all the acts of hostility perpetrated by USA against our country. With these words, I thank you.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT (Arrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I begin my remarks by paying a tribute to the Hon'ble Member who initiated the debate for setting a very wide trend on this important matter. Sir, once more the Indo-American relations have gone to pieces and once more the underlying reasons behind it are the same. The Hon'ble Member gave certain historical anecdotes. He quoted our great leader Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on this basic question. But I would like to remind the Hon'ble House that the basic reason for the failure of the Indo-American relations is that the United States of America because of its global ambitions and certain global obsessions failed to come to terms with one of the mighty force in history, that is, Indian nationalism, Indian independence, that force of nationalism that came out. In the 50's when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru first visited the United States of America, he gave the slogan despite different social systems, political systems in this present-day world. At that time, only America had the nuclear

capacity, they had the nuclear know-how, they had the nuclear bombs. The Soviet Union had not yet come out and it was a very dangerous situation. There are secret reports that the American militarists—the military industrial complex—rules America. I will come to that point. I want to emphasise time and time again that it is that force within the American system that had torpedoed all peaceful relations that developed in the post-war world. They had also torpedoed the blooming relationship between India and United States. They had even planned, at that time, the secret report that when they had the monopoly of nuclear bombs, as many as 20 cities in the Soviet Union were all targeted to be attacked. It was a dangerous situation at that moment.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had seen this great historical perception. Whatever be the monopoly of power in one hand, the world cannot be ruled by domination of that brute force. He gave the slogan that whatever be the different social system, political system—he gave the slogan in America, in the United Nations—that India is free to join any military bloc, India is non-aligned and will follow a peaceful policy in the international affairs. The independent policy of the world in international relations can only be governed by peaceful coexistence. That was the slogan India gave and what was the response? He had an excellent rapport with President Eisenhower, a man of peace, a good man, a great man. But what happened? His Secretary of State said: Non-alignment is immoral. He followed a policy of brinkmanship and all that—you know, the military bloc. Again, in the United States, it is the military industrial complex that dominates.

Then, I come to a few years later during the time when the Indo-US relations flowered as beautifully as it could in the situation. That was during the liberal period of President Kennedy and when Galbrith was the Ambassador here. I will quote Galbrith, he came only a few months back and I think, Natwar Singh had a good chat with him, they are good friends. I will quote him

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what he said on this and why the Indo-US relations had not developed in the manner as it should have. At that time, Soviet Union was nowhere in the picture; the Indo-Soviet relationship, the economic relationship was not there. From India the request was that the Americans, the USA would build the steel plants. President Kennedy and Galbrith were favourably inclined and it was the time when India's first industrial policy was out and it was said that the steel and other basic and co-industries would be in the public sector. President Kennedy was inclined, and Galbrith was working hard so that with the Indo-USA cooperation, the steel plant is built. But Germans later on came and built the Rourkela Steel Plant, but not the Americans. This was because President Kennedy proposed and the military industrial complex, the power in the United State systems opposed and, therefore, it was vetoed by them once again.

After that it just started the beginning of the Indo-Soviet cooperation which has developed from strength to strength and flowered and today it has become one of the best model in the world how the relations between two countries, two States should be in the international arena.

Then, later on in the 60s you have again seen the promise given by President Eisenhower. On the arms sales to Pakistan we expressed our concern as my colleague Mr Natwar Singh, the Minister of State, expressed India's concern in Washington now. We did it three decades ago. We said that Pakistan's propensity, inclination is basically anti-Indian and that the arms were going to be used against us. President Eisenhower gave a written assurance that these arms would not be used against India. Even then, the great Krishna Menon, the Defence Minister at that time said that he did not believe it. He made a statement and he said that he was yet to see a gun which was pointed only in one direction. That was his famous statement. But it is a

fact that President Eisenhower gave a written assurance that these arms would not be used against India. But these arms were used against India in the 1965 war, so much so that we produced a Patton tank that was used against us. We captured that tank and it was displayed in Delhi and the American Ambassador protested. Just imagine! But today the situation is a little worse. Our friend, Natwar Singh has drawn a blank there. He has not been given an assurance. he asked: For whom are these very sophisticated arms being given to Pakistan? These Harpoon missiles, naval boats. Are they to be used in Afghanistan? They are all naval for the navy. Where is the navy? Where is the sea in Afghanistan? Now, F-16, the latest air warning systems, AWACS, avionics and others. Where will they be used? In the mountainous regions? On the Afghanistan border or will they be covering the 300 km range of the Punjab plains, Rajasthan plains, the military formations in India?

But, this time the situation is so dangerous and grave that they have given up the pretence. Whatever may be the reason, they kept mum. So, no assurance on this. Then again the situation has arisen like this. The latest initiative from the Indian side was taken by our Prime Minister who visited the United States of America in June, 1985. His talks with President Reagan and other leaders was described by the American Press as a milestone in the relationship between India and United States and the reason being that a hopeful atmosphere was created. It was said that a considerable progress has been made in our bilateral trade, industrial collaboration, technology including high technology transfer, cultural contacts, etc. Hopefully we are entering into an era of a happy phase of Indo-American relations. But, our experience says that our relation with America has been of deep valleys of disquiet and distrust. There has been a small piece of optimism also. At the present moment the relationship, as I have said, has gone in pieces, as it was never before, because there comes the question of per-

