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Asadha 31, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Sixth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XVIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

No. 4, Tuesday, July 22, 1986/Asadha 31, 1908 (Saka)

	Columns
Oral Answers to Questions :	1—33
*Starred Questions Nos.	61 to 67
Written Answers to Questions :	34—248
Starred Questions Nos.	68 to 80 34—50
Unstarred Questions Nos.	513 to 532 , 534 to 546 , 548 to 634 , 636 to 679 , 681 to 688 and 690 to 717 50—248
Resignation of Member	248
Papers Laid on the Table	254—259
Calling Attention to matter of urgent public importance—	261—278
Failure of the Jute Corporation of India to purchase raw jute directly from jute growers—	
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	261
Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	261
Shri Hannan Mollah	267
Shri Harish Rawat	269
Shri Baju Ban Riyan	270
Matters Under Rule 377—	279—283
(i) Need to make proper lighting arrangements and to carry out necessary repairs on national Highway No. 28A connecting Muzaffarpur with Nepal border	
Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta	279

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

(ii) Demand for setting up a cultural centre at Mithila in North Bihar during Seventh Five Year Plan	
Dr. G. S. Rajhans	279
(iii) Need to examine the feasibility of generating hydro-electricity in Pithoragarh, U.P.	
Shri Harish Rawat	280
(iv) Need to set up urgently the proposed sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka	
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	281
(v) Need for Legislation to ensure minimum wages and humane conditions of work to agricultural labourers in the country	
Shri Basudeb Acharia	282
(vi) Need to constitute the Cauvery Water Tribunal to solve Cauvery river dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka	
Shri P. Kolandaivelu	282
(vii) Need to appoint a Committee for suggesting proper Indian names to the towns and villages of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu	
Shri Shantaram Naik	283
Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill— <i>Contd.</i>	284—297
Motion to consider	284
Shri Janardhana Poojary	284
Clauses 2 to 22 and 1	284
Motion to pass	297
Shri Janardhana Poojary	297
Discussion <i>re</i> : Communal situation in various parts of the country— <i>Contd.</i>	297—364
Shri Balkavi Bairagi	297
Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal	301

(iii)

	Columns
Shri Brajamohan Mohanty	305
Shri Amal Datta	311
Shri Zainul Basher	316
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	322
Shri P. Kolandaivelu	326
Shri N. Tombi Singh	328
Shri Sharad Dighe	330
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	333
Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad	337
Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	341
Shri Indrajit Gupta	344
Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief	353
Shri Ajay Mushran	358

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Statement

*Tuesday, July 22, 1986/Asadha 31,
1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Development of small scale industrial units in Lakshadweep

*61. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the issue of setting up small scale industrial units in Lakshadweep has been considered;

(b) if so, the names of specific industrial areas in which there is a scope;

(c) the details of the scheme which the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries has chalked out;

(d) whether some approximate time limit has been fixed by which the development programmes will be initiated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (e). A statement is given below,

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The issue of setting up small scale industrial units in Lakshadweep has been receiving continuous attention. In 1979, the SISI, Trichur, conducted an Industrial Potential Survey of Lakshadweep Islands and recommended establishment of industrial estates, common facility services, provision of infrastructural facilities and identified resource-based and demand-based industries for development in the small scale sector. In pursuance of the recommendations, industrial estates have been set up at Kavaratti and Andrott and a number of small scale units have come up.

Another survey was conducted by SISI, Trichur, in 1986. With a view to giving further fillip to the pace of industrialisation, the recommendations of this survey were considered at an Inter-Ministerial Meeting taken by the Union Minister of Industry in May, 1986. At this meeting a Group comprising the officers of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) and the Collector-cum-Development Commissioner, Lakshadweep was constituted to work out a Plan of Action as well as details of nucleus cell to be set up by DCSSI for working out the feasibility studies of industries having potential for development in the area.

The Action Plan prepared envisages, *inter alia*, setting up of a nucleus cell in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep by the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, which will examine in detail the potential for development of industries in horological, electronics, and electro-mechanical industries besides other relevant areas keeping in view the requirements of two broad categories of manpower, namely, less educated = unskilled and the educated unemployed. One of the main considerations for identification

of industries in Lakshadweep should be value addition in view of the high transport cost and other constraints.

(d) and (e). Implementation of Action Plan has already been taken up. Sanction has been issued for the creation of a post of Assistant Director to head Nucleus Cell and initiate appropriate action on the lines suggested in the Action Plan.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : For the past two decades I have been representing Lakshadweep. I think, this is the first time that I am beginning the Question Hour. I am fortunate to get first place in the draw. I expect the Hon. Minister also to be liberal while answering the question. You will remember that I asked the question of industrialisation of the Island in this very House in the last session and they had assured that the industries that would be set up in Lakshadweep would have a specific significance because ecological balance was adversely affected. Therefore, you also very kindly asked them to consider sympathetically to set up electronic assembling units in Lakshadweep. The Industry Minister was kind enough to set up an inter-ministerial committee. Its meeting also took place. They have considered this matter in minute detail. And a press note has also gone accordingly that they would set up electronic assembling units. Now I understand that they are denying it. They have started surveying the industrial potential. A survey was conducted in 1979. Again the survey was conducted in 1986. This inter-ministerial committee also considered this survey. Again they have started the survey, only to study the survey reports. I do not know by what time a concrete shape will take place so as to establish electronic assembling units in Lakshadweep. If the Hon. Minister assures the House about it, that would satisfy me.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : After the survey it was found that there were 52 industrial units that were existing there. As far as electronic industry is concerned, an inter-ministerial committee meeting has been taken under the leadership of our Minister, Shri N. D. Tewary. It has been decided to set up a nucleus cell in DC SSI Office to examine the details and potential for deve-

lopment of industries and also for preparing the feasibility report. The possibilities of development of horological and electronics industries would also be explored by the nucleus cell.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : The Geological Survey of India has conducted an extensive survey regarding the mineral resources in Lakshadweep. They have come out with the report that calcareous sand which is available in plenty in the lagoons, is a raw material for a number of industries like chemical, paper, even steel making. So, they have also suggested the escavation of the calcareous sand to the depth of one metre without affecting adversely the ecological balance. On the basis of that, the Island Administration, after having gone through the matter in detail, have prepared a project report and proposed to set up some white cement industries in Lakshadweep. For the past four years they have been expecting approval from the Ministry. The raw material itself is scarce there. So, will the Hon Minister look into this aspect and on the basis of this project report give clearance at an early date ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : It is a fact that the Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India have identified phosphate deposits. I am not aware of the proposal for setting up of the cement industry in Lakshadweep may affect the ecology of the Island.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Sahib, the word 'Acharya' that I spoke yesterday was the translation of Professor.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not realise that. I thought you were referring to him.

Sir, I will ask a question on the basis of our visit to Lakshadweep. When the Estimates Committee Members visited the Lakshadweep Islands, we were taken to one island where hundred per cent women folk run a small industry in which they have the tinned

tuna fish. It is extremely tasty product .. (Interruptions). I know that you are a life-time vegetarian but if you taste it once, all your life you will be on this food. Such a wonderful product...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is trying to convert me .

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even realising that if you become non-vegetarian, you might be more tolerant during Zero Hour...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Prof. Dandavate is putting politics at par with fish and thinks that if one tastes it even once it becomes a lifetime habit.

MR. SPEAKER : He thinks fish is a vegetable food.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister is it not a fact that though very fine product in the form of tinned tuna fish is manufactured in that Island, about a lakh of tonnes are left unsold and as a result of that, that tuna fish factory is in loss. Since the Defence Forces very much require this tinned fish, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will have a firm commitment from the Defence Forces that this tinned tuna fish will be purchased by them on a large-scale so that they will get good consumer market and, at the same time, the factory can become economically viable. It is a constructive question that I have asked and I require a positive constructive answer.

MR. SPEAKER : And also there is one more question from the Chair. If it is so tasty, how is it that it is not sold ?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : I do not know the taste of the tuna fish...(Interruptions). Already there is a canning unit existing in the Island under the control of the Adminis-

tration but it is under-utilised. The Agricultural Department has proposed to have a Fishery Development Corporation in that Island. After that we will consider the request of Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Where is the question of consultation. They can use the good offices of their Ministry, approach the Defence Ministry and make them a proposal through you.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : I will take up the issue with the Defence Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you pursue it.

[Translation]

Letters of intent for diesel and petrol pumps

*62 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a report from the excise authorities is necessary for issue of letters of intent for diesel and petrol pumps;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of cases where letters of intent have been issued without a report from excise authorities, particularly in Lucknow city; and

(c) the action taken by Government in such cases to enforce statutory restrictions including action against guilty officials, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir. No report is necessary from excise authorities before issue of letters of intent for diesel and petroleum dealerships.

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

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware

of numerous accidents involving deaths due to running of petrol or diesel pumps with explosives or explosives used in the manufacture of crackers? If such accidents do take place, will the Government ask for a report from the Excise Department to check such accidents or will some alternative be considered in this regard?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, though this question is not directly relevant to the main question, yet it is quite justified. I would like to tell the Hon. Member that before the sale of explosives, clearance is required to be obtained, but if accidents still take place, it is very unfortunate. It is our earnest endeavour to check such accidents. It is not directly relevant to the main question.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Is it a fact that the procedure in Uttar Pradesh is that the State Excise Authority submits its report only after the letter of intent is issued? Is it also a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation issues letter of intent or authority letter even if an adverse report is received and if so, what is the justification of their report?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : As I said in reply to the main question, that report from the excise authority is not required before issue of the letter of intent. The report is required before the sale is made and that is obligatory. If any such violation comes to our notice, we do take action. In this connection, I must say that in Uttar Pradesh, due to some historical reasons, the State's Sales Tax Department and the Central Excise Department have a peculiar relationship. Motor Spirit Tax in U. P. comes under the Excise Department and not under the Sales Tax Department. Diesel and Aviation Fuel are exempt from sales tax and, as such, there is no double taxation.

MR. SPEAKER : What do they do if the Department says no at a later stage.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : What sort of no?

MR. SPEAKER : If the Department says no after the letter of intent is issued.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : They can set up retail outlet after they formally get the letter of intent. Before it is commissioned, it is obligatory for them to get explosives clearance.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the rules governing the allotment of distributorship require the prospective distributor to have a show room, godown for storage and sufficient finance and if so, the reason for allotting the distributorship to a person who fulfils none of these three conditions?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : As per the rules, the person seeking distributorship should have the financial resources because it needs an investment of Rs. 2 lakhs to 5 lakhs. If you have any case in mind where this criterion has not been adhered to by the Government, please do bring it to my notice, I shall certainly look into that. Another thing that I want to add here is that we have candidates belonging to the Social Objectives Category which include scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and freedom fighters, etc., who are entitled to bank loans.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Such people have been given distributorship in Danapur, Bihar... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give it in writing.

[*English*]

DR. V. VENKATESH : Even after independence of 30 years in our country there are places where we do not even have petrol pump. Particularly in my Kolar District, out of 13 talukas, there are 3 talukas without a petrol pump. You can just imagine. In the remote places they are very much required. I want to know from the Government whether any policy is made to see that the remote place is catered with a petrol pump and a diesel pump? I want to know particularly in regard to my district.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may please submit a representation.

[English]

Loss of crude in transit from Bombay
High

+
*63. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is substantial transit loss of crude produced from Bombay High;

(b) if so, the details of loss suffered during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any enquiry has been held into the losses;

(d) if so, the outcome of the enquiry; and

(e) the measures contemplated by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (d). The difference between the production reported by ONGC and receipts acknowledged by refineries/export customers has been as follows :

Year	Production (Million Tonnes)	Difference (Million Tonnes)
1984-85	20.136	0.9
1985-86	20.823	0.6
1986-87 (April-June)	5.242*	0.04*

*The difference is between production and despatch, since receipt figures are not yet available.

Enquiry has indicated that the difference is mainly due to errors and inaccuracies in measurements; handling and storage losses during processing and transit.

(e) Some of the steps contemplated are :

- (i) Improvement in measurement devices, testing devices and recording systems.
- (ii) Deployment of tankers with improved handling systems.
- (iii) Minimising floating stocks and multiple handling.
- (iv) Reduction of evaporation losses by lowering vapour pressure of crude.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Certain figures of these losses have been given. But it is reported—that the losses are far more than what the figures have been given by the Government. May I know whether it is a fact that a confidential study by the Oil Coordination Committee to the Union Petroleum Ministry has discovered that the gap between production and actual use is going up year after year, and during the last 5 years in terms of rupee-value, the loss has been Rs. 350 crores in respect of crude oil produced at Bombay High ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : There are certain figures; we do not say that this is an actual loss. There is some discrepancy of course. It would be the endeavour of the Government to see,—whatever be the name,—that it should come down. And a study was conducted. It was conducted much before it came out in the Press. According to that, the Oil Coordination Committee of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas constituted a committee comprising of the representatives of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, OIL, IOC etc. on the 19 January 1985. That was precisely to identify the gap. This Committee identified the reasons and also submitted its report in May, 1986. It has also been considered by the Ministry in June and July. We are trying our best to see how this could be rectified.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : May I know whether this loss is far in excess of permissible limits all over the world ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : We do not know what the permissible limits are. The conditions prevailing in our country are much more complex. If you make a straight journey from one place to another, it may be much less. It should be much less. But I would like to state about the position to the Hon. Member, situated as we are, and under the present circumstances. There are number of steps through which they have to pass. It is not a straight journey. We know that oil has to come from Bombay High by the sub-way to Oron under the sea and it is a long journey. From there it has to be sent to the refineries, to the tankers. It has to be stored. It has to go from mother vessel to daughter vessel and so on. There are so many other steps. During that step, there is some leakage. It is inescapable if there is some evaporation and we are trying to rectify these things as far as possible.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : A few months back the administered prices of petroleum were increased by over a thousand crores. This money was defended as required for the plan and for increased exploration and all that. May I know how much the exploration increased in these last few months ? What are the contracts that they have placed and in what way has the Plan been maintained ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is it relevant to this question ?

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : It is relevant. We have got Q. 63 and Q. 65. These could be clubbed.

MR. SPEAKER : We come to that we will see.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : It is all the better, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you when we come to Q. 65.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : During 1984-85 the gap seems to be about one million tonnes. The reasons are stated to be transit loss, storage loss and other errors and inaccuracies in the measurement, etc. My question is this : To what extent this can be accounted for by way of storage loss, transit loss and also error and inaccuracy in measurement ? Will you be able to give analytical figure ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : It is not very easy to segregate and to work out each. But I can inform the Hon. Member that we share his concern and I would like to explain the reasons why such a thing happened. This could be stated to some extent. There is this gap between 1981-82 and 1984-85. This is what the Hon. Member wants to know. The production from Bombay High has shot up from 8 million to 20 millions. The refineries were only handling the imported crude and suddenly there was this increase of work; they were not fully prepared to handle all these things. Therefore, this rapid increase in oil production put a tremendous pressure on the transportation, handling and storage facilities. I think the Hon. Member would appreciate that we were in a position to handle and manage things in such a short span of time. The losses which have taken place have been minimised gradually. But at the same time I would like to point out that in 1984-85 there was 23 million tonnes of crude which had to be moved by tankers in 468 voyages. It is not a single journey but 468 voyages. 40 vessels had to be hired for temporary storage. And several light weight operations had to be resorted to. Therefore, multiple handling in transshipment contributed to that. All these factors contributed to that.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Hon. Minister is aware, not only oil, but gas also has been found near Bombay High and gas worth crores of rupees is being flared off there for years...

MR. SPEAKER : You give a separate notice for this question.

[English]

Phasing out of two factories of Indian Telephone Industries

*64. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to phase out two factories of the Indian Telephone Industries within the next few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the work force likely to be rendered surplus as a result thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to deploy them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir, because of technological obsolescence it is proposed to discontinue production of strowger and crossbar systems at Bangalore and Rae Bareli factories in a phased manner.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) It is proposed to redeploy the work force that may be rendered surplus, in new product lines.

Statement

The provisional programme of phasing out of obsolescent switching equipment production by Indian Telephone Industries

Production Line	Work force employed	Likely date of phasing out	
		Commencement	Completion
A. Bangalore			
1. Crossbar	2773	1987-88	1990
2. Strowger	4450	1989-90	1991*
B. Rae Bareli			
1. Strowger	4222	1989-90	1991
2. Crossbar (ICP)	2024	1994-95	1996*

*Note : Some production may continue for supply of spares etc.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Mr Speaker, Sir, at the outset I welcome the introduction of electronics in the field of telephones, but I would like to know what would be the alternative employment for those employees who are working in old factories of strowger and crossbar systems ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have already given the number of employees work-

ing in Bangalore and Rae Bareli factories in my reply and have also specifically given the likely date of phasing out. I have also said that we are going to introduce some new production systems and it will be our endeavour to absorb the employees of strowger and crossbar factories in new systems of production, but we are not finding it possible as yet to instal the new factories which we wish to set up. The reason is that we are not finding it possible to set up another factory at Bangalore with the financial outlay

that has been given to us in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the Hon. Minister has assured this House a number of times after I became a Member of the House, that the digital electronic factory in Bangalore would be installed soon. Just now the Hon. Minister says that the Government has yet to take a decision.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. He said that it is not feasible with the allocation which he has. That is what he has said.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But the point is : Is the Government taking any decision ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, they are phasing out exchanges in 1987-88. (Interruptions). Sir, another one year remains. Then what will happen to the staff ? Nearly 16,000 are working in Bangalore and Rai Bareli. So the Government must take a decision. For the past so many years they have been saying that they are going to take a decision, but they are deferring it. What will happen to the employees, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Without money what can they do ?

(Interruptions).

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : What will happen to the staff ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I share the concern of the Hon. Member on two points; firstly, that the electronic factory as it stood in Bangalore should come up so that we have more electronic switching equipment in our system, and secondly, how to re-deploy the staff which will become surplus because we want to phase out the crossbar and the strowger exchanges. But the present allocation of Rs. 4010 crores is not sufficient even to lift the production of the present factory not to say of the new electronic factory. We are in touch with the Planning Commission as well as the Ministry of Finance and I have conveyed to them the

concern expressed by the Hon. Members, and we hope that we will get more allocations so that at least the electronic digital factory in Bangalore comes up at the earliest opportunity.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Man lives on hope.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Minister gave a frank reply that the 13000 to 14000 workers who will be affected by the discontinuation of these factories would be re-deployed. So, what is also required is re-tooling or re-training of workers because the line of production will be entirely new. Is there any plan for re-training of workers ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That will have to be done.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Retraining is as good as re-tooling.

AN HON. MEMBER : And then retaining also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : They point made by the Hon. Member is very correct. Re-deployment would mean training them, rather re-training them for use in the electronics factory which is completely a different technology from the mechanical one which we are having now. We have drawn out a programme in a phased manner as to how they will be retrained and absorbed. Otherwise, they will not be useful in the years to come.

Production of crude oil

*65. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for crude oil production during the current year;

(b) whether this year crude oil production has been less than during the previous years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) 30.21 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister for the purpose of more production, what are the positive steps that have been taken to discover and explore oil, particularly in the North-eastern region area, Bay of Bengal off-shore and onshore in North Bengal and North Bihar ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, leaving out the latter part which is a specific part, this is a general question and to that I would like to tell the Hon. Member this. There is a proposal to make oil exploration efforts during the 7th Plan period and the exploratory drilling target has been more than doubled. From 9,50,000 metres in the 6th Plan, it is 28,00,000 metres in the 7th Plan. So, this has been, according to our mathematics, nearabout 3 times of than what it was in the 6th Plan. Simultaneously, 27 off-shore blocks have also been opened* to foreign companies to explore. The Russian assistance has also been taken for integrate exploration in Cauvery and combay basin.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : While in the international market the oil price is going down rapidly and when the production is going to be raised day by day in our country, whether the Government will consider to bring down the oil price ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : No, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU : I reiterate what I said earlier. What I wanted to know is that the administered prices of petroleum were increased tremendously a few months back, with the justification that the plan would be maintained and also exploration would be increased. Now,

neither of which has happened. On the contrary, even though the prices are going down in the international market, we are not able to take much advantage of it. What is the action the Government is going to take to see that these things are done ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I am afraid, I do not agree with the Hon. Member. We are taking full advantage of the situation, just now. At the same time, we have to conform also to the plan targets and we are keeping our eyes open. In addition, I would like to point out that we have to see the projections of balance of payment and foreign exchange reserves also. That is a very relevant point. We have also to see the contribution of domestic oil to the country's resources. All these factors cannot be ruled out.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I want to know from the intelligent Minister whether the detailed surveys have been made by NSRA, Geological Survey of India and her Department to get the survey information and sedimentary basin where generally hydro carbons occur. If so, how many sq. kms. have they explored and what is the total reserve of crude hydro carbons available in our country ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Sir, I am very glad that he called me intelligent and I hope I would rise to the occasion.

All these exploratory efforts which I have mentioned earlier, are expected to result in establishing new hydro carbon reserves, which will add to the production in the Eighth Five Year Plan and in the succeeding Plans.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the target fixed by the Department is 30.21 million tonnes. Supposing the target is achieved, I want to know whether we are self-sufficient in our country with regard to crude oil production. If not, how much of crude oil is being imported to our country ? Even in the Kaveri belt, recently there was an exploration and they have found out in Narimalam area in Tamilnadu that the oil which is found in Narimalam is the best of

its kind. I want to know how much of production is expected in Narimalam.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I am supposed to reply to the latter part but I will reply the first part.

MR. SPEAKER : Whichever can be satisfied.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I am afraid I cannot reply the second part but I can assure the Hon. Member that...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : AIADMK will be satisfied without the answer also.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : I would like the Member to be satisfied that steps have been taken to increase the production of crude oil. We have adopted certain methods and we are taking steps to enhance production of oil and they will lead to very good results and, as a matter of fact, the water injection method has already started in Bombay High now. It is expected to begin in Bombay High South in September, 1986. Moreover, we are taking up repair of 400 sick wells. This also will add to the rate of production in oil. In addition, I would also like to point out that there are a number of research centres in the K. D. Malaviya Institute of Petroleum Exploration, Dehradun. There is a drilling institute. There is a reservoir study in Ahmedabad. There is Ocean Technology Institute. Each one of it is making efforts to increase production.

Illegal mining of coal

*66. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether illegal mining of coal is constantly on the rise in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being to taken prevent it ?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no organised illegal coal mining in the lease hold areas of the coal companies in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. However, as the coal belt in the country is vast, certain persons at times violate the provisions of law and indulge in illegal extraction of coal, sporadically and stealthily.

The coal Mines Nationalisation Acts were amended in 1976 making illegal coal mining a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment extending upto 3 years and fine extending upto Rs. 20,000. The vires of these amendments have already been upheld by the Supreme Court in 1980. The State Governments have been asked to take both punitive and preventive action against the offenders in terms of the Nationalisation Act read with provisions of the Indian Penal Code. The State Governments in turn had already issued instructions to the district authorities. The coal companies have been directed to report the cases of illegal mining as and when detected by them to the law enforcing authorities in the State. Besides, the coal companies in conjunction with the State Government's law enforcing authorities conduct regular raids to apprehend offenders. Regular patrolling and surprise checks are also being conducted by the coal companies.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has very cleverly admitted that illegal mining in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar is going on in an un-organised manner and not in an organised manner. It is a known fact that the politicians, the police administration and mafia gangs have formed parallel governments in Bihar and even the trade union leaders are helpless there. By trade union leaders, I mean the trade union leaders at all India level. The local trade union leaders are themselves involved in it. The helplessness of our Hon. Minister is that.....

[English]

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Are you talking from your faith or knowledge ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN : From both *dada*, you do not worry. I agree, you come from Asansol constituency, but I need not give this clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : Ram Dhanji, make your question brief.

SHRI RAM DHAN : It will be fifty per cent of the statement made by the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : The statement is long, that is why it has been laid.

[*English*]

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : I simply ask my friend to tell us whether he is talking from his own faith or knowledge.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is his privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : When he becomes Minister, then I will allow him.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has admitted that maintenance of law is the responsibility of the State. I agree that the Central Government only express their helpness in the matter, but I have seen that the State Governments do not take interest in it. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the number of cases of un-organised and illegal mining that have been reported and the number of cases filed by the State Governments for taking legal action against such gangs ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the first instance I would like to say that I am not prepared to agree to the allegation made by the Hon. Member that at some places the local trade union leaders are part of the mafia. Trade union leaders cannot be connected with mafia.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This too I do not agree that the local trade union workers in Bihar are known for their connection with mafia gangs. I do not want to say more in this regard.

This is a fact that even the Supreme Court endorsed the law that was enacted after the nationalisation. No private person can undertake coal mining. This is an illegal and cognizable offence. As has been admitted by the Hon. Member himself, this is a State subject. It is for the State Government to file cases and ensure punishment. According to our information, 9 cases in 1983-84 and 12 cases in 1984-85 of illegal mining were filed in Girdih area. These cases were filed in the court, but are yet to be decided. Similarly, in Balumuchh area, one case in 1983-84, one in 1984-85 and seven in 1985-86 have been reported by the State Government.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of illegal mining, many labourers are killed due to caving in of the mines, most of whom are poor tribal labourers. The cases of these poor labourers are just hushed up. They are cremated and their cases are hushed up. Sometimes, even the State Government does not get any information about such cases. Even the all India level trade unions cannot do anything because of the influence of the local people. Therefore, I would like to know whether Coal Mines Labour Welfare Department of the Government of India provides any help to such poor labourers ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, how is it possible. In the first place, it is an illegal act which does not come to the notice of the coal mines authorities. The Hon. Member is himself saying the cases are hushed up and nobody knows about them. I do not know how relief or compensation can be given to such labourers when it does not come to the notice of anybody, even to the State Governments. The coal mining authorities are not aware of it.

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : This seems to be a scandalous affair. Surely, it should be within the power of the Government to make

enquiries and then come to know and ascertain who have suffered in this manner and who have been killed; and to the extent that they get good enough information, it should be possible for the Government to give some consolation and some support to the bereaved families. I would like to ask my Hon. friend to explore the possibility of helping those people.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will be only very glad if someone lets us know about the unknown person....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They are known. The only trouble is, they are not officially known.

AN HON. MEMBER : Everything is known.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If everything is known to those knowledgeable people, if that is brought to our notice, we will pass the information on to the State Government ...*(Interruptions)* I really do not understand why the Members are getting worked up. I have my full sympathy for those who suffer. The only thing is that the CIL...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You send Prof. Tewary. He will legalise the illegal mining.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : Most of Mr. Choubey's people are doing these things.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I agree that ultimately the people and the leaders of the area should take care of the whole psychology of the area and take measures to see that illegal mining does not take place. People do not suffer and they do not get hurt or die. This is the best way of doing it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The number of prosecutions made for illegal mining is quite less than the actual illegal mining that is being done, particularly in Bihar in Jharia coalfield area under CIL. May I

know from the Hon. Minister what concrete steps he proposes to take to stop this illegal mining and also, in order to stop this illegal mining whether Government propose to start new projects, where there are large reserves of good quality of coal?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have plans to invest heavily in starting new projects in all these areas, but I do not think that can take care of any illegal mining if at all it is being done. This, I think, will have to be tackled mainly by the local authorities. As far as Coal authorities are concerned, whenever any such instance—and I have given an example—comes to our knowledge, we immediately take action against them. I informed the House last year that even in the States when they wanted to allow certain private bodies to do mining, we objected to that and the Bihar Government has stopped any such mining by any private people.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay. Now we shall see the difference between knowledge and faith.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Is the Hon. Minister aware that illegal mining operations on a very large scale are also going on in West Bengal ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will be thankful if some concrete information is passed on by the knowledgeable Member.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Question No. 67.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : *Rose*

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Tewary has risen for the first time to reply after he become a Minister. I shall recite a couplet; please listen to it attentively :

*Meine Suna hai aapke paon mein hai karar
Aap bhi unki taraf fisle nahin huzur,*

PROF. K. K. TEWARI : You please save yourself from him.

MR. SPEAKER : Choubeyji, you have made him a Minister and have silenced him.

(English)

Bhopal gas victims compensation case

+

***67. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the US Federal Judge Mr. John Keenan for the Bhopal gas tragedy compensation case in New York Court has ordered that the Union Carbide Corporation must submit to the jurisdiction of Indian courts;

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

(c) what further steps are contemplated by Government of India in the matter;

(d) whether Government are considering to set up a Special Court with a High Court Judge to try this case as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 15th June, 1986; and

(e) whether any other steps are under consideration of Government to obtain payment of interim compensation to the victims from the Union Carbide Corporation and expedite the final payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) (a to c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The details of the conditions of the Order passed by U. S. Federal District Court Judge Mr. John Keenan are as follows:

(i) Union Carbide shall consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of India, and shall continue to waive defences based upon the statute of limitations (By an Order dated 28th May, 1986 the judge clarified that the statute of limitations will begin to run only after 12 months after the date of entry of the Order, or in the event stay is granted against the Order, until 12 months after the stay is lifted, whichever is later).

(ii) Union Carbide shall agree to satisfy any judgement rendered against it by an Indian Court, and if applicable, upheld by an appellate court in that country, where such judgement and affirmation comport with the minimal requirement of due processes;

(iii) Union Carbide shall be subject to discovery under the model of the United States Federal Rules of Civil Procedure after appropriate demand by plaintiffs.