ception, or ambition or even of obsession to contain in the beginning. Examples were given of the faulty historic perception of American power in the world today. After the Second World War, one basic obsession was that they want to contain communism. But, the fact of the matter is that, I would like to quote at this stage what Prof. Galbrith said in Jaipur while speaking on the subject a few weeks before. He said "If Indo-American relation is to be improved and is to be normalised, then the Americans must dispel the feeling of suspicion in India that U.S. masters were replacing the British masters." Actually, this is the core of the problem. It is the tragedy of history that America, which was the first nation to get out of the British colonialism in 1876, became in the post World War the pursuer of the colonialism of the worst kind. Thanks to the ideas, inspirations given by Gandhiji, who said, "When India will become free it will work for the freedom of every man in the world," thanks to Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru who took this mission and worked for the freedom of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, that struggle is still going on because India's aspiration or perception is that till the last vestige of colonialism disappear from this earth it will not rest content. It is a matter of treat pride for all of us, for every Indian that in the Harare Summit our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi played a determined role to strengthen the unity of the people, to create the wherewithals the material resources, the Africa Fund and to mobilise it so that the struggle against South Africa and Namibia is continued despite the fact that the Americans and others totally opposed it. Basically what they fear most, as I said, is the Indian nationalism; its freedom, independence, their struggle for decolonisation, liberation of mankind and the unfortunate tragedy of history that the Americans follow. They follow the policy of preserving not only the pre-war *status quo*, but forging new instruments of neo-colonialism, neo-imperialism and all that. It is a very wide subject.

Hon. Member, Mr. Chowdhary, has men-

tioned how in the economic field; how in the other fields, this neo-colonialism is spreading. I would not like to go into this now. But, I said, they were defeated everywhere, because they were on the wrong side of history. They have the wrong perception. It began with Korea. They wanted them to maintain the *status quo* with the Japanese colonialism, i.e. which the Japanese left there, during the occupation of Korea. That was their perception. But they met with defeat. That was the first defeat. There, India played their role. India was the only acceptable country. Such was the moral stature of India. During this conflict, it was the Indian Military mission which went there to maintain the ceasefire. They went there to prevent the ceasefire operations. Here, you can see the Indian history, their perception and all that. You can also see the American response. But they thought India, with its legacy of non-violence, pursuing a most civilised action, involving all its masses and particularly during Indian independence, never in history of mankind, so many millions of people participated for the freedom. By means of non-violence, they said, we will sacrifice everything, but we must be free. That was the message of the Indian independence and it came into conflict in the Second World War and that has resulted in the formation of most powerful, peaceful movement—peaceful independent movement,—i.e. Non-Aligned Movement, today. Over 100 countries, today, are its members. They do not have the military power. Power in the present sense means, they have a moral power. They are prepared to sacrifice everything for their independence and for a world in which they can fight neo-colonialism, imperialism, subjugation of any form—political, economic, social and even informational and cultural. Today, these powers dominate even the cultural life, i.e. the media and all these things. I need not go into all these things. The subjugation is so total today that India under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and others have posed today as the biggest and powerful movement in history. That is the answer. The Americans were trying to dominate the world both

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militarily and industrially. That is why, I make a distinction, whenever it comes to the political masters—the President or even the Congress—they are subverted by this military-industrial group. They call the tune finally. If something happens tomorrow Natwar Singh will go out, and Shri N D. Tiwari will go and see that the thing which has happened and if they don't like it, then, they pool their strength and then everything comes down. That is the situation there, and we are not worried at all. It has been seen that there is a move to cut the aid which is coming to India. It is now coming down every year. From 50 million dollars, it has come down to 35 million dollars. Whether they do like this or not, we are not at all concerned with it. We do not even bother, whether they give it or not. So, why give them this importance, Mr Chowdhary? We ask them, if you want to give us aid, give, otherwise, don't give. India today — now thanks to the collective efforts of our people of this country—stands on its own legs. In the Seventh Plan, we have only 6 per cent marginal resources and the other 94 percent is our's. There may be greater success stories in a democratic set up in a situation like this and particularly in the parliamentary form, where we have got support of the entire House regarding the type of social and economic order that we are building, we have the consensus of the whole House in regard to this.

The real crux is that they want to pressurize us, that we give up our independent action, independent policy. They want to pressurize us. Sometimes they screw this way—through economic aid, assistance and various other things. But there is the will of the people, it is the combined will of our people; the path in foreign policy that we have taken, the path of Jawaharlal Nehru and the Indian National Congress, supported by all others—the entire Parliament and the entire spectrum of political parties. We will never give up, whatever may be the pressure.

Today, if I may say so, the pressure is the strongest. Never was such a great pressure exercised upon us, to give up our path, to compromise, to kowtow, to bend under pressure as today. We have given the answer: we will never be pressurized. We will never give up the path which we have collectively chosen for us.

The Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution, that the de-stabilisation process is on. You accept it in respect of external de-stabilisation, Mr Chowdhary; but you do not accept it in respect of the internal one. A very seasoned politician, parliamentarian and leader like Mr Indrajit Gupta also says: 'Internally, we do not accept; externally, we accept.' You are Communists. You know the basic nexus between internal and external things. Can external de-stabilization exist without internal de-stabilisation?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We never deny that. But don't do certain things that will encourage both—internal de-stabilisation, and the external one. We want a good Government. That is all.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT: We are very clear in our understanding about our foreign policy and about foreign forces. Let there be a basic understanding on this. Then there will be no difficulty in following whatever instruments that we forge. My point about the internal de-stabilisation is this. There are, you know, people; there are, of course, forces which are linked with those external forces of de-stabilisation.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You sever relation with communalists.

SHRI B R BHAGAT: There are forces. They were there earlier; they are there now. This attempt is an off-and-on attempt.

Another point is that there is a nexus. We cannot make a distinction between...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please; please take your seat, Mr Ram Singh Yadav. That will not go on record. No running commentary; it will not go on record.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Having said that there is a nexus between the internal forces of destabilisation and the external ones, the point I make in this: As students of post-War external developments, you must have seen that the powers that are working, never cease to operate. It is off-and-on—sometimes on, and sometimes off.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: (Midna Por) rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow Mr. Bhagat to speak. You can speak later.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT. We are a powerful country. But there are instances everywhere. You see what is happening around you. What has happened in Grenada, a small country of just 300,000 people? There, a regime changes, peacefully— not by violence. When a new regime comes, it poses— according to the President of the United States himself — a threat to American security. And here, the American marines move. Or, look at Nicaragua. India, luckily, is not a small country. India is a big country, and the people are bigger, and are prepared to make any sacrifice for their freedom, and for their freedom of action. It is Indian nationalism—any sacrifice they will make. Therefore, you cannot treat India like this. But in an incipient way, and in many other ways they operate. They operate.

Therefore, let us be clear about it: If they can, they will do it. I will give you another example. These forces of imperialism, i.e. domination by force— economic force or military force — operate all the time. Can you think of a more powerful country than Soviet Union? Don't they seek to manipulate it? What do they say?

**17.00 hrs**

They started information campaign that the Soviet Union is a military power. There

is no doubt about it. But it is not a big economic power. Therefore, the basis behind the STI programme, the Star Wars programme is that it will cost—according to their own estimate—2 trillion dollars. It is a very big burden on them. The American scientists said that if the American Government spent 2 trillion dollars, it will be a very heavy burden on the American people and that they had to give up all the good things, social security, etc. for the poor people and the common people; and they will not be able to achieve their objective. This is what the American scientists said. This was the opinion of the other people there. But the philosophy behind this is that they will force the Soviet Union to spend the same amount for military competition with the result that the Soviet Union will break, because they are not economic power. Then what will happen is that all the 27 parties, the congress, all the programme for modernisation, doubling the income by the end of the century, providing a house to every Soviet citizen, improving the quality of life of the Soviet citizens, all these things will be nullified. Then the help that they are giving for maintaining independence of the countries everywhere in the world, they will not be able to do it. Therefore, for this reason, STI is a must. Is it not a manipulation? Is it not a destabilisation of the worst kind? Therefore, when you go into the question of destabilisation, you should not look for any concrete action. India is being destabilised all the time because India has been following an independent policy and it is a thorn in their nest; it is a thorn in the next of the entire American imperialist thinking. India not only has been following an independent policy, but India has got the guts to stand up right. Mrs. Indira Gandhi said, stand up right and face any threat, even the worst kind of threat that came in the Bay of Bengal in the Seventh Nuclear Fleet. At that time, Indira Gandhi was not alone. She was Durga. The entire House was behind her. The entire country was behind her. Such was the might. They got this taste. This was the taste of the power of non-violence, power of the people that they will die, 800 million people will die. This was the mes-

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sage of India's independence which is reflected in our Gandhian philosophy, in our international relations at the time of Jawaharlal Nehru. We said, we will die but we will never surrender. This is the power of the Indian nationalism. But they got that taste. They had been defeated, defeated and defeated everywhere. They got the bitter taste in Vietnam. They continued the war and they were defeated and totally defeated, but they did not learn the lesson.

Now, they have come into our region. The situation is very serious. They have come now on our path. Now the emphasis is on this region; it has started with a base in Diego Garcia. Then it was upgraded; then it became a nuclear base, nuclear submarine base; and they went around for nuclear facilities. In the meanwhile, a resolution was passed by the United Nations declaring the Indian zone as a zone of peace. This was sabotaged.

Today Indian Ocean is the most militarised zone, dangerously militarised zone having all kinds of missiles, all varieties of most sophisticated weapons, all kinds of nuclear submarines and all that; then other facilities are also there. This was the movement for Pakistan, because there is no democracy. We have always loved for the people of Pakistan because they are the same so far as the basic interest of the people of Pakistan and India is concerned. But, unfortunately, in Pakistan, there is a military regime. And military regime they saw this. Then the Afghan situation and the presence of Soviet troops, the nexus developed between the U.S. and Pakistan and now if I may say so thanks to this news, they are defeated all over. Now they are concentrating in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf with one of the American strategies, it seems to me to make Pakistan as their main ally here and then in the Middle East Israel and in the African area you have South Africa, this is the nexus and then Diego Garcia base. And you see the scenario, and all are nuclear powers. South Africa is known to possess nuclear bombs,

Israel is known to possess some. These are all stories emanating in American papers. I have no other source of information. They say, Israel may be having fifty to one hundred nuclear bombs, South Africa is having, and the Pakistan's nuclear facility is there. Not only they are having double standards, but the policy, the support they have given to them, the Americans they have failed to persuade Pakistan— that comes to this completely— they have failed to persuade Pakistan, or to prevent Pakistan from going nuclear, and develop the nuclear facility. But they say, why not you do it, come to an agreement on NPT. Then Pakistan and India both should not have any nuclear capability. All mysterious things! Slanderous! Insulting the country! Our position on NPT is known. It is not a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan. It is a moral issue. It is a basic moral question, it is discriminatory, NPT. That is why we have not accepted it, it has nothing to do with Pakistan having the bomb or not having a nuclear bomb. But the fact is that they have again given them aid. President Carter because of the fear of opposition, he stopped aid to Pakistan and then in 1982 when President Reagan came he has started. He gave his first ever waiver of Symington Amendment that any country which is preparing for nuclear capability will not be given. They got these five years. Now again, knowing all this material that is there, they have given Pakistan. They know that Pakistan is— if not the bomb— having it in the basement, or a turn or screw-driver away from the bomb, or they are just at the threshold of the bomb, the declaration of their nuclear scientist, Dr. Khan that they have a bomb made to their own journalists. All these are but even then they have waived the amendment. This is a deception that they are practising.