2. Because of the stipulation of these conditions, it should now be possible to successfully seek enforcement of judgement that may be given by an Indian court, in the United States where the assets of Union Carbide, necessary to satisfy our claims, are located.

3. A suit is proposed to be filed in the Court of District Judge, Bhopal shortly against Union Carbide Corporation for damages in respect of the Bhopal gas leak disaster. Every effort will be made for expediting the disposal of the case including moving for entrusting the case to a Judge who will exclusively deal with the case. Other matters like the question of obtaining interim compensation for the victims will be considered at an appropriate time after the filing of the suit.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : As reported in several sections of the Press, the Union Carbide, while on the one hand is trying to prolong the litigation, on the other hand, they are diverting its assets and funds to its

sister concerns. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they have the information about their planning and secondly how the Government is trying to stop them doing this. Are we trying to take the aid of the US Government or have any other suitable steps been taken to see that funds are not diverted or the money is not deflated, so that in the end we may not land up winning a case against a bankrupt company ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that following the judgement of US judge, Government of India is preparing to file a case against the Union Carbide in the court of Bhopal District Judge. Preparations are almost complete. Our Attorneys in the US have, in fact, arrived today and the Attorney General of India has a team of eminent legal experts. Together all these experts are working on a plaint and the case is going to be filed very soon in the District Judge's court.

So far as attempt on the part of the Union Carbide to divert its funds or assets is concerned, Government of India is keeping a constant watch on the Union Carbide's assets and any attempt to divert its assets will be taken note of all appropriate steps there in America will be taken.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : Since the liability arising out of Bhopal case is of tortuous nature to a very great extent and the law of torts is not very well established in India as it is in other countries, my apprehension is, probably the same man will be paid much less here as against what he would have been paid if it was tried in the USA. I would like to know from the Minister while they are trying to pursue this case and speed it up, whether he will clarify the law of torts and its procedures which will be applied in this case, so that the law may apply in the same manner here as it applies in US or UK and not in a milder nature.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : All the aspects referred to by the Hon. Member are being looked into by competent authorities. I made it clear at the very outset that the Attorney General has a team of legal experts

and they are preparing the plaint. Naturally all these aspects will be looked into and the court will decide what ultimately will be its shape and quantum of the damages.

[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even before this tragedy occurred, the Union Carbide had corrupted many politicians and officers and now when this case is going to be instituted, the Union Carbide have all along tried to corrupt the people so as to keep the payment of compensation at the minimum. Complaints to this effect were lodged with the Government along with evidence that a number of politicians have gone to U.S.A. and have issued statements there. Many officers have openly given such statements which clearly indicate that they are working in the interest of the Union Carbide. Through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether action would be taken against such politicians as have sold themselves and are traitors ? Secondly, our officers who are on this job, are filling up forms for the third time. They have already done this exercise twice earlier, but all in vain. Five lakh people are affected due to this gas tragedy. Just now the Hon. Minister has said that the case will be filed soon. Let me tell him that I shall be convinced of his efficiency if he could file the case within the next six months. Five lakh people will have to be medically examined and thereafter they will be examined by the experts and then the forms will be filled up. Complaints to this effect have been received a number of times. Statements have been issued many times. One officer has even given the statement that it has not caused any adverse effect on pregnant women. I would like to know whether such officers would be dissociated with the preparation of this case ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, the Hon. Member has drawn attention to and have mentioned the politicians as well as officers. I would like to tell him that there has not been any kind of malpractice in the preparation of this case on the part of the officers. Such a thing has never been brought to the notice of the Government.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : I have sent a full fledged memorandum but no reply has been given so far.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think any officer has tried to deliberately weaken this case. If the Hon. Member has knowledge about any politician who has committed such a heinous act either by taking bribe or through connivance with the Union Carbide, I think the Hon. Member should reveal the names of such people before the House. Government have no knowledge about any politician doing such a thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not allow any names to be mentioned here. But, of course, he can give it in writing if there is any complaint and that can be inquired into.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : If he has any information that some politician has indulged in such a thing, he may give it to me. I shall welcome it and the Government will certainly take action against such people. Such an insinuation is of a very serious nature. In case the Hon. Member really has any such information, he may kindly pass it on to me. ...*(Interruptions)* ..

MR. SPEAKER : You are saying the same thing that I have said.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Pradhanji, I have already it clear. You take your seat. Don't do this, if there is some objection. I shall see to it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, the Hon. Minister told us that the Government is having a close watch on the property of the Union Carbide in India but it is reported that the Indian property will not be enough to meet the liability of compensation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : May I correct the Hon. Member ? I said that we are keeping a close watch on Carbide assets in America.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : As regards the Carbide assets in America I do not know what type of watch is being maintained in India but I would like to know whether any judgement here in India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt the Hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Sir, Telugu Desam campaign is for something else and not for the question.

AN HON. MEMBER : You answer the question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I would reply to the question. I am not running away.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No heated arguments. Why are you interrupting ? Let him put his question, otherwise he would not be able to reply. Mr. Minister, you have not to reply to that.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will any judgement given in the Indian courts be enforceable in the United States ? If so, has any action been taken by the Government to take an interim injunction against the transfer of assets in the United States ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Telugu Desam has nothing to do with it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I did not hurl any allegations; another Hon. Member hurled certain allegations against unknown politicians. I am not levelling any allegations, nor am I naming any party. Why are you naming a party ?

MR. SPEAKER : Please answer his question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : My source is Mr. Tewary.

MR. SPEAKER : No source of revelation is allowed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I loathe to be your source... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have made it clear that the case had to be filed in an American court precisely for the reason that the Union Carbide assets were largely located in the United States of America. The court gave its verdict and in pursuance of that, the courts in India will try the case. We have our Attorneys there and I can assure the Hon. Member that Government is constantly watching and the Government is also aware of the high stakes involved... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him first answer the question. If he does not answer your question, I will ask him. Why are you interrupting ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore, there is no question of Government being lenient of Government being not watchful.

So far as injunction is concerned, there is no apprehension at this stage. If there is any apprehension on the part of Government that assets are being disposed of, or these are not adequate to meet the dimensions of damages that we may like to claim in the court, in that case at an appropriate stage we may think of taking such an action.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You will excuse my saying so, but I do feel that this House is not showing adequate concern about the fact that this accident or disaster which took place in December 1984 and which is now already more than one and half years old, has created a situation in which not one single pie as a compensation or interim compensation has yet been paid to the victims of this disaster neither to the families of those who were killed nor to those who have been badly disabled and crippled for life. They have not received a single pie till today, though one and a half year have passed. I do not know whether in any other country such a thing would be tolerated.

Secondly, an enquiry was instituted in between locally in Bhopal to find out the degree of culpability or responsibility for this disaster as far as the local people who were controlling the management of Union Carbide

were concerned. Then that enquiry was suddenly withdrawn and the whole thing has been hushed up and nobody has been punished till now.

Apart from the legal intricacies, I do not know whether our stand in the court has been vindicated or whether actually we have received a politerebuff from the Judge who himself has made some very caustic remarks while referring the matter back to the Indian courts. I would like to know pointedly what steps the Government proposes to take on an urgent basis to provide some interim compensation for these hapless people, or whether anybody connected with the responsibility for this disaster due to the callousness and neglect of safety precautions here is going to be punished or not.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Let me reply Sir. The Hon. Member has said that nothing has been done.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I said about compensation.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You said that nothing has been done for the hapless victims. The Central Government alone has spent Rs. 60 crores.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That is relief.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am talking about the compensation.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : About compensation, I am coming to that Mr. Speaker Sir, you will agree with me that the question of compensation will be decided only by the courts and we are going to file the case. It is for the courts to decide. The courts will decide the compensation and interim compensation, also. We will have recourse to the courts, but that will be decided only after the case is filed.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. Before I announce that this Question Hour is finished, may I just urge upon the Minister ? Due to the magnitude of the disaster, we have lost

so many lives and we know only about the people who have been killed. But we do not know about those people who are just living-dead at the present time and their number is innumerable.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We know about them also.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like you and also the Law Minister to pursue the matter urgently. I know you will do it. You two have to do it on a war-footing. I know that you will do it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : May I make a brief submission because Guptaji wanted to know. Actually, the American Court have given a very strong verdict in our favour, when they said that the US Multi-national Company would have to surrender to the jurisdiction of the Indian Court, because we cannot administer their assets through the decree of the Indian Courts, unless they submit themselves to the jurisdiction of our courts. Once they have submitted to the law and the Indian Courts, we are going to file the suit and get adequate interim relief through our courts.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Law Minister should clarify one point. In the judgment of the US Court, nowhere it is said that the Union Carbide would not be able to transfer its assets from the United States. What preventive measures are you taking in this regard ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I would like to give the information to the Hon. Member. They did try to do it. We evaluated assets even in America during the proceedings that took place. There should be no apprehension. We are not allowing any transfer of property in India. They made one request. We have stopped their earlier efforts also.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : When the case is pending, how can they transfer the assets ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Wood-based industries

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

(a) the number of wood-based industries set up in different States;

(b) whether some wood-based industries set up in Madhya Pradesh are facing crisis due to shortage of raw material;

(c) whether the Union Government have advised the wood-based units to enter into collaboration with small and marginal farmers to produce the needed raw material on their waste-land; and

(d) if so, how far such guidelines have been observed by the wood-based units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 92 units have been set up in various States which are functioning in the organised sector.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Power generation in private sector

*69. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which private sector has entered into the field of power generation in different States; and

(b) what other measures are being taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production of power in the country to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS : (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The present power generation capacity set up by the private sector utilities in different States is 2132 MW.

(b) The measures taken to increase the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, better utilisation of existing capacity, implementing shortgestation projects, reducing transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures.

Industrial credit frozen in sick Industries

*70. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study conducted by the Association of Indian Engineering Industries has revealed that sixteen per cent of the industrial credit totalling Rs. 3274 crores is frozen with sick industrial units;

(b) whether 98 per cent of the industrial units are small scale units; and

(c) the proposals under consideration of Government to make use of this money ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The Association of Indian Engineering Industry has conducted a study on industrial finance which is based on the statistics of the Reserve Bank of India. According to the Reserve Bank of India's survey, the total number of sick units as on 31.12.84 was 93,282. The number of sick units belonging to the small scale sector was 91,450 which constituted 98 per cent of the total number of sick units.

The statistics of the RBI also indicate that a sum of Rs. 3,638.39 crores is outstanding against the sick units as on 31.12.1984. This amount which represents the bank's credit to the units assisted by them has to be recovered. The banks make efforts to recover their dues. Banks provide relief and also draw up rehabilitation programmes in case of potentially viable units to restore them to health and eventually recover their dues. The entire amount does not thus represent the extent of 'bad debts' or amounts to be written off as irrecoverable, and cannot therefore be treated as frozen.

Royalty on crude oil

*71. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's of Assam, Gujarat, etc. have demanded more royalty on oil extracted from their area;

(b) if so, what is the royalty paid at present and what is the demand made by them; and

(c) the action Government have taken to increase the rate of royalty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The rate of Royalty on crude oil was Rs. 61/- per tonne from April, 1981. The main demand of the States was for revision of the rate to 20 per cent of crude oil price. In June, 1986 it was decided to increase the rate of royalty to Rs. 192, per cent tonne with effect from the 1st April, 1984.

Power thefts in Delhi

*72. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI
GUPTA :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister, of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of power thefts in Delhi during the last one year;

(b) the number of persons held for power thefts and areas affected;

(c) the action taken against such persons; and

(d) the steps taken to check the power thefts in Delhi in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). During 1985-86, 344 cases of theft of electricity were detected by DESU. In the NDMC area 20 cases of theft of energy were detected during the last one year. The pilferages occurred mostly in the DESU districts of Najafgarh, Nizamuddin, Krishna Nagar, Jhilmil, Lawrence Road, Narela and Chandni Chowk.

(c) In addition to such action as discontinuance of electric connection, DESU penalises the defaulters by levying a 25 per cent surcharge for using excess connected load and charges tariff at the rate of Rs. 1 per unit. NDMC also levies a penal charge per unit of electricity consumed unauthorisedly, in addition to recovering the estimated cost of the energy consumed.

(d) The measures taken to check the theft of power include extensive raids by the enforcement machinery to detect such cases. installation of improved electricity meters with devices to prevent fraudulent abstraction of energy, levy of a surcharge on industrial consumers who do not observe the prescribed power factor limits, and temporary connections for marriages etc. are now being sanctioned by DESU for a load upto 20 KW instead of 2 KW.

Delivery of judgement in Sanskrit in Allahabad High Court

*73. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a case was recently argued in the Allahabad High Court in Sanskrit and order was also passed in the same language;

(b) whether Sanskrit is a working language for the High Court and whether there was simultaneous translation of the proceedings in Hindi and English; and

(c) whether the High Court has supplied authoritative translation of its order in Hindi or English for public information ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Allahabad High Court, Justice Shri B. L. Yadav delivered seven judgments in Sanskrit (two on 17-5-1985 and five on 17-10-1985) and their translation by the same Judge in Hindi and English was also signed dated and pronounced in open court.

Soft drink industry

*74 SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down by Government for sanctioning and for setting up of soft drink industry in the country;

(b) the details of companies already in the business and the names of such companies which have been allotted new licences by Government during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the companies in the liquor business also manufacture soft drinks;

(d) if so, the names of such companies;

(e) whether any multinational companies have applied for licence to manufacture soft drinks in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Soft drinks fall in the de-licensed category for the purpose of industrial licensing except for MRTP/FERA companies and subject to locational considerations.

(b) A statement is given below. No new licence has been issued during the last three years.