But our answer is that it has cast a heavy burden on us. The process as has been pointed out in the House itself, we have been seeing the increasing military links between U.S.A. and China. We have also seen reports of trilateral U.S.-China-Pakistan military cooperation and an



American Company Burman was asked to do a feasibility study of upgrading the Chinese origin F-7 aircraft with U.S. technology for Pakistan. We have this information. We have news of the sophisticated weapons and the \$4.02 billion aid which has been sanctioned now and will be operating from October this year, of which \$1.8 billion is the direct military component.

So, you can imagine the threat reception and therefore when this is the situation this is the scenario. When I started saying that the Indo-American relations have gone to pieces, it is an understatement. We are facing a great threat in our region, all due to the disquieting developments which I have enumerated. The Hon'ble Minister will give more information in his reply since he has more information at his disposal. All these series of disquieting developments in the recent past have emanated due to the faulty and wrong actions of the United States of America, which I call it their global obsessions. This has resulted in marring the progress whenever we try to improve relations with them. We must have friendly relations with every one. When we say, peaceful co-existence despite different social systems, when we work for peace and non-alignment, we have to develop co-relations with every one. The United States of America is a strong mighty power. We have trade relations with them. We have economic relations with them. They are our trading partners. It is in our interest to develop friendly relations with them. But whenever we have tried to do it, we could not succeed. For example, the initiative taken by the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in June 1985 have all gone waste because of the wrong policies and wrong perceptions in this region. The House has already been alerted by the Defence Minister and Foreign Minister. Here is another occasion. We will have to safeguard our national interest and keep the alliance of forces for peace and progress in the world because that is ultimately the bulwark with which we will finally defeat the forces of domination or imperialism or neo-colonialism,

which are still going on in this world.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the two speakers have covered the Indo-American relations and exhaustively explained how it is passing through different stages. I only want to add a few points. It also requires a balance of thinking. We had ups and downs with them. When we really needed food, the PL-480 had helped us and it had really given a strong support at that time. In 1962 when we had war with China, as Mr. Bhagat also mentioned, Kennedy had given an air umbrella for India, protection umbrella. The relations have changed slowly and their policies have also changed. I also agree with the previous speakers that today's position is entirely different. It all varies from people to people. We feel they are friendly with us. We feel we have very good relations with them. When it comes to the policies of the Government, there are lot of variations at different stages. During Nixon's time, things have deteriorated I should not mention whether it was a Democratic or a Republican, in whose period it has happened or how it has happened, whether it is the U.S. President's main policy or the people are connected with their supporters and advisers during that period. Again, what is happening today is entirely different. During the time of Carter, there was a light change for better in our relations with the United States at various levels. As Mr. Bhagat has mentioned, we have good relations in some of the aspects and we have had some bad experiences. They have given science and technology. They have trade relations. They have helped us in developmental aspects in particular.

But still they also have lot of problems with us. For example, they earlier promised nuclear fuel for our Tarapur Plant, but later on, they went back. And we really had lot of problems on that score. This sort of things are happening and we are facing various problems. As I mentioned earlier, during our war with Pakistan on the Bangladesh

[Shri B.B. Ramaiah]

issue, things had deteriorated to such a level that it became the worst part of our relations with them. In spite of that, even at that time when you look at people to people relations, they were not that bad. But I do not know why at the governmental level their policies are different. They seem to be always supporting democracies in the world. But unfortunately, their policies are not like that. Look at what happened in Iran, what happened in the case of Phillipines and of Pakistan? In case of other places their policies are totally different. Today, what is happening in Pakistan? They should have really supported the largest and biggest democracy namely, India in various fields. But unfortunately, their policies are varying from time to time and from factor to factor.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): They have more faith in military government.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Military democracy!

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH: Whatever you may call it.

We should try various options. We should see how we utilise the advantages of various developed nations, their help to us just like the fact that an atom bomb can destroy the world but also it can help people in different ways. A cobra can kill with its poison, but cobra's poison is life saving also. It depends how our policies come to play its role, how we utilise their capabilities and whether we can make use of them properly.

It is really surprising that the United States refused to allow anybody else to make trade with China, but today they have the best relations with them. And what is happening in Pakistan-China-US link, in their own relationship? What I feel is that if we are able to do something in

different ways, in international field, with big powers and through our non-aligned policy we can influence and soften these things, that will be very good for the mankind. As Mr. Bhagat has put it, today the defence expenditure in the world is exceeding thousands billion dollars and if only 10 per cent of this can be reduced and used for the help of the needy nations, there would be tremendous amount of improvement in the civilisation of the world. That would help so many people and create lot of opportunities for the rest of the developing countries. This aspect we will have to consider and see how we can use our influence, our non-aligned policy and how to soften these big powers in various fields. It is easy to get stress and strains with anybody. But if it is possible to compromise without sacrificing our self-respect, on our external relationship, we should take advantage of that. Of course, I know that our Government is trying its best in this field wherever it is possible. But in spite of that, things are happening in slightly different ways. Every one of us is really dismayed the way assistance is being given by USA to Pakistan. As Mr. Bhagat has put it, they say it is for the Afghanistan affair. Nobody else in the world can believe it because it really does not serve the purpose for which they are doing it.