(c) and (d). M/s. Mc' dowel and Company and M/s. Mohan Meakins have already been marketing soft drinks.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Soft Drinks Manufacturers in the Organised Sector

Sl. No.	Name & Address	Capacity (Million Bottles)	Location
1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Krishna Bottlers Pvt. Ltd., Brindavan Tank Bund Road, Secunderabad.	59.76	Brindavan Tank Road, Secunderabad.
2.	Vizag Bottling Co. (P) Ltd., A-4 Unit Industrial Estate, Visakhapatnam.	25.20	Industrial Estate Visakhapatnam.
3.	Vijayawada Bottling Co., Vijayawada.	57.60	Vijayawada.
4.	Beverages & Food Products (P) Narangi, Gauhati, Assam.	23.04	Narangi, Gauhati.
5.	Steel City Beverages Pvt. Ltd. P. Box No. 102, Jamshedpur.	57.60	Adityapur.
6.	Jamshedpur Beverages, Jamshedpur, Bihar	33.60	Adityapur Industrial Area.
7.	Orient Beverages, Jamshedpur, Bihar.	3.00	Industrial Area, Patna,
8.	Delhi Bottling Co. P. Ltd. New Delhi.	110.00	60-Najafgarh Road, New Delhi
9.	JB Bottling Co. P. Ltd., Rajouri-Garden, New Delhi.	46.08	18A Rewari Line, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
10.	Pure Drinks Ltd. | Najafgarh. |	138.24	Najafgarh Road New Delhi.
11.	Pure Drinks Ltd., | Connaught Place, New Delhi. |		

1	2	3	4
12.	Pure Beverages Ltd., Industrial Estate, Baroda, Ahmedabad.	76.80	Industrial Estate, Baroda, Ahmedabad.
13.	Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd., 9 Grove Road, Worli Naka, Bombay-18.	64.80	9-Love Grove Road, Worli Naka, Bombay.
14.	Saurashtra Bottling Pvt. Ltd., Aji Indl. Estate, Bhavanagar Road, Rajkot.	34.56	Industrial Estate, Aji Bhavanagar.
15.	Sanghi Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Agra-Bombay Road, Indore.	24.00	Agra-Bombay Road, Indore.
16.	Parle Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Western Express Highway, Chakala, Andheri, Bombay.	30.06	Western Express High- way, Chakala, Andheri (E) Bombay.
17.	Poona Bottling Co., Pune	27.60	25-27 Bhosari Indl. Estate, Poona.
18.	Poona Beverages P. Ltd., Plot No. 25 to 27, MIDC Bhosari Indl. Estate, Poona.	57.60	Bhosari, Poona.
19.	Duke & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Sunder Bag Estate, Chembur, Bombay.	138.16	Chembur Road, Bombay.
20.	Roger & Co., 18 Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.	6.08	18 Clare Road, Bombay.
21.	Universal Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Wardha Road, Nagpur.	51.84	Wardha Road, Bombay.
22.	Tripty Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Jagatpur, P. O. Cuttack.	14.40	Jagatpur
23.	Punjab Beverages Pvt. Ltd., 180 Indl. Estate, Chandigarh.	86.40	180 Indl. Estate Chandigarh.
24.	Ludhiana Bottling Pvt. Ltd., Ludhiana.	20.16	Ludhiana.
25.	Mohan Bottling Co., Amritsar, Punjab.	96.00	Dhandari Kalan.
26.	Jai Drinks Pvt. Ltd., J. L. Nehru Marg, Jaipur.	86.40	J. L. Nehru Marg, Jaipur.

1	2	3	4
27.	Vincent & Co., Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu.	4.32	Vidyalaya Road, Selam.
28.	Spencer & Co. Ltd. 153, Anna Salai, Madras & Mangalagiri.	45.80	Madras and Mangalagiri.
29.	Sri Mapillai Vinayagar, Aerated Water Works, 163 Dindigal Road, Madurai.	Not Indicated	Madurai
30.	Soft Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Madurai.	34.56	Madurai
31.	Southern Bottlers (P) Ltd., 26 Anna Salai, Guindy, Madras.	60.93	Madras-2.
32.	Premnath Monga Bottlers Pvt. Ltd., Meerut.	75.60	Meerut.
33.	Kanpur Bottling Co., G. T. Road, Kanpur.	106.56	Kanpur.
34.	Agra Beverages Corpn. (P) Ltd., Agra.	76.80	Sikandra.
35.	Aqueour Victuals (P) Ltd., Parsa Khera, Bareilly, U. P.	43.20	Bareilly.
36.	Tasty Beverages Pvt. Ltd., 16-74, Civil Lines, Kanpur.	36.00	Vill-Magarwara, Unnao, U. P.
37.	Mohan Meakin-Breweries Ltd., Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad.	2.96	Ghaziabad, U. P.
38.	Black Diamond Beverages Ltd., P-41, Taratola Road, Calcutta.	120.00	Calcutta.
39.	Bangalore Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd., 7th Mile Mysore Road, Bangalore.	63.36	7th Mile Mysore Road, Bangalore.
40.	Fizz Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad.	62.00	Faridabad.
41.	Pure Drinks Pvt. Ltd. 209 Kamani Estate, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	64.80	Calcutta.
42.	Mansarovar Bottling Co. Ltd., Kotwali Road, Najibabad (U. P.)	86.04	Najibabad (U. P.)

1	2	3	4
43.	Andhra Drinks Pvt. Ltd., Madhurawada, (A. P.)	24.00	Madhurawada, Andhra Pradesh.
44.	Sikand Polypack Pvt. Ltd., Sahibabad Indl. Area, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad.	120.00	Sahibabad Indl. Area.
45.	Thumsup Beverage Pvt. Ltd., Kholapur, Raigad, Maharashtra.	120.00	Kholapur, Raigad.
46.	Sakthi Soft Drinks Pvt. Ltd., 100-Race Course Road, Coimbatore.	43.20	Malappuram, Kerala.
47.	Jain Bottlers Pvt. Ltd., 68, Scindia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	32.04	Delhi-Meerut Road, Rithani, Meerut.
48.	Premier Aerated Waters Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay.	Not indicated.	Lamington Road (North), Bombay.
49.	Turi Aerated Waters Ltd., 69, Tardeo Road, Bombay.	Not indicated.	69, Tardeo Road, Bombay.
50.	Pinakini Beverages Pvt. Ltd., Gudipallipadu, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.	12.00	Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

**Revival of sick and closed industries
in West Bengal**

*75. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any plan to help the reopening of large number of sick and closed industries in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have laid down guidelines for tackling the problems of industrial sickness

in the country in October 1981. All cases of sick units, including those relating to West Bengal are dealt with in accordance with these guidelines.

**Regional training centre for plastic
technology in Orissa**

*76. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to start a new regional training centre for plastic technology in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose alongwith the share of Union Government as well as the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up an extension centre of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools (CIPET) in Orissa during the 7th Five Year Plan.

The Project Report submitted by CIPET was discussed with the State Government and CIPET representatives. The CIPET is now preparing the final proposal which is awaited. The funding pattern will, therefore, be decided after consideration of the final report.

Shortfall in power production

*77. DR. K.G. ADIYODI :
PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the States affected by power cuts during May and June 1986 ;

(b) the extent of shortfall in power production during the above period and the reasons thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to overcome shortfall of power in future ; and

(d) the names of national grids expected to supply power to the South especially Kerala during failure of power generation by hydel projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) In May, 1986, power cuts/restrictions in varying degrees existed in all the States except Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. In June, 1986, except Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, all other States had power cuts/restrictions in varying degrees.

(b) Power generation during May and June, 1986 was less than the programme by 0.8 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. The shortfall was mainly due to reduced

hydel generation on account of low reservoir levels and forced outages of thermal units.

(c) The steps taken to improve the supply of power include expediting commissioning of new capacity, better utilisation of existing capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, reduction in transmission and distribution losses, and implementation of energy conservation and demand management measures.

(d) Southern Region is connected to the Eastern and Western Regions and, subject to system constraints, surplus power, if any, can be made available to the Southern States, including Kerala, from these grids. Surplus power can also be supplied to Kerala from the other State system in the Southern Region.

Reduction in production of oil from Bombay High

*78. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to cut back the rate of oil production in Bombay High when the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has drawn up plan to maintain the level of production for another five years through enhanced oil recovery and infill drilling ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and how it is likely to affect further development of Bombay High besides overall reduction in the oil production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New industries in Kerala

*79 SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any new licences to establish new industries in Kerala in 1986 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof separately for private and public sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). During January—June, 1986, 9 letters of intent and 9 industrial licences were granted under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for setting up of industries in Kerala. Out of these, 3 letters of intent and 2 industrial licences are for setting up of 'New Undertakings.'

Of the above letters of intent and industrial licences, while 5 letters of intent and 5 industrial licences were granted to public sector undertakings including State Industrial Development Corporation, the remaining 4 letters of intent and 4 industrial licences have been issued to private sector undertakings. Details of all letters of intent and industrial licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter.' Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Power break-down in Delhi and Western U.P.

*80. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi and some areas of Western U.P had a major power break-down for over 8 hours on 26 June, 1986 following a serious disturbance in the northern grid and this was followed by power cuts and shut-downs on subsequent days also ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent such major break-downs during the summer months and make DESU more dependable and also to build necessary infrastructure for power generation and distribution in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) There were grid disturbances in the Northern Region on the 26th June, 1986 resulting in load-shedding in Delhi and power failure in parts of the Northern Region including Western U.P. Power supply was affected for over eight hours and was normalised on 26th June by about 10 p.m. There were no power break-downs on subsequent days due to the above disturbances.

(b) The measures initiated to prevent power breakdowns in Delhi include islanding of Delhi system in the event of fluctuations in the frequency due to disturbances in the system, detection of hot spots, preventive maintenance of equipment and transmission lines, strengthening of transmission and distribution system on different voltage levels and augmentation of generation capacity of DESU.

Supply of short weight L.P.G. Cylinders in Delhi

513. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 32 agencies in the capital have been found supplying LPG cylinders less in weight during this year only ;

(b) whether Government have launched legal proceedings in all such cases ; and

(c) whether such offences are proposed to be made cognisable ?

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

Allocation of Kerosene to Karnataka

514. DR. V VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocation of kerosene oil has been made to Karnataka State during 1985 and in the first quarter of this year ;

(b) if so, the month-wise breakup ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing monthwise kerosene allocations made to Karnataka State during 1985 and in the first quarter of 1986 is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement		
Month	1985	Figures in tonnes 1986
January	28750	31365
February	28250	30365
March	25390	28000
April	25390	
May	25390	
June	24890	
July	26140	
August	26640	
September	26140	
October	27000	
November	30365	
December	30365	
Total	324210	

Illegal occupation of quarters of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of quarters of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi are occupied by unauthorised persons ;

(b) if so, the total number of such quarters, category-wise ; and

(c) the action being taken against the illegal occupants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARI) :

(a) Only 2.5% of Corporation's quarters are under unauthorised occupation.

(b) Category-wise quarters are as follows :—

F Type	1
E Type	6
CD Type	21
A(T) Type	3
B Type	163
DT Type	64
A (P) Type	19
ST Type	7
Room O	4
Total	288

(c) In the case of unauthorised occupation of quarters by employees of the Corporation, disciplinary action is initiated against the employees concerned in addition to recovery of rent at market rate. Action for eviction is also taken under Public Premises Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act. In respect of non-employees, action is taken under the above Act as well as action under Indian Penal Code for criminal trespass.

Renovation and Modernisation Scheme for Thermal Power Stations

516. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme for about 36 thermal power stations is being implemented to improve their performance ;

(b) if, so the names of the units, the improvement made in each one and the estimated expenditure for the scheme ; and

(c) the estimated average efficiency (load factor) improvement in the concerned units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c) : A Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme to improve the performance of existing thermal stations is being implemented in 32 power stations. Names of these power stations and estimated cost of their renovation are given in statement given below. The renovation programme is in the process of implementation and the results will be known after the completion of the scheme. It is expected that the plant load factor of the power stations covered under the scheme will improve from an average of 46% to about 53%.

Statement

Detail of sanctioned estimated cost of R & M schemes

S. Renovation No. Scheme	Sanctioned Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2
1. Badarpur	2870.60
2. I. P.	4402.85
3. Faridabad	4001.64
4. Panipat	1869.65
5. Bhatinda	4173.70
6. Panki	3703.11

1	2
7. Obra	5030.00
8. Harduaganj	6947.42
9. Korba	1714.06
10. Amarkantak	1044.98
11. Satpura	2390.70
12. Gandhinagar	1921.47
13. Dhuvaran	1948.69
14. Ukai	3387.82
15. Koradi	3329.80
16. Nasik	847.00
17. Bhusawal	88.50
18. Paras	259.75
19. Kothagudem	4688.35
20. Ennore	9081.48
21. Tuticorin	712.76
22. Neyveli	4970.78
23. Talcher	3572.50
24. Chandrapura	3212.60
25. Bokaro	1002.00
26. Durgapur	835.20
27. Patratu	3845.00
28. Barauni	1946.00
29. Karbigahia	518.00
30. Santaldih	2192.00
31. Bandel	3581.00
32. Durgapur (DEL)	2380.00

Post Office facility in villages

517. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the target fixed for providing post office facility in the village without such a facility during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Out of 5,57,139 villages in the country, post offices have been provided in 1,26,290 villages. In addition, postal counters have been set up in 48,85 villages at which postal facilities are provided for specified durations. The remaining villages are visited

by branch postmasters/villages postmen/extra-departmental delivery agents, who while visiting villages deliver postal articles, pay money orders, sell postage stamps and stationery, clear letter boxes and collect articles for despatch. It will therefore, be seen that postal facilities are provided in rural areas on a universal basis. There are at present no specific targets for opening new rural post offices as the existing network is by and large adequate to meet the present needs. However, the norms for opening of post offices are under review and depending on resources being available, a further expansion can be considered on a selective basis.

Extra departmental and Departmental sub post offices downgraded and closed

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

(a) whether any Extra Departmental or Departmental sub Post Offices have been downgraded or closed during the financial years 1984-85 and 1985-86 on account of their running in loss ;

(b) the number and names of such cases in which the closure/downgradation has been effected, State-wise and ;

(c) whether all such cases would be reconsidered and the closure/downgradation decisions would be reviewed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During 1984-85 and 1985-86, in all 7675 Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices were downgraded (Up to December, 1985) and 119 Sub Post Offices were closed. These downgradations/closures were based not only on loss sustained but other factors such as the workload and their location to the nearest existing post office, were also taken into account.

(b) The number of Post Offices downgraded/closed Postal Circlewise is indicated in the statement I and II given below.

Names of places would be indicated as early as possible.

(c) No. Sir. There is no proposal to reconsider these cases as the action taken is based on approved norms/policies of the Department.

Statement-I

Number of extra departmental sub post offices downgraded during 1984-85 and 1985-86. (Up to December, 1985).

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of EDSOs downgraded
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1730
2.	Bihar	582
3.	Delhi	6
4.	Gujarat	388
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	64
6.	Karnataka	952
7.	Kerala	196
8.	Madhya Pradesh	580
9.	Maharashtra	241
10.	North Eastern	29
11.	North Western	357
12.	Orissa	31
13.	Rajasthan	326
14.	Tamil Nadu	1298
15.	Uttar Pradesh	855
16.	West Bengal	40
	Total	7675

Statement II

Number of Extra Departmental Sub Offices/Departmental Sub Offices closed during 1984-85 and 1985-86 :

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	23
2.	Bihar	...	...