In spite of our best efforts, our relations with the United States have not improved. Our Government must have put in all efforts to convince the United States that 1.7 billion dollar military aid to Pakistan should be softened or reduced to the maximum extent. But unfortunately, I do not know what exactly has happened because things seem to be not in favour of us. For example, even on super computer system that we are trying to bargain with them, when our hon. Prime Minister was there in the USA in 1985. At that time, he was almost trying to persuade them to get the super computer technology to us. It took so long. But even now, nothing seems to be on the way. We are where we were. I really do not know where exactly the prob-

lem comes, whether the terms and dictations are very heavy. Of course, we will never sacrifice the country's self-respect. If their terms and conditions are reasonable, only then can we accept them not otherwise.

As they were saying, the Airforce Warning Contract System which this U.S. wants to lease out to Pakistan is a very dangerous system. I do not know how they are able to come into this sort of attitude to Pakistan. Probably they would like to have a base in this continent. Whoever accepts it on their terms, they will try to do it. But they must also look into the neighbouring countries as to what is the amount of danger it is going to create and also the pollution that it is going to create which will cause us anything. If a country like United States, with all the knowledge and experience, is trying to go in for a system that is going to create a lot of problems in a particular continent, it is not good for them, not for anybody else. But whatever it is, we have to prepare ourselves to face the consequences. In whatever direction it will go, whoever is trying to help us, whether the help that we will get is going to be really of the same nature or of some other nature, by what methods we do it, is a part of our responsibility.

I have mentioned earlier and also our friends have said about the small problem of 50 million assistance. I do not know why they want to make a cut. Maybe they want to show that they have disrespect or they want to give a signal of their dissatisfaction, but it is a very insignificant type of thing and I know definitely that our country will never sacrifice our respect and dignity in small things like this—of course, not even in big things. Unfortunately, the stress and strain seems to be slowly increasing and not softening. But there are ways and means how we should be able to soften the whole system by the big nations, the big powers. We have developed a tremendous amount of force in the international fields and the largest number of countries are in line with us—the Non-Aligned Countries' force; and even the

Commonwealth Countries. I do not know whether this whole system can be able to use it. I do not know what is going to be and how best we can utilise it to the best interests of our country. Just as any other country will look for their own people and for their own respect, whether it would be helpful to us, in what way we can do it, whether the possibilities are there, it is up to us how our policy can be changed to benefit our country and not to create any other problems. It is up to us how best we can try to do it.

One more thing is that the United States always says that they are the largest democracy, that there are no distinctions or colour barriers. But when it comes to South Africa, they are clearly coming out with their own policies. In their own country they say there are no distinctions or colour barriers and all these things and that they want to support democracy, but in South Africa they are not able to give their support on the same terms. So many times the issue has come up in the United Nations and people have been supporting it. In view of all these things, I only request that our relations with United States or with any big nation requires a little carefulness and thought-provoking requirement to see that we maintain our dignity and, at the same time, respect our people and help our nation. By whatever method we do it, it is up to us. I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong): Mr. Chairman, I thought a debate of this type should afford us an opportunity for a hard-headed appraisal of our relations with the United States of America, one of the super powers of the world whose presence around us is felt by us, and we are worried about it. This debate should afford us an opportunity for a hard-headed appraisal of our diplomacy and foreign relations as a whole. I must say that I was greatly enlightened by the speech of my colleague Shri B.R. Bhagat, one of the best speeches he has made, in which he has made a review of the gamut of relations between our country and the

[Shri G.G. Swell]

United States and has stressed the developments to where the relations are today, unhappy relations—I won't say adversarial relations. But, at the same time, I am also grateful to my friend who has spoken just now.

17.25 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

He has given us the picture of another kind of relation that we had with the United States of America, good relation which is an indication that there is hope of doing better, of having a better relation with the United States of America, but not at the cost of our good relations with our good and tried friends like the Soviet Union. But I would also say this that it is nice to hear and we totally endorse what Mr. Bhagat has said that when it comes to it, we as a nation will stand as one man, face any danger and make any sacrifice. But just moralisation and moral posturings are not going to cut very much ice. It is very much necessary for us also to adopt certain measures to do certain things, to convey to the American Government and the American people and to the world as a whole that we are serious about it.

We attach very great importance to our relations with the United States of America. The fact that we have just held there the India Festival running for a long period was an indication that we like America and the American people to understand us, to understand the history, the background, the perception of India. And I think the India Festival has served a good purpose. We have been able to reach a very large cross section of the American people including the intellectuals. I would agree with a number of things that the mover of the motion Shri Chowdhary has said about the events and developments which were unfortunate, which have created the feeling of fear, if not distrust between us and

America. But I won't subscribe to his conclusion that all that America has done in our immediate neighbourhood, especially in Pakistan, and we know what they are doing there, is pointed towards India.

America has a global perception. It has a geo-strategic perception. It has, as my friend Mr. Bhagat says, an obsession. The obsession is the fear of Communism, the fear of the Soviet Union and its occupation is to contain the Soviet Union. We have to go back a little historically. There was a time when Afghanistan, which is so much today a centre of all the trouble involving the Soviet Russia, was an out-post for the Americans. They had their electronic listening devices, they had a base there and it was from Afghanistan and Peshawar, that an American U-2 spy-planes went to the skies of the Soviet Union and was shot down. That was Afghanistan.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Peshawar is in Pakistan.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: Pakistan or Afghanistan, they had a strong presence even in Afghanistan. The United States and the Soviet Union were struggling for an advantageous position in Afghanistan and Afghanistan afforded a very good base for the United States to set up their electronic listening devices and to spy on the developments in the Soviet Union. Now, that Afghanistan has gone, it is Pakistan today. It is part of a geo-strategic conception of the United States of America, it is part of the Central Command of the United States of America in this part of the world in which Pakistan today is a frontline State, a most important link in the entire chain. We have to understand this. It is not necessarily that the U.S.A. has India in its mind. I am sure the U.S.A. has nothing to fear from India. But they would like India also, if they can, to fall in line and to provide another link in the chain of their Central Command but India, because of her strength, because of her people, because of her policies and everything else, would not agree to this kind of thing, would not submit to this kind of arm-twisting. That is why there is this

kind of feeling in the American Administration towards India.

It has to be reached to the American people that their conception is faulty, their conception is flawed. There was a time when Iran was the most important State for the U.S.A. in South Asia, in West Asia, during the times of the Shah when a huge amount of sophisticated weapons was supplied to the Shah and Iran was looked upon by the United States of America as the policeman for West Asia, a policeman of this part of Asia. But all those things have crumbled like a house of cards. The United States of America failed to perceive the movements of the people in Iran and Iran, which at one time was the best friend, the most trusted friend of the United States of America became its worst enemy. The same thing is happening in Pakistan today. It is very unfortunate that this has not percolated into the minds of the American Administration, I am not quite sure whether the people of America are immune to this kind of thing, they do not understand that an absolutist and authoritarian regime cannot be relied upon. The regime that goes against the aspirations of the people is the regime that can collapse any time. There was a time when the position of the Shah appeared seemingly unassailable, but it collapsed. Today the same thing is happening in Pakistan. There is a Military rule there, there is no democracy, the people of Pakistan are embittered against their own Government and everything that is being done by the Government of Pakistan is over their heads without the consent and the approval of the people of Pakistan. It is quite likely that under internal compulsions, under internal upheavals, the regime in Pakistan may be over-thrown because you cannot keep the people down by force of arm. You do not use the nuclear bomb which Pakistan today is supposed to possess against your own people. When you destroy your own country, you destroy your own people. There is something else which you cannot control. A situation like that may as well develop in Pakistan and the whole thing

may collapse once again for America. This is a point which has to be pointed out again and again to the people of America, if not to the present Administration, the Reagan Administration which is a lame-duck administration but to the people of America who will elect their American Congress, the Congressmen, the Senators of America: that this conception is faulty: you have had this experience and this can happen again. I do not know, if my friend, Mr. Natwar Singh during his visit to the United States this time had an opportunity to talk to some of the top decision-makers in America, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defence, the Security Adviser, all the top people in the Administration—whether he had the occasion to discuss this with them in this way—that all the eggs that you are putting in the basket in Pakistan may collapse and all your eggs will break and explode in your face, the same manner in which the situation in Iran had exploded in the past. I do not know whether it has been done. If that has not been done...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY  
(Puri): Why do you compare with Iran?

SHRI G.G. SWELL: I am giving the historical event that what has happened in Iran can also happen in Pakistan. This is what I am saying. And this is what has to be pointed out to the people of America. I am sure that if we can do this, well, there are a large number of people in America who will listen to us. It is most unfortunate that the two countries—India and America—the two democracies, the two countries in which the will of the people is sovereign, the two countries which has in-built mechanism for peaceful transition of power—which is a very rare thing in the world—the two peoples who have inherited all the legacy of Abraham Lincoln and Mahatma Gandhi, should not be able to understand each other.

I would not, therefore, join the rank of those condemning America for its own sake much agitated as I am, much as conscious as I am of the danger to our country

[Shri G.G. Swell]

today—definitely there is the greatest danger to India today from Pakistan. America no doubt today is indulging in what I would say, a blatant untruth. When the head of the nuclear installations in Pakistan himself had admitted almost in so many words that Pakistan today has the bomb, here the President of America, the Vice-President of America, the Secretary of State of America say, "No, Pakistan does not have the bomb". Do they mean to say that the world is so naive that it will buy that kind of thing—when their own top scientists who know something about nuclear technology have said again and again that Pakistan is only two screw-driver turns away from the Bomb? They might already be behaving the bomb. In spite of all that, if they say, they do not have the bomb and therefore, they would proceed with the waiver of the Symington Amendment in order to give Pakistan another 4.2 billion dollars, a large chunk of which will be for military aid, it is very clear that they have something else in their mind, than just any kind of feeling for Pakistan and anybody else. On top of that, now it is clear, there is a clear possibility, that Pakistan will also have the AWACS aircraft and if the reports are correct and I believe they are correct because it is more practical, they will have these AWACS aircraft, not on purchase, not on sale which, in any case will have to be paid out of the money that America would be giving to Pakistan, which is a long-drawn out process, but they will have these planes on lease which means that the AWACS planes can be in position in Pakistan within a matter of weeks or months, if necessary, which means that the Pakistani pilots are not going to operate these planes, which means that American pilots will operate these planes, that Pakistan will have on its soil all the installations, engineering installation, in order to operate these planes, which means that, for all practical purposes, Pakistan will be leasing out its skies to the United States. That is the position in which they are today. We have mentioned about this fact a number of times. I am not quite clear about