1	2	3	4
3.	Delhi	2	11
4.	Gujarat	...	20
5.	J & K	...	...
6.	Karnataka	5	2
7.	Kerala	...	...
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1
9.	Maharashtra	5	6
10.	North Eastern	...	...
11.	North Western	1	4
12.	Orissa	...	...
13.	Rajasthan	16	2
14.	Tamil Nadu	1	5
15.	U.P.	...	4
16.	West Bengal	...	2
Total		39	80 = 119

Foreign brand names

519. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4636 on 1st April, 1986 regarding use of foreign brand names by companies and state :

(a) the definition of a foreign brand name and an Indian brand name ;

(b) whether the hybrid names like Hero-Honda, Ind-Suzuki, are registered in India under the Indian Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 ; and

(c) if so, who are the owners of these hybrid names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) : The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act does not contain any definition of foreign brand name though the term is generally understood to be in relation to trade marks owned by a foreign national or a foreign company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In the light of reply at (b) above, does not arise.

Telephone facilities in Rural Area

520. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) whether Government have considered necessity of providing telephones in the rural areas an the country ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government alongwith the amount earmarked for providing telephone facilities in the rural areas, state-wise, during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b) 9000 villages are planned to be provided with telephone facility in the form of long distance public telephone in the country during the Seventh Plan period. Circle wise details are given in the statement given below. The expenditure will be met from the lump sum grant given to the respective Circles on yearly basis.

Statement

Targets for opening Long Distance Public Telephone Combined Offices during 7th Five Year Plan

S. No.	Name of Circle	Target for LDPTs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200
2.	Bihar	1140
3.	Gujarat	420
4.	J & K	200
5.	Karnataka	460
6.	Kerala	...

1	2	3
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1100
8.	Maharashtra	950
9.	North East (including Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh).	800
10.	North West (including Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh)	350
11.	Orissa	450
12.	Rajasthan	1600
13.	Tamil Nadu	30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650
15.	West Bengal (including Sikkim)	650
	Total	9000

Review of Legal Aid Scheme and Advocates Fees.

**521. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
Dr. CHINTA MOHAN :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the reaction to the present legal aid scheme amongst the weaker sections of the society is unfavourable ;

(b) if so, whether the entire scheme is proposed to be reviewed ; and

(c) whether Government propose to put limits on fees charged by most of the advocates which is making administration of justice out of reach of average honest citizen ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No Sir. On the other hand, the Local Aid movement

has become popular among the weaker sections of the society.

(b) This does not arise, in view of (a) above.

(c) The advocates associated with Legal Aid programmes are paid only a modest fee and there is no necessity of any further limitation on their fees. There is no proposal to put limits on fees charged by other Advocates.

**Transfer of technology to Canada by
O. N. G. C.**

522. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has agreed to transfer technology to Canada;

(b) if so, the nature of the technology proposed to be transferred;

(c) the expected annual foreign exchange likely to be obtained thereby; and

(d) whether any other country has indented for the same technology; if so, details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The technology involves an improvement over the existing designs of photo-inclinometer.

Photo inclinometers are used while drilling oil-wells.

(b) An improved version of photo-inclinometer.

(c) US \$ 4,000/- per unit. Approx. 25-30 units are expected to be sold per year.

(d) Not so far.

Raising of pay ceiling in Public Sector units

523. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether pay ceilings in the public sector units are being raised as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 4 July, 1986;

(b) if so, whether in doing so Government propose to keep in view the already existing wide disparities between the salaries of Government staff and public sector units; and

(c) whether the Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of Public Sector have been getting 1 per cent net profit as commission, and if so, the amounts paid so far, for the last three years, public sector undertaking-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) As and when there is a revision, all aspects such as salaries and perquisites available to the Government staff will be kept in view;

(c) The CMDs of Public Sector units do not receive any commission on net profit.

Enquiry against M/s Hindustan Lever Limited

524. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1190 on 4 March, 1986 regarding enquiry against Hindustan Lever Limited and state the result of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The arguments have since been partly heard by the MRTP Commission and the case is fixed for 7th and 8th August, 1986 for further hearing.

Effect of introduction of New Vehicles on Auto Component Manufacturers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of new generation of vehicles, especially Japanese, is proving to be a major deterrent to the manufacture of auto components in India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The indigenous manufacturers have been adequately meeting the demand of auto components both in terms of quantity and quality. With the introduction of new ranges of vehicles in various categories, Government have encouraged the component manufacturers to augment the production and upgrade the technology through new foreign collaborations, fiscal concessions and delicensing etc. to meet the requirements of new generation of vehicles.

Environmental requirements around coal-mining and power projects

526. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government have taken steps to meet environmental requirements around coalmining and power project; and

(b) the details regarding the new thermal power projects which are being provided with highly efficient electrostatic precipitators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The project reports for development of coal mines are prepared taking into account the overall impact on the ecological setting of the area. Detailed Environment

Management Plans are prepared and got approved from the Department of Environment. All necessary provisions for reclamation of land, afforestation and other protective measures are incorporated therein.

As far as the thermal power stations are concerned, the Central Board for the prevention and Control of Water Pollution has fixed standards for particulate matter emission and sulphur dioxide control. While appraising the new projects for thermal power stations, detailed consideration is given to environmental aspects so as to see that the emissions are within the permissible limits.

Expansion of Indian Telephone Industries unit at Palghat, Kerala

527. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the original proposal in regard to the development of the Indian Telephone Industries unit at Palghat, Kerala has been given up or changed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the expansion will be carried out as per the original plan; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During the current Five Year Plan, the Palghat Unit is being expanded to reach a production capacity of 1.6 lakh lines per annum consisting of—

(i) 60,000 equivalent lines of Digital Trunk Automatic Exchanges;

(ii) 50,000 lines of Electronic Private Automatic Branch Exchanges; and

(iii) 50,000 lines of Rural Automatic Exchanges.

Profits earned and losses incurred by Public Sector Undertakings

528. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government public undertakings which made profit during last year;

(b) the names of those undertakings and their projects; and

(c) names of those which incurred loss during the same period and the losses incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) As per the Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85 placed on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1986, 113 Central Public Enterprises have made net profits for the year 1984-85 amounting to Rs. 2023 30 crores.

(b) and (c). The names of the enterprises which have earned profits and those which have incurred losses along with the amount of profit/loss in each case are available in Volume I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85 at page Nos. 52-57. It is presumed that in part (b) of the question the Hon'ble Member is referring to "Profits" and not to "Projects".

Travancore Cochin Christian Succession Act

529. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that the Travancore Cochin Christian Succession Act has been nullified due to a judgement of the Supreme Court;

(b) whether Government intend to bring forward a legislation to overcome the diffi-

culties the Christian community in Kerala in facing due to this judgement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. The State Government of Kerala is considering the question of unification of the laws of succession among Christians in that State. That Government has been requested to take into consideration the decision of the Supreme Court in Mary Roy Vs. State of Kerala and Others while considering the said question.

[*Translation*]

Postal Insurance policies

530. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total number and value of postal insurance policies issued during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : 1,95000

Rs. 159 crores.

[*English*]

Commissioning of telephone exchanges in Kerala

531, SHRI P. A. ANTONY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many sanctioned telephone exchanges in Kerala have not been commissioned due to various reasons; and

(b) if so, the time by which these exchanges will be commissioned and lines expanded ?

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

(b) Sanctioned exchanges will be commissioned progressively during the 7th Plan period depending upon the completion of Telephone exchange buildings and material supplies.

Setting up of Major Government Projects in Rajasthan

532. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have made repeated requests to the Union Government during the last five years to set up some major Government projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details of these projects and the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(c) the present position in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWAR) : (a) to (c) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Generation of Internal Resources for Development Projects by Public Sector Undertakings

534 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether public sector undertaking have been instructed to generate their own finance for Seventh Five Year Plan developmental projects from their internal resources;

(b) if so, what is their response.

(c) the names of Public Sector Undertakings which have expressed their inability in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) to (d) The contribution of Public Enterprises towards Seventh Plan Financing has been given in Chapter- 4 of the Seventh Plan document Volume-I, Appendix-III. Further details are available in page nos. 53 to 56 of the same document. The assessment of internal resources to be generated by the Central Public Enterprises has been done after taking into account the estimates furnished by the concerned enterprises.

Upgrading of technology for Food Processing Industry

535. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempt has been made to upgrade the technology of food processing in the country :

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any attempt has been made to promote export of such products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Food processing industry covers a wide spectrum of products based on fruits and vegetables, cereals, milk, meat and marine products, tea, coffee and cocoa products and soft drinks etc. The upgradation of technology for these items is a continuous process. For technological upgradation, a number of items of machinery for food processing and packaging including integrated aseptic packaging system have been allowed for import under OGL. The import duty has also been reduced on imports of some items of food processing and packaging machinery. As a result of these measures, many new varieties of semi-processed and processed food products such as Pasta products, Potato products, ready-to-eat food snacks, weaning food, fruit juices, flavoured soft drink concentrate etc. have been marketed in India.

(c) and (d). The Government has taken a number of measures to increase exports of fruits and vegetables and their products. These measures include Cash Compensatory Support, import replenishment to registered exporters, facility of duty drawback, assistance for market development, periodic dialogue with the State Agricultural Export Commissioners for increasing production of agricultural products. Institutional changes have also been brought about in the form of setting up of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

New Sugar and Alcohol Policy

536. SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether partial de control and sizable increase in prices of molasses, now being considered by Government as the new sugar and alcohol policy, will adversely effect alcohol-based industries which directly employ over 10,000 persons;

(b) if so, whether Government will keep this aspect also in mind at the time of framing the new sugar and alcohol policy; and

(c) whether the alcohol-based industries and distillers and their employees will be taken into confidence before announcing the new sugar and alcohol policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Formulation of a new policy on molasses and alcohol will no doubt involve consideration of all relevant issues including the question of decontrol of molasses and implications thereof.

Setting up of Hydel Power Plant in Orissa

537. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals for setting up of hydel power plants received by his Ministry from different States as on 31st December, 1985;

(b) the number of proposals to set up of hydel power plants in Orissa and other States which have approved by the Planning Commission;

(c) the cost of each of these hydel power plants; and

(d) the steps taken to implement these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINI-

TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) As on 31.12.1985 proposal for 20 hydro-electric projects had been received in Central Electricity Authority and clarifications sought from the project authorities, which were awaited.

(b) to (d). Sixty-four hydro-electric projects, including five in Orissa, have been approved by the Planning Commission for implementation during the 7th Plan period. A statement indicating the latest cost of these hydel projects is given below. Most of these projects are for execution by the State authorities.

Statement

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Latest Cost (Rs. Crores)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	Haryana	6 × 8	81.55
2.	Sanjay (Bhaba)	Himachal Pradesh	3 × 40	147.00
3.	Andhra	Himachal Pradesh	3 × 5.65	30.00
4.	Upper Singh Stage-II	Jammu & Kashmir	2 × 35	76.46
5.	Thein Dam	Punjab	4 × 150	751.48
6.	UBDC Stage-II	Punjab	3 × 15	51.90
7.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	2 × 25 + 2 × 45	163.94
8.	Maneri Bhali Stage-II	Uttar Pradesh	4 × 76	212.66
9.	Tehri	Uttar Pradesh	4 × 250	1065.86
10.	Lakhwar Vyasi	Uttar Pradesh	3 × 100 + 2 × 60	424.99
11.	Vishnu Prayag	Uttar Pradesh	4 × 120	370.02
12.	Kadana PSS	Gujarat	2 × 60	86.36
13.	Indira Sarovar	Madhya Pradesh	4 × 125	475.80
14.	Bansagar Tons	Madhya Pradesh	3 × 105 + 2 × 15 + 3 × 15	339.86
15.	Hasdeo Bango	Madhya Pradesh	3 × 40	43.86
16.	Tillari	Maharashtra	1 × 60	55.24

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
17. Bhira Tail Race		Maharashtra	2 × 40	63.14
18. Bhandardara		Maharashtra	1 × 10 + 1 × 35	39.91
19. Pawana		Maharashtra	1 × 10	14.42
20. Bhatsa		Maharashtra	1 × 15	12.25
21. Khadakwasla		Maharashtra	2 × 8	14.29
22. Ujjani		Maharashtra	1 × 12	16.32
23. Pench		Maharashtra/M.P.	2 × 80	61.80
24. Srisaïlam Stage II		Andhra Pradesh	3 × 110	58.00
25. Nagarjunasagar RBC Extn.		Andhra Pradesh	1 × 30	15.26
26. Nagarjunasagar LBC		Andhra Pradesh	2 × 30	46.41
27. A. P. Power House at Balimela		Andhra Pradesh	2 × 30	31.15
28. Pochamped		Andhra Pradesh	3 × 9	25.27
29. Penna Ahobilam		Andhra Pradesh	2 × 10	21.56
30. Upper Sileru St. II		Andhra Pradesh	2 × 60	49.84
31. Varahi		Karnataka	2 × 15 + 2 × 45	191.70
32. Ghataprabha		Karnataka	2 × 16	28.31
33. Kalinadi St. II		Karnataka	2 × 30 + 3 × 40 + 3 × 40	327.40
34. Gangavali		Karnataka	2 × 105	217.00
35. Shivpur		Karnataka	2 × 9	18.22
36. Idamalayar		Kerala	2 × 37.5	89.00
37. Kakkad		Kerala	2 × 25	50.00
38. Idukki St. II		Kerala	3 × 130	80.00
39. Kallada		Kerala	2 × 7.5	12.50
40. Lower Periyar		Kerala	3 × 60	142.09
41. Kadamparai PSS		Tamil Nadu	4 × 100	164.50
42. Lower Mettur		Tamil Nadu	4 × 2 × 15	147.00
43. Kundah—V Addl.		Tamil Nadu	1 × 20	10.10
44. Parson's Valley		Tamil Nadu	1 × 30	13.73
45. Eastern Gandak Canal		Bihar	3 × 5	27.40
46. North Koeal		Bihar	1 × 12	31.32
47. Hirakud 7th Unit		Orissa	1 × 37.5	27.00
48. Upper Indravati		Orissa	4 × 150	380.65

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Upper Kolab	Orissa	3 × 80	186.04
50.	Rengali Extn.	Orissa	3 × 50	40.67
51.	Upper Kolab Extn.	Orissa	1 × 80	18.62
52.	Ramman St. II	West + Bengal	4 × 12.5	56.41
53.	Teesta Falls I to IV	West + Bengal	3 × 3 × 7.5	80.70
54.	Karbi Langpi	Assam	2 × 50	78.50
55.	Dhansiri	Assam	15 × 1.33	15.40
56.	Umiam Umtru St. IV	Meghalaya	2 × 30	88.37
57.	Salal	Central	3 × 115	567.35
58.	Dulhasti	Central	3 × 130	410.58
59.	Chamera	Central	3 × 180	809.29
60.	Tanakpur	Central	3 × 40	178.51
61.	Koel Karo	Central	4 × 172.5 + 1 × 20	391.83
62.	Kopili (Kopili PH)	Central	2 × 25 × 2 × 50	185.65
63.	Doyang	Central	3 × 35	126.61
64.	Panchet Hill	Central	1 × 40	41.29

Facilities to phone subscribers after formation of Telephone Nigam

538. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the benefits that have accrued to phone subscribers after the formation of Telephone Nigam;

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) whether certain facilities have been curtailed after formation of Telephone Nigam in regard to overseas calls; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to ensure that facilities to subscribers are not curtailed after the formation of Nigam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Facilities extended to phone subscribers after the formation of Telephone Nigam are given in the Statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The procedures have been streamlined both for booked and direct-dialled overseas calls.