the technical capability of AWACS planes. They may not be that useful and effective over the mountainous terrain of Afghanistan. But they will be most effective and most lethal in relation to India. These are the high flying radar platforms. From there, one can see 400 KM away as the crow flies and see everything in relation to India. One can see from the Pakistani sky beyond Bombay. All our airfield would be an open book before them. All our planes would be there, would be seen clearly and the movement of our planes can be seen and can be watched and direction and command can be given to the Pakistani Airforce to take action, even before we are aware, even before we make a move or do anything. This is the position. I would like to repeat that I am not very clear about the technology of AWACS aircraft. The other day the Minister of Defence Mr. Pant has said that the AWACS are not only the surveillance aircraft but they are also a weapon system. If Mr. Natwar Singh can enlighten us about it I will be very happy. What is a weapon system? I am told that these AWACS aircraft are also equipped with devices for shooting out laser beams and these laser beams can mobilise an enemy aircraft hundreds of kilometres away. What have we, in a situation like that? What can we do? Will you just say that the people of India will stand as one man and then die. It is not going to help. This is a hard and real and cruel world in which only a language of strength speaks and, therefore, while I am happy to hear Mr. Bhagat making a review of all that is happening, I will agree with much that he said the question today is, what do we do to convey the credibility of India to the United States and to the rest of the world. This is my question.

Another dimension of AWACS is this. American servicemen will be operating in Pakistan against Afghanistan. That is the ostensible reason. In Afghanistan, you have the Soviet troops. What happens the American pilots kill Soviet soldiers? Afghanistan? Would it not bring a Super Power confrontation here, right at our doorstep? That is not the position that we can accept and the world can accept. This is

what I would like to convey. We have to take a hard-headed appraisal of this situation. What do we do to stop it? One way of doing it is to talk the Americans away from that. But if they are not bent to listen to us, as it seems they are not, they have their own perception, then something-else which we can do to convey to them is that we will resort to certain action which will make the situation here serious for everybody. What is that thing that we are going to do? I do not know whether we have anything that will meet the AWACS. I cannot foresee. I do not know if even the Soviet Union has anything technologically equivalent to the AWACS that we can get from them. I do not know about it. But then, in the case of Soviet Union, they may not have AWACS but they have nuclear missiles and nuclear bombs.

Mr. Bhagat was talking about the SDI and about America spending two trillion dollars in order to put the fortresses in space to shoot down any kind of missiles that rises up from the Soviet soil. The Soviets have gone on record that they have an easy way, simple and inexpensive way of destroying these fortresses. I will not go into the technical details. Therefore, although the Soviets may not have the AWACS, they have other means to counter them. I know that the United States of America is employing the AWACS over the NATO countries and the NATO dividing line in Europe. They have AWACS in Saudi Arabia. But that does not give them an advantage. But in the case of India, we have nothing to meet that. Therefore, they are in a position to twist our arms.

I would like to draw your attention, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the danger to us is not only from the Pakistan but the danger to us is also coming from the South from Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has virtually given up India as a mediator. The statements made by the Sri Lankan Government are anti-Indian, shrill and militant. The President of Sri Lanka has gone on record to say that he would take the assistance even from a devil himself in order to destroy, to put

down the Tamil agitation, the Tamil struggle in Sri Lanka. We know that the Israeli Intelligence outfit, the MOSSAD, has been operating there for quite some time. We know that the Anti-terrorist Organisation of Britain, the Special Air Service, has been operating there. There are reports that American Advisers are giving intelligence assistance and advice to the Sri Lankan Government and the Armed Forces. Sri Lanka is a good base. Sri Lanka would be another good link in the chain of the Central Command of the United States of America. Perhaps, it will be a better base even than Pakistan. In Sri Lanka, they have the natural bay, the natural Port Trincomalee, one of the best ports in the world which the British had left behind, as a legacy, with over a hundred of huge fuel tanks. I am told that easily more than 10,000 million tonnes of fuel can be stored in Trincomalee any time. We do not know what is going to happen but we are in this situation, we are in a difficult situation, we are in a situation which we have not faced any time before. We are unable to face this situation with our present means. What do we do about it? We may say that we have the Soviets as our friends. Of course, they are our friends. Of course, they have stood by us many times. Of course, we can count on their help. Only the other day we have received a few squadrons of Mig-29, which are superior, technologically, as they said, to the F-16s. Yes, we have them. But then is it enough for us just to say that we have a friend as against them? Is it an argument to assume that America is our enemy? Or, should we talk them out of this notion? I think, we have adopted that policy. The very fact that we have held the Festival of India in America should be a clear indication to the Americans that we want to be understood and we want them to understand that we are the most reliable friend for democracy. If their obsession is against Communism, because Communism is totalitarian, if their obsession is for democracy, the best way to safeguard democracy, the American democracy, democracy in the world, is the goodwill and friendship of India. We can put to them not to do things that will make India feel

[Shri G.G. Sw

like a besieged country, and a country that is besieged will do any desperate thing. Will the American people like the 800 million people of India feel a besieged people who are prepared to die? Is this going to serve the interests of America? This is the question that we must discuss with the American people and the American Administration. I do not know whether Mr. Natwar Singh has spoken in that vein and in that language...