(d) The Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited has to obtain specific prior approval of the Telecommunication Board for withdrawing an existing service.

Statement

1. Collection of bills has been introduced through branches of three nationalised banks, making it easier for the subscribers for payment of their dues.

2. Special precautionary and preventive steps taken for expeditious clearance of faults on cables during Monsoon.
3. New exchanges are being commissioned earlier than their scheduled dates.
4. A new service '189' has been introduced for booking priority calls. Procedure of putting through these calls has also been streamlined.
5. Detailed billing is being introduced. 6000 subscribers in Bombay have already been issued detailed bills.
6. All Area Managers met the subscribers without appointment on all Saturdays in May, 86, for better dialogue. During June to September, 86, they will meet the subscribers on last Saturday of each month. Commercial and Accounts Officers meet the subscribers without appointment every Saturday.
7. Initiated dialogue with various users groups to find out and mitigate their grievances.
8. Better subscriber access has been provided through advertisement campaign to this effect providing information on contact persons for different problems.

[Translation]

**Commissioning of S.T.D. Service Centre
in Gopalganj (Bihar)**

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

(a) whether a decision was taken about two years ago to commission a S.T.D. Service Centre in Gopalganj (Bihar), but the same has not so far been commissioned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the said Centre would be commissioned and the annual expenditure involved thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Gopalganj is at present having a manual exchange. After automatisation and availability of transmission medium, STD facility to Gopalganj is likely to be provided during this Plan period subject to the availability of resources.

[English]

Coalfields in Talchar region

540. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. has been entrusted with the responsibility of running coalfields in Talchar region in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of coalfields in this region handed over to South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and the number of workers engaged therein; and

(c) the production cost of coal per tonne in this region ?

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

(b) Seven coal mines in the Talcher region with over 7200 workers have been handed over to South Eastern Coalfields Limited.

(c) Production cost of coal in the region is estimated to be of the order of about Rs. 186/- per tonne.

Purchase of rigs by ONGC

541. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission purchased seven off-shore rigs for approximately Rs. 375 crores from (i) Hitachi, Japan (ii) Robinship Yard, Singapore and (iii) CFEN of France during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that some major structural defects were noticed in some of the rigs;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether legs of three jack up rigs supplied by Robinship Yard, Singapore and CFEN, France developed faults;

(e) whether ONGC spent Rs. 25 crores to repair these three rigs; and

(f) whether any amount has been recovered from the suppliers for these damages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :
(a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). Yes Sir. Cracks developed in the legs of two rigs built in 1982 by Robin Shipyard of Singapore and one rig built in 1981 by CFEN of France.

(e) So far an amount of Rs. 3.10 crores has been incurred on the repair of the legs of two rigs.

(f) No amount could be recovered from the suppliers as the Warrantee period of these rigs had already expired. A claim has however been lodged with the insurance company.

Setting up of power units on cooperative basis

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up power units on a cooperative basis;

(b) whether some public and private sector industrial units are planning to set up power units on cooperative basis;

(c) whether those units have sought the permission of Government; and

(d) If so, the details of the proposal received and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). Proposals have been received for setting up captive power units on a cooperative basis by industrial units in the public and private sectors. The total capacity proposed to be installed in Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Haryana and Gujarat is about 830 MW and the total estimated cost is about Rs. 789 crores. Installation of captive power plants is being permitted where the requirement of power is large and continuous and reliable supply is necessary. Approval to proposals in specific cases can be accorded after availability of necessary inputs such as coal and liquid fuels has been tied up on a sustained basis.

[Translation]

Setting up of courts for cases relating to women

543. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up separate courts for disposal of cases relating to women in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Except the family courts, there is no other proposal to set up separate courts for disposal of case relating to women.

(b) Does not arise

[English]

New drug policy

544. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :**
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the new drug policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Guidelines for wages and price fixation in Public Undertakings

545. **SHRI K V. SHANKARAGOWDA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government propose to evolve a new set of broad guidelines for the functioning of public sector enterprises particularly in regard to wages and fixation of prices;

(b) if so, by what time the new guidelines will be issued and the details of the guidelines;

(c) whether it is a fact that a seminar on improvement in productivity in public enterprises was held on 7 May, 1986;

(d) if so, what were the other subjects discussed in the seminar; and

(e) whether the new norms under study were also discussed in that seminar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of Arjun Sen Gupta Committee in regard to 'Wage Policy in Public Enterprises' and 'Pricing in Public Enterprises' are being examined by the Government with a view to formulating specific policies in these areas and a policy decision is yet to be finalised.

(c) to (e). The Parliamentary Forum on Public Sector, the Centre for Public Sector Studies and the National Productivity Council had organised a seminar on "Improvement in Productivity in Public Enterprises" during 6, 7 and 8th May, 86.

The Seminar discussed various issues related to improvement in productivity during its various Business Sessions like (i) Policy Framework for Productivity; (ii) Inter Ministerial Cooperation for Productivity; (iii) Organising for Productivity at enterprise level; (iv) Manning Technological Changes; and (v) Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

Electrification of Scheduled Caste and Tribal villages

546. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of villages in the country proposed to be electrified during the

Seventh Five Year Plan and the percentage of Scheduled Caste Bastis and Tribal villages out of them;

(b) whether only 5 per cent Scheduled Castes Bastis and Tribal villages have so far been electrified and if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) whether priority has been given in the Seventh Plan to electrify all the Scheduled Caste villages and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to electrify 1.18 lakh villages, which is about 20 per cent of the inhabited villages as per 1971 census. The Planning Commission have not fixed any separate targets for electrification of Tribal villages and Harijan Bastis.

Out of a total of 1,09,791 tribal villages, 43,188 villages constituting 39.3 per cent have been electrified upto the end of March, 1986. Harijan Bastis adjoining 1,52,046 electrified villages have been provided with the facility of street lighting.

(c) With a view to accelerating the pace of rural electrification in the backward areas including Harijan Bastis, the Rural Electrification Corporation has liberalised the terms and conditions of loan assistance for RE schemes for such areas. The Rural Electrification Corporation is also closely monitoring the progress of these schemes.

[English]

Setting up of second Digital Electronic Switching Equipments Factory in Rajasthan

548. SHRIMATI BASVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is setting up the second

Digital Electronic Switching Equipment factory in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is a fact that during 1983 the then Communications Minister had stated in that the second Digital Electronic Switching Equipment factory would be set up in Bangalore in collaboration with CIT Alcatel;

(c) if so, by what time a final decision would be taken about the setting of this factory; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). It has become necessary to reconsider the phasing of the second ESS factory in the light of limited investment allocation in the Seventh Plan, that has been possible in view of overall resource constraints, and consequent reduction in requirement of switching equipment.

Position is under continuous review of the Government.

Power crisis in States

549. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost all the States in the country have been hard hit by power crisis;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have been adversely effected and where agriculture and industry have been hard hit; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to overcome such a situation and maintain proper and regular supply of power to the States through National grids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). During the period April to June, 1986. Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, DVC, Orissa and North Eastern Region faced power shortage of more than 10 per cent. Power cuts/restrictions of varying degrees were enforced on industries. Power supply to agricultural sector was made by staggering of rural loads, grouping of feeders and limiting hours of power supply in some of the States.

(c) The steps taken to improve the supply of power 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.

Difficulty in getting ordinary trunk calls.

550. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the general public has to face great difficulty in making ordinary trunk calls and have to wait for hours together; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to remove this difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir. On an average 50 to 78 per cent ordinary trunk calls become effective in major cities of the country. About 44 to 61 per cent of the matured ordinary trunk calls become effective within the prescribed norms of two hours. Urgent and higher priority trunk calls get overriding priority over the ordinary trunk calls. Also those ordinary trunk calls which involve one or more than one transits, suffer delay.

(b) Further attempts to bring an overall improvement in the trunk telephone services are being made, by computerising many of the functions of the trunk Exchanges in metro and major cities.

Term of appointment of top executives in public sector

551. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the term of appointment of the top executives in the public sector;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether alongwith an increase of the term of those appointments, Government also propose to make executives in the public sector answerable to the Department for their lapses in the production and administrative mismanagement of the unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have already issued orders regarding appointment of Chief Executives, Functional Directors in public sector undertakings for a period of 5 years on contract basis with a provision that the Government will have the option to terminate the services with three months' notice.

(c) The Chief Executives/Functional Directors in public sector undertakings are always answerable to the Government for their lapses and mis-management of the unit irrespective of the period of their tenure.

Agreement on production cooperation by USSR with BHEL and HMT Ltd.

552. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :
SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR has reached an agreement with Bharat Heavy

Electricals Ltd. on production cooperation in electrical locomotives and with Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. for the production of computerised machine tools and polygraphic equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar agreements are proposed to be reached between USSR and other public and private sector companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise. Ministry of Industry are not aware of such agreements.

Expenditure on Bhopal gas tragedy compensation case

553. SHRI MURLI DEORA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the amount that Government of India have spent on engaging lawyers in connection with the Bhopal gas tragedy compensation case in USA and India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : So far an amount Rs. 2.8 crores has been spent in this regard.

Allotment of LPG/petrol pumps

554. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of LPG agencies and petrol pumps have been allotted during 1 January, 1985 to June, 1986; and

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) allotted during 1-1-85 to June, 1986.	No. of LPG distributorships allotted during 1-1-85 to June '86.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	63
2.	Bihar	83	33
3.	Gujarat	63	65
4.	Haryana	22	29
5.	Himachal Pradesh	10	10
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	18
7.	Karnataka	63	41
8.	Kerala	32	53
9.	Madhya Pradesh	40	53
10.	Maharashtra	65	114
11.	Punjab	48	29
12.	Rajasthan	64	33
13.	Orissa	33	21
14.	Tamil Nadu	83	63
15.	Uttar Pradesh	65	97
16.	W. Bengal	55	58
17.	Chandigarh	...	8
18.	Delhi	4	57
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3	9
20.	Pondicherry	...	1
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	...
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	4
23.	Assam	21	19

1	2	3	4
24. Manipur		7	4
25. Meghalaya		8	2
26. Mizoram		1	...
27. Nagaland		...	4
28. Tripura		2	2
		832	890

Alcohol Policy

555. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all the official committees had recommended against partial or total decontrol of molasses as well as for pegging at a low level the price of molasses as it was only an effluent of the sugar industry and no additional production cost was involved to this; and

(b) if so, whether Government are keeping these recommendations in view before fixing new sugar and alcohol policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). A number of Committees, including expert agencies have examined various issues, including the question of fixation of prices of molasses and alcohol. The recommendations of these committees/agencies are kept in view while reviewing matters relating to alcohol and molasses including fixation of prices thereof.

The existing policy regarding molasses and alcohol is presently under detailed review.

[Translation]

Allotment of new equipment for Faizabad Telephone Exchange

556. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the scheme to equip Faizabad Telephone Exchange with new equipment, the Uttar Pradesh Circle has sent any scheme or proposal to the Centre for the allotment of new equipment; and

(b) when this new equipment would be allotted and commissioned ?

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

(b) Due to constraints in the availabilities of switching equipment, the allotment of new equipment to Faizabad has not been considered.

[English]

Action performance plan for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

557. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action performance plan has been chalked out by Government for Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. and other public sector units to ensure that the plan targets are not slipped; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). The Public Sector Units chalk out their own annual operational plans each year. These are monitored at the corporate level by the PSUs. Selective indicators are monitored by the Government also. The annual performance plan for 1986-87 covers parameters, such as, production, profits, inventory, sundry-debtors, amongst others.

Production of telecommunication equipment by Rae Bareilly unit of Indian Telephone industries

558. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce latest telecommunication technology at Rae Bareli Unit of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI).

(b) if so, whether such plans have been made for any other units of ITI also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the production of equipment and feeding components would be discontinued at crossbar switching factory at Rae Bareli Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. At present there is no proposal under consideration of Government for introduction of latest telecommunication technology at Rae Bareli Unit of Indian Telephone Industries Limited.

(d) No, Sir.

Non-Utilisation of funds by ONGC

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission did not utilise the funds remarked for development work during 1985-86 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not achieve the target fixed in regard to development works by Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) ONGC has utilised the plan allocation of Rs. 2100 crores (RE 1985-86) according to the available provisional figures.

(b) Does not arise.

Model Post Offices in Kerala

560. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any model Post Offices in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to sanction any new model Post Office in Kerala ?

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

(b) The question does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) The Department's aim is that every post office must attain a minimum standard in terms of equipment, upkeep and quality of service. This means that the limited resources available to the Department have to be judiciously deployed among post offices located in different Circles and different areas within the Circle so that there is no dissatisfaction on this score among the staff as well as members of the Public. The Question of 'model post offices' in Kerala or any other Circle has to be considered against this background. However, within the normal resources allotted and subject to usual financial limits, postal authorities can always pay special attention in selected cases depending upon relative importance.

(d) As part of a plan to improve the quality of postal service in the State one post office in each district, mainly in the district head quarter towns is being selected by the Circle authorities for concentrated attention. There is however no proposal to sanction any new post offices to serve as model post offices.

**Delegation from West Bengal on
Problems of Paper Industry**

**561. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 17-Member delegation of West Bengal State Assembly had met him recently on the problems of paper industry in the State and on the question of scrapping the present freight equalisation scheme ;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made by the delegation ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-
CHALAM) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points made by the delegation were as follows :—

- (i) The critical problem of raw material shortage being faced by all the large paper mills, in West Bengal will have to be sorted out by evolving an effective National Policy whereby raw-materials needed can be made freely available irrespective of State boundaries.
- (ii) To overcome technological obsolescence adversely affecting the viability of the large Paper Mills, it is necessary to implement a programme of modernisation with adequate financial support from All India Financial Institutions.
- (iii) The package of assistance already agreed upon in the case of Bengal Paper Mills should be implemented by all the Banks concerned so that the unit can reopen without further delay.

(iv) Titagarh Paper Mills should be nationalised by Government of India in the Public interest.

(v) United Bank of India should withdraw the case it has filed before the Calcutta High Court so that India Paper Pulp Company can secure Institutional Finance by hypothecation of its assets.

(vi) Freight equalisation schemes for coal and steel should be abolished or should be extended to other raw materials for industrial use.

(c) The delegation was informed as follows :—

- (i) The State Government should furnish details of raw material requirements, supplies being drawn from neighbouring States and the extent of shortfall being experienced for considering the matter further. Moreover, import of pulp and waste paper is permitted under OGL free of customs levies and the paper mills could resort freely to these sources to augment the availability of raw materials.
- (ii) The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India has been specifically established for the purpose of revival of sick industries and the efforts of the Banks are directed towards revival of sick units in West Bengal. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction would also start functioning shortly and would be a major instrument for speedy revival of sick units.
- (iii) The Financial Institutions are already taking action to implement the package of assistance agreed upon in the case of Bengal Paper Mills.
- (iv) The Financial Institutions are engaged in working out necessary package of measures required for revival and rehabilitation of Titagarh Paper Mills.

- (v) Most of the other matters referred to by the delegation pertain to the role of Financial Institutions and Banks falling within the administrative jurisdiction of Ministry of Finance and should be taken up with that Ministry appropriately.

Increase in prices of Maruti vehicles

562. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently there has been a substantial increase in the prices of the vehicles being produced by Maruti Udyog Limited ; and

(b) if so, the extent of the price rise of the different Maruti vehicles and the factors responsible for the price rise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below Higher cost of production on account of appreciation of Yen and increased fiscal levies etc. made price increase inevitable.

Statement

Prior of Maruti vehicles ex-factory

Model	Increase in ex-factory price per vehicle (Rs.)
1	2
Maruti 800 (White & Blue)	6,800
Maruti 800 Red, Brown & Green	6,050
Maruti 800 A C	8,700
Maruti 800 DX	8,800
Maruti 800 V (FRV) White & Blue	6,000

1	2
Maruti 800 V (FRV) Red, Brown & Green	5,250
Maruti 800 VT (HRV) White & Blue	5,800
Maruti 800 VT (HRV) Red, Brown & Green	5,050
Maruti Gypsy	7,900

Reviving Sick Companies

563. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have prepared a note listing steps the States should take in the task of reviving sick companies ; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (b). There is no policy note in which the steps to be taken by State Governments in this regard have been exclusively spelt out. All matters relating to sick units are dealt with in accordance with the policy guidelines issued by the Government in October 1981, the salient features of which were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 of 23 January, 1985. The precise role played by the State Government in such cases depends on the diagnostic studies made by banks and financial institutions and the package deals evolved by them on case to case basis.

Amendment to Indian Evidence Act

564. SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for amending some of the sections of the Indian Evidence Act in view of the trend in medico-legal cases ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Waiting list for L.P.G. connections in Western region States

565. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no waiting list for LPG including double connections in Southern States ;

(b) if so, the waiting list for L.P.G. connections in Western region States ; and

(c) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The approximate number of persons on waiting list for LPG connections in the States of Western region as on 1.4.1986 was as follows :—

Madhya Pradesh	1,73,730
Gujarat	5,58,400
Maharashtra	7,87,540
Goa	22,810

(c) Release of new LPG connections in the country including in the Western Region is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined

by augmentation in availability of LPG-bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrastructure.

Delay in supply of L.P.G. in Greater Bombay and Thane

566. SHRI HUSSAIN DELWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in getting L.P.G. refills by the consumers in Greater Bombay and Thane district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to provide adequate and timely supply of L.P.G. to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). There has been some delay in the supply of LPG refills by certain distributors in Greater Bombay and Thane District of Maharashtra due to their having;

- (i) I. R. problems with Deliverymen;
- (ii) Financial constraints;
- (iii) Erratic scheduling of Orders; and
- (iv) Inadequacy of cylinder storage.

Law and Order situation in Ulhasnagar resulting in curfew also affected delivery of LPG refills.

(c) The affected distributors have stepped up delivery of refills by extended working hours. Oil Companies are assisting distributors having financial and operational problems to over-come their difficulties.

Energy Source for villages

567. KUMARI D. K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide at least one energy source for each village; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is considering a programme for village level integrated energy projects, based on a combination of renewable energy sources. The systems configuration is conceived in terms of an optimal mix of energy producing devices and systems for a given village.

Opening of branch post offices in Andhra Pradesh

568. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch post offices to be opened in the country during 1986-87; and

(b) the number of such post offices to be opened in Adilabad and Karimnagar Districts in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There are at present, 1,28,470 post offices established in the rural areas of the country and the postal needs of the rural sector are, by and large, adequately served by this extensive network. It has, therefore, become necessary to review the criteria being followed hitherto in opening of rural post offices so that within the limited resources available under the Plan, the needs of the least developed areas can be taken care of. As and when this exercise is finalised, a fresh assessment is to be made as to the justification for more post offices in the rural areas of the country. In view of this position, no firm proposals have been formulated as yet for opening of new branch post offices in the country during 1986-87, including

the districts of Adilabad and Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh.

Foreign collaboration agreements

569. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements approved by Government in 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(b) the total number of such agreements approved by Government prior to 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government has approved 673, 752 and 1024 foreign collaboration proposals in the year 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively.

(b) 4338 proposals for foreign collaboration were approved by the Government during period from 1969 to 1982.

Protection to Auto-Ancillaries

570. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have promised full protection for auto-ancillaries as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 4 July, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Government has been according priority for the development of Auto Ancillary industry in the country. With a view to augment the protection and moderation of this industry, Government have encouraged the indigenous manufacturers to upgrade their technology through new foreign collaborations. Certain fiscal concessions have also been extended to this industry. This industry has since been delicensed,

Examination of M.R.T.P. Cases

571. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M.R.T.P. Commission is examining cases of Monopolistic restrictive and Unfair trade practices;

(b) if so, how many of them originated during the last six months and what are the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Commission has been asked to expedite the cases pending with it ?

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

(b) During the last six months *i.e.* from 1st January, 1986 to 30th June, 1986, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission received 1712 cases. The break-up of these cases is as follows :

Restrictive Trade Practices covered under Section 10 of the M.R.T.P. Act.	1588
Unfair trade practices covered under Section 36A of the M.R.T.P. Act.	124
Total	1712

(c) The Commission takes appropriate action as per the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 and the rules made thereunder.

Setting up of BHEL unit in Kerala

572. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to set up a unit of

Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in Kerala to manufacture equipments like motors, transformers etc.; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

Expansion of Indian Telephone Industries unit at Bangalore

573. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether staff of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore are facing retrenchment on account of abandoning the manufacture of strowger exchange system; and

(b) whether expansion of the unit of the I.T.I. at Bangalore has been pending decision for the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The staff likely to become surplus due to phasing out of manufacture of strowger exchange equipment in the Bangalore Unit of Indian Telephone Industries is proposed to be redeployed in new projects, expansion of existing product lines, and diversification to new product lines.

(b) Government had taken a decision in 1983 to set up a second digital electronic switching equipment factory in Bangalore. This decision could not be implemented owing to the limited allocation of Rs. 4010 crores only to the Departments of Telecommunications for the 7th telecommunication plan.

Electricity from Nepal

574 SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Government of Nepal to give electricity to India;

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

(c) whether World Bank is agreeable to finance this project and if not, the sources from which the cost on this project will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. At present there is no specific proposal from the Government of Nepal to give electricity to India. However, talks have been going on between India and Nepal on the utilisation of water resources for different purposes including power generation in the mutual interest. So far agreement has been reached only on undertaking feasibility studies for Karnali Project. World Bank have agreed to finance the feasibility studies and preparation of a feasibility report. India has indicated its willingness in principle, to purchase surplus power from this project.

Strike in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

575. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a labour strike in Maruti Udyog Ltd. in the month of June 1986;

(b) whether the strike has since been called off;

(c) the number of workers suspended or dismissed from service;

(d) whether production during the strike period suffered; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTER-

PRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a few workers resorted to slow down and sabotage for about a week in June, 1986.

(c) Five workers were placed under suspension and charge sheeted for these acts.

(d) and (e). This sabotage and go slow led to a shortfall in production by about a thousand vehicles.

S. T. D. facility in Kozhencherry and Kattappana in Kerala

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

(a) the details of proposed expansion of telecommunication facilities in the Pathanamthitta and Idukki districts during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the time by which STD facility will be provided at Kozhencherry and Kattappana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The details are given in the statement given below.

(b) Kozhencherry and Kattappana have not been planned for STD facilities during 7th Plan period.

Statement

Details of Telecommunication expansion schemes proposed during 7th Plan subject to availability of stores and resources

(a) Idduki District

Two new exchanges have been opened and 3 more are proposed to be opened in the remaining period of 7th Plan.

Ten exchanges have been expanded so far adding a total capacity of 406 lines. In

addition it is proposed to expand the following exchanges,

1. Katappana	200 to 300 lines
2. Thodupuzha	800 to 900 lines
3. Vandiparier	90 line MAX III to 200 lines MAX II
4. Chelachuvadu	9 to 25 lines
5. Arikuzha	9 to 25 lines
6. Anchiri	35 to 90 lines
7. Chittirapuram	35 to 45 lines
8. Kaloor	35 to 45 lines
9. Kodikulam	35 to 45 lines
10. Upputhara	35 to 35 lines
11. Elappara	45 to 90 lines

(b) Pathanamthitta

9 exchanges have been expanded so far adding a total capacity of 335 lines. In addition it is proposed to expand the following exchanges :

1. Adoor	300 to 600 lines
2. Konni	90 to 200 MAX-II
3. Kumbanad	200 to 400 lines
4. Kunnamthannam	90 to 200 lines MAX-II
5. Pandalam	200 to 400 lines
6. Pathanamthitta	600 to 700 lines
7. Ranni	300 to 400 lines
8. Tiruvalla	1000 to 1300 lines
9. Thannithoda	25 to 35

NSD Service

1. Thodupuzha connected to NSD during 1985-86.
2. Pathanamthitta district headquarter is proposed to be connected to NSD provided transmission medium is ready.

Transmission systems

1. Idduki—Mannar 60 Chl UHF—already working
2. Idduki—Paipara TF 48 Ernakulam—already working

3. Pathanamthitta—Kottayam—60 channel UHF under execution.

4. 3—PCM Systems in Pathanamthitta Districts are planned.

In addition

22—8 Chl Systems |	Idduki District
25—3 Chl Systems |	
22—8 Chl Systems |	Pathanamthitta
23—3 Chl Systems |	District

have been approved

Telex Exchange

Telex exchanges are proposed to be installed at Pathanamthitta and Idduki district during 7th Plan subject to demands coming up there to justify Telex Exchanges facility.

Import of sets of mobile telephones

577. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to import sets of mobile telephones to clear the waiting list and meet the future needs for the mobile radio telephone service in Delhi;

(b) whether equipment was procured by the Telecommunication Research Centre for its experimental project from a US firm;

(c) if so, the details regarding its performance; and

(d) the details regarding the plan of Government so far as the question of private subscribers and Government's quota is concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to import 200 Nos. of Radio Mobile Telephone Units.

(b) Yes, Sir. The equipment was earlier imported from M/s. Motorola Inc. U.S.A.

(c) There are 58 mobile Telephones working and the performance of this mobile

telephone system is quite satisfactory. There has been no interruption in the services till date because of system failure. However, there have been very few faults of minor nature.

(d) There are no separate quota for Government and private subscribers for allotment of mobile telephones.

Retention price of levy Cement

578. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cement Industry has again proposed to Government to grant increase in the retention price of levy cement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Cement Industry has sought increase in the retention price of levy cement due to cost escalation in power tariff, price of coal, movement of coal by railways, increase in the DA rates, etc. No decision has been taken by Government so far in this regard.

DESU's dues to Badarpur Thermal Power Station

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

(a) whether the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking owes to the Badarpur Thermal Power Station a sum of Rs. 400.82 crores for electricity supplied upto March 31, 1986;

(b) if so, how did these arrears accumulate;

(c) how DESU proposes to discharge this liability; and

(d) the steps being taken to tone up DESU's financial standing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, their total liability towards Badarpur Thermal Power Station on account of power purchased upto 31st March, 1986 is approximately Rs. 397 crores. This comprises the arrears accumulated during the past 10 years. The arrears have accumulated on account of inadequacy of electricity tariff of DESU vis-a-vis the increase in the cost of inputs for power generation and increased cost of purchase of power from other sources to meet the requirement of Delhi and consequential incurring of deficit by DESU.

(c) and (d). It may not be easy for DESU to liquidate the arrears. Efforts are being made to run DESU on sound commercial lines.

Deputationists in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

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

(a) the number of employees in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi who have been posted there on deputation, category-wise;

(b) the number of employees who were later absorbed in HEC; and

(c) whether Government plans to absorb all deputationists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) 5 Nos. (Executives—2 and Non-executives—3).

(b) None.

(c) No, Sir.

Ancillary Industries around Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

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

(a) the number of ancillary industries around Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) the number of ancillary industries allotted to the local tribals;

(c) the number of ancillary units closed in the last two years with reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal for opening new ancillary units there;

(e) if so, by what time; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) 67

(b) 5

(c) Nil

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise,

(f) The existing needs of HEC are being met with the units already set up.

Telephone connections in Ranchi, Bihar

582. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections in Ranchi, both temporary and permanent;

(b) the number of persons on the waiting list in Ranchi; and

(c) the time by which telephones will be allotted to all the applicants in Ranchi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Total number of temporary and permanent telephone connections working at present in Ranchi is 7448.

(b) 1128.

(c) The existing waiting list at Ranchi will be cleared in the next three years.

Introduction of computers in courts

583. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4048 on 25th March, 1986 regarding introduction of computers in the courts and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in the matter; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production and profit/loss in BHEL

584. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total production and profitability of BHEL, alongwith the production and profit/loss figures for each of BHEL's units in each of the last three years;

(b) whether bulk of BHEL's profits come from supplies to State Electricity Boards;

(c) the number of Boards which have complained about the prices or the quality of the equipment supplied to them; and

(d) the action taken on these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) :

(a) The information is given in the statement given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). BHEL has not received any complaints from State Electricity Boards about prices. However, during 1985-86 it received complaints from 4 State Electricity Boards relating to problems like generator windings, fan bearing failure etc., which were attended to.