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Yes, but gently.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In his reply he will tell you.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: You had gone there. All right. But another thing which I do not understand is this. While we must be friendly with the Americans, we must also speak with our back straight and our chest out. Mr. Natwar Singh had just been there. I do not understand the logic of Mr. Tiwari, his senior, going there again. For what? You had been there and you have drawn a blank. Because we are in danger, everybody should go there to pay court to the Americans, to plead with them—I do not think that that is the way in which we can win anybody's respect. I am not going to say that Mr. Tiwari should not go. But I would like that this thing be thought over again, whether it is necessary for the senior Minister also to go there immediately, in the wake of, on the heels of, the visit of the Minister of State where, from all reports, he has drawn a blank. It is, therefore, necessary for us to do something more here, and I do not see what else is to be done. There is only one thing that I can say, that we must tell the world that we are serious about it, that we are not going to tolerate that situation and if it comes to that, we are prepared to fight and destroy and, if necessary, to be destroyed. There is only one thing, and that is, that we should go nuclear. There is no

other way. Why is China respected today? Why does the Soviet Union want to talk terms with China today? It is because, in a conflict, although China may not be the winner, China may be defeated in a struggle with the Soviet Union, yet, China is in a position to inflict, to do, an almost unacceptable damage to the Soviet Union. This is the language that speaks. Therefore, there is no other way at this time but for India to go nuclear, for India to have the bomb, not to use the bomb but to say that, if it comes to that, we can fight and we can also inflict damage. The Americans will understand that kind of a language. We have to do these things, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. This is all that I have got to submit as far as our relations with the United States are concerned.

With regard to the Soviet Union, I would say that in them we have a friend, but there is nothing like altruism, there is nothing like philanthropy, in the world. The Soviet Union, like ourselves, like the United States of America, will be compelled to act according to their own compulsions and where compulsions of their national interest come in conflict with friendship with India, of course, the compulsions of the national interests of the Soviet Union will prevail. Why is the Soviet Union today so willing to reach an approachment with China? It is also trying to come to an understanding even with Pakistan. And Pakistan is trying to come to an understanding with Soviet Union. It is not because Pakistan is very strong but with the help of United States of America Pakistan can do many things. There is will, there is reason.

And I am surprised the other day to read that the President of Pakistan suddenly from a meeting went over to the residence of Soviet Ambassador. I think many of you have read that newspaper report. He went to the residence of the Soviet Ambassador in Islamabad for a confabulation. It was astonishing and an indication of a new hard word of diplomacy. We have got to take all these into account. There will be



time when Soviet Union may not be able to help us. We have to stand on our own feet and the only option is open to us now is to go nuclear and to talk in terms of peace.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is rather difficult to speak at the fag end of the day on an empty stomach.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have so many ideas in your mind. That is not empty.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am rather intrigued, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I read this morning this Annual Report of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1986-87 which was debated just about 10 days ago. And I notice the prosaic but encouraging references to Indo-US Relations, how they progressed during the last year. And the fact that we are debating again the very important facet of our foreign policy in our international relations just 10 days later speaks for itself. Obviously, something has happened, something has clicked. Now the first point I wish to make, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is that a foreign policy in order to be effective must have continuity. I am sure Mr. Natwar Singh would accept that. And a diplomatic posture in order to be credible must have a degree of balance. It is amazing to me to find that there are these very sharp turns, very wide oscillations, very radical switches, almost a change of phase from euphoria to hysteria, discontinuity, a tremendous discontinuity. And almost a habitual blowing hot and cold from instant to instant. This is not diplomacy. This is confession of failure. This indicates confusion and immaturity on the part of those who are today handling our international relations. Did they note 10 days ago what was going to happen? Didn't have the slightest indication of what was on the horizon? Therefore, I am rather surprised by this. I think either our past perception was wrong or our present posture is ill-conceived. You have to make your choice Mr. Natwar Singh. There was a time not long ago when

getting along with United States had become synonymous with our much heralded march to the 21st century. The rocket that was going to carry us to the 21st century was going to be fuelled by American culture and American goods, if the rocket itself was not to be manufactured in United States. The Prime Minister's visit was the great event of 1985. The Festival of India was held, the Wall Street Journal at that time was singing paeans to the new hero on the horizon.

We even employed a professional public relation firm to sell India to the American people. We adopted an open door policy towards multi-nationals. We signed a memorandum of understanding—do you recall that?—on Defence procurement. You gave them a list. You signed another memorandum of understanding on high technology transfer which included this package of super computers.

Not very long ago we had an agreement on the utilisation of PL 480 funds on mutually agreed collaboration in the field of science and technology and what not. What has happened to them? I am rather surprised. Is it not a proof of inadequate management of our diplomatic relations? Are you trying to cover up your inadequacies and deficiencies of today with the idiom and phraseology of yester year invoking all that has happened from 1947 onwards?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is one axiom in international relations. There are no good guys and no bad guys; there are no angels and no devils; there are no permanent friends or permanent enemies. International relation is not static, it is dynamic. Our world view may be fossilised, may be static; but a man of vision like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the late 50s—I remember in one of his letters to the Chief Ministers then—said that he did not accept the vision of the world of permanent polarisation between the two systems. He said, in effect the two will come closer to each other. Because, there cannot be a Communist philosophy, there cannot be a Com-

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

minist physics and a Capitalist chemistry. Science and technology and the new forces of modernisation will inevitably bring them together and today we see that happening before our very eyes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can con-

tinue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

18.00 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May  
6, 1987/Vaisakha 16, 1909 (Saka).*

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