Statement

Unitwise Production and Profit before tax of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

Division	Production			Profit before tax (Rs. in crores)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86**	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86**
Heavy Electricals Plant, Bhopal.	266	311	369	12.26	17.48	19.18
Transformer Plant, Jhansi.	37	39	42	0.05	0.11	0.68
Heavy Electricals Equipment Plant, Hardwar	237	242	279	8.94	17.60	35.00
Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar	27	24	21	0.27	0.81	(5.06)
Heavy Power Equip. Plant, Hyderabad	250	318	371	9.68	10.96	36.28
High Pressure Boiler Plant and Seamless Steel Tube Plant, Trichy.	391	437	562	21.37	35.91	32.60
Boiler Auxiliary Plant, Ranipet	66	84	123	6.69	9.21	10.03
Control Equip. Division, Bangalore	36	44	55	2.85	4.44	6.14
Electro Porcelain Division, Bangalore	13	11	14	0.81	(6.32)	(5.05)
Industrial Systems Group, Bangalore	17	13	10	2.16	1.54	1.71
Insulator Plant, Jagdishpur	...	1	3	(1.05)	(5.64)	(6.16)
Industrial Valve Plant, Goindwal	...	...	3	...	(0.58)	0.21
Component Fabrication Plant, Rudrapur	...	...	2	...	(0.05)	0.04
Power Group	119	166	175	12.05	22.11	21.50
BHEL (after Inter-Unit adjustment)	1300	1500	1725	75.03	113.69	146.55

** Provisional subject to Government audit.

Figures in bracket indicate losses

Delicensing of chemical industry

585. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government are contemplating to delicense the chemical industry;
- (b) the names of the products which would come under the policy;
- (c) the total number of Industries likely to come under the scheme; and
- (d) when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Proposals for delicensing of certain categories of Chemicals are still to be finalised.

Survey conducted for locating Petrol/Diesel/LPG agencies in H P.

586. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh, District-wise, which have been surveyed for the location of Petrol/Diesel

pumps and the sanction of LPG agencies during the last three years including the current financial year;

- (b) the name of places found suitable for this purpose and the follow up action taken by the Indian Oil Corporation in this regard; and

- (c) the time by which the pumps/gas agencies are likely to be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). The locations included by the Oil industry in the annual Marketing Plans 1984-85 and 1985-86 for LPG distributorships and MS/HSD Retail Outlets in Himachal Pradesh are given in the attached Statement. The Marketing Plan for 1986-87 for these products has not been finalised. The present position of the locations pertaining to IOC is also given in the statement given below.

- (c) In view of the various steps which precede the allotment of a dealership/distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate a definite time-limit for allotting these pumps/gas agencies.

Statement

Name of the Company	Location	Revenue District	Present Position
1	2	3	4

Retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel) Dealerships included in marketing Plans from 1984-85 to 1985-86.

IOC	Kaze	Lahaul Spiti	Advertised. But no response.
	Sheoghi	Shimla	LOI issued on 20.6.86.
	Mehatpur	Una	Interviews conducted.

1	2	3	4
	Moranda	Kangra	-do-
	Jeori	Simla	LOI issued on 20.6.86.
HPC	Baddi	Solan	Advertised.
	Dadore	Mandi	-do-
<i>LPG Distributorships included in Marketing Plans from 1984-85 to 1985-86</i>			
BPC	Simla	Simla	LOI issued on 23.7.85.
HPC	Simla	-do-	Commissioned on 14.3.86.
HPC	Kangra	Kangra	Interviews conducted.
HPC	Dera Gopipur	-do-	To be advertised shortly.

Absorption of Reserved Trained Pool employees in Postal and Telecommunication Departments

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to absorb the Reserved Trained Pool employees in both the Postal and the Telecommunication Departments, consequent upon the relaxation in the ban;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard alongwith the number of Reserved Trained Pool personnel who have been provided jobs till date in each Department separately, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the likely date by which Reserved Trained Pool Staff would be regularised ?

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

Postal

The implementation of this recent relaxation of the ban orders by the Ministry of Finance is under consideration of the Department of Posts. Nevertheless, orders for absorption of RTPc Candidates selected upto 1981 have already been issued. The absorption of the remaining batches of RTP candidates is under consideration.

(a) and (b).

Telecom.

The implementation orders on certain relaxations of ban by the Ministry of Finance, are under consideration of the Department of Telecommunications.

(c) The date by which all the Reserved Trained Pool Staff can be absorbed, cannot be correctly indicated.

Opening of new Extra Departmental Post Offices

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

(a) whether a number of proposals for the opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in the country, as per existing norms, have been found justified but kept pending on account of the ban imposed on recruitment and the filling up of existing vacancies;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals State-wise, at the end of the Sixth Plan; and

(c) whether any new Extra Departmental Branch Offices would be opened now that the ban has been partially relaxed in May, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A part of the target for rural post offices kept in Annual Plan 1983-84 and the target for 1984-85 could not be fulfilled because under the ban orders the required posts could not be created. The number of rural post offices which could not be opened upto 31.3.85 is indicated State/UT wise in the annexure.

(c) The programme of opening of rural post offices through the last Six Five year Plans has already resulted in a comprehensive rural postal infrastructure and further expansion will necessarily take into account this position as well as the general paucity of resources. It is also necessary that the existing norms are reviewed taking into account the present level of development. Subject to these considerations, it is possible that on a selective basis further extension of postal facilities in backward areas may be undertaken.

Annexure

The number of rural post offices as on 31.3.85 which could not be opened due to ban on creation of posts

Sl. No	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of offices
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80
2.	Bihar	179

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	...
4.	(a) Gujarat	92
	(b) Dadar & Nagar Haveli	...
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	37
6.	Karnataka	93
7.	(a) Kerala	197
	(b) Lakshadweep	...
8.	Madhya Pradesh	227
9.	(a) Maharashtra	174
	(b) Goa	...
10.	North Eastern	
	(a) Assam	48
	(b) Arunachal Pradesh	15
	(c) Manipur	20
	(d) Meghalaya	26
	(e) Mizoram	10
	(f) Nagaland	17
	(g) Tripure	8
11.	North Western	
	(a) Punjab	40
	(b) Haryana	28
	(c) Himachal Pradesh	18
12.	Orissa	118
13.	Rajasthan	52
14.	(a) Tamilnadu	84
	(b) Pondichery	...
15.	Uttar Pradesh	555
16.	(a) West Bengal	237
	(b) Sikkim	13
	(c) Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
Total		2370

**Functioning of UHF system at Swarghat
in Bilaspur District of Himachal
Pradesh**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the UHF system installed at Swarghat in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh has not been functioning properly since its installation and is subject to frequent disruptions;

(b) if so, the number of days for which it was out of order since its inception in 1984;

(c) whether any steps including the posting of technically trained staff specially qualified to deal with the system including its repairs at Swarghat have been taken;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) UHF link is working between Bilaspur and Chandigarh with repeater at Swarghat. The system is working satisfactorily.

(b) The total interruption of the system during the years of 1980 to 1986 is only 63 hrs. 30 mts. System was installed in 1979 and not in 1984.

(c) Not applicable in view of (a)

(d) Not applicable in view of (a)

(e) Swarghat is only a repeater station without dropping facility; technical staff posted at Bilaspur only.

Supply of Kerosene to States

590. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of Kerosene oil in the country, State-wise;

(b) the annual indigenous production of kerosene oil and the quantity of kerosene oil imported annually to meet the demand;

(c) whether Government are aware that the demands of many States are not met fully and they are facing great shortage of kerosene oil;

(d) whether Government are aware that due to shortage of kerosene oil in those States, it is being sold in black market on very high prices; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to meet the demand of kerosene oil of each state fully to ease the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Kerosene requirements of various States and Union Territories are assessed by allowing a 5 per cent growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocation, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. The quantity of kerosene allocated to the States/Union Territories in the year 1985-86 is given in the statement given below.

(b) The indigenous production of kerosene oil and the quantity of kerosene oil imported during 1985-86 are as under :

(Figures in million tonnes)

<i>(Provisional)</i>	
<i>Indigenous Production</i>	<i>Imports</i>
4.08	2.48

(c) to (e). Allocation of kerosene oil to various States/Union Territories is made in accordance with the policy stated in the reply to part (a) above. However, to meet increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the past Winter Block (Nov., 85 to Feb., 86), the outgoing Summer Block (March, 86

to June, 86) and the present Monsoon Block (July, 86 to Oct., 86) have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7.5 per cent, 7 per cent and 7 per cent respectively. In addition to this, some more allocations of kerosene on ad-hoc basis have been made to a number of States to meet specific situations like drought, floods etc.

While the allocations made are considered adequate to meet the genuine demand, sporadic reports about shortage of kerosene and sale of the product in the black-market are received. However, since distribution of the allocated quantity of kerosene within the States is done and controlled by the respective State Governments, they have been advised from time to time to streamline the distribution system to ensure its equitable distribution to different areas in the States, and also to take stern action, against those indulging in malpractices, under the Essential Commodities Act 1955 and the Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

Statement

State-wise kerosene allocations made during 1985-86.

(Figures in tonnes)

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Allocation (1985-86)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	434968
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7030
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	2310
4.	Assam	195390
5.	Bihar	327200
6.	Chandigarh	15580
7.	Dadra & N. Haveli	2230
8.	Delhi	176000
9.	Gujarat	575520
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22300
11.	Haryana	116180

1	2	3
12.	Himachal Pradesh	26225
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	49910
14.	Karnataka	332050
15.	Kerala	186400
16.	Madhya Pradesh	272360
17.	Maharashtra	1096030
18.	Manipur	15220
19.	Meghalaya	12110
20.	Mizoram	4390
21.	Nagaland	7400
22.	Orissa	108850
23.	Punjab	236430
24.	Pondicherry	11280
25.	Rajasthan	185110
26.	Sikkim	5440
27.	Tamil Nadu	490360
28.	Tripura	16680
29.	Uttar Pradesh	681460
30.	W. Bengal	558230
31.	Lakshadweep	640
Total		6171283

Supply of kerosene to States for Rural Areas

591. Dr. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the position of demand and supply of kerosene oil obtained during each of the last three years and as at present, State-wise ;

(b) the present position of per capital demand and supply of kerosene oil in the rural, urban and metropolitan area ; and

(c) the special steps taken to make kerosene oil available easily and at cheap rates in the remote tribal, hill and rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : (a) to (c). Kerosene requirements of various States and Union Territories are assessed by allowing 5 per cent growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke etc. A statement showing Statewise kerosene allocations and supplies made during the last three years

and current year is given below. As retail distribution of kerosene oil is done and controlled by the State Governments, no separate data showing per capita consumption of kerosene in rural, urban and metropolitan areas is maintained.

To make kerosene oil available easily and at authorised prices in the remote tribal, hill and rural areas, the oil companies have planned to open more SKO/LDO dealerships and Taluka Kerosene Depots in rural and far-flung areas of different States/Union Territories.

Statement

State-wise kerosene allocations and supplies made during 1983-84, 1984-85 1985-86 and 1986-87, (April to October, 1986)

Figures in tonnes

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales	Allocation	Sales (Prov.)	Allocation	Sales (Prov.) (April (April May, 86)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	396070	395507	418150	418831	434968	429207	250120	65383
2.	Arunachal Pd.	6150	5175	6430	6778	7030	8103	3850	1474
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	2100	1455	2090	1804	2310	2534	1590	232
4.	Assam	165600	156766	174460	177995	195390	196777	81335	33575
5.	Bihar	280010	275733	306120	306321	327200	330277	199530	55740
6.	Chandigarh	13610	13501	14828	14870	15580	15619	8890	2381
7.	Dadra & N, Haveli	1900	1550*	2090	4533*	2230	4337*	1320	583*
8.	Delhi	161187	156502	166220	164110	176000	174297	101240	27799
9.	Gujarat	514300	517319	546500	545084	575520	577561	337080	96587
10.	Goa, Daman & Diu	20300	17048@	21410	18895@	22300	19362@	13160	3022@
11.	Haryana	103554	101993	114270	114730	116180	115255	67480	19186

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
12.	Himachal Pd.	22890	21185	24810	24036	26225	26534	15050	4095
13.	J. & K.	45080	45090	48230	48534	49910	50858	26085	7226
14.	Karnataka	295300	287777	314050	306419	332050	321157	196770	52134
15.	Kerala	162400	157161	176130	174440	186400	184119	109120	30315
16.	Madhya Pd.	239720	237899	263720	259423	272360	267400	158495	15456
17.	Maharashtra	990386	977056	1041640	1035790	1096030	1090408	650140	177909
18.	Manipur	14250	12744	15040	15265	15220	15913	8440	2879
19.	Meghalaya	10090	9965	10520	11183	12110	12728	6700	2159
20.	Mizoram	3920	3414	4200	4034	4390	4431	2280	817
21.	Nagaland	6220	6316	6990	7227	7400	8330	4260	1528
22.	Orissa	93770	92497	102700	101873	108850	110031	66095	19341
23.	Punjab	211940	200299	225060	225330	236430	236356	144060	39100
24.	Pondicherry	9530	9284	10440	10035	11280	10806	6105	1810
25.	Rajasthan	162170	160569	179000	177450	185110	183998	105320	29230
26.	Sikkim	4700	3757	5140	3015	5440	6612	2220	1351
27.	Tamilnadu	439645	434522	466420	460479	490360	480304	286870	79080
28.	Tripura	13950	11997	15390	12509	16680	14190	10005	2513

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
29.	Uttar Pradesh	593760	598255	655220	655809	681460	681183	385620	111241
30.	West Bengal	484370	489585	540300	539822	558230	564439	321660	93440
31.	Lakshadweep	360	N.A.	610	N.A.	640	N.A.	400	N.A.
Total		5467212	5401822	5878178	5846627	6171283	6143316		

*Including sales made in Daman & Diu

@Excluding sales made in Daman & Diu.

N.A. Stands for 'Not Available.'

Increase in price of petroleum products

592. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of times the prices of petrol and other petroleum products were increased during the last three years ; and

(b) the reasons for this frequent increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) During the past three years from 1983 till date, the prices of major petroleum products have been increased on three occasions as given under :

1. 15-2-1983
2. 17-3-1985
3. 1-2-1986

(b) The price increase were on account of increase in input cost, exchange fluctuation, duty, etc., increase in the cost of refining and marketing and escalation in capital costs for providing infrastructure for new and expanding projects, the need for raising additional resources for the plan and the need for containing the rapid growth in the consumption of petroleum product and curtailing the value of imports.

Allotment of Petrol Pumps in Karnataka

593. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the

Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps allotted to Karnataka during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of petrol pumps allotted to Kolar district of Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) the Oil Companies have allotted 90 Retail Outlets (Motor Spirit/Diesel) in Karnataka State during the last three years.

(b) Out of the above, 2 Retail Outlets were allotted in Kolar district of that State.

Import of Crude

594. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the names of the foreign countries with whom contract for supplying crude had been arrived at along-with the amount of foreign exchange paid, country-wise and year-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : The names of the countries with whom contract was concluded for supply of crude oil and the amount of foreign exchange paid country-wise and year-wise is given below :

Quantity : Million Tonnes

Value : Rupee/crores

Country		1983		1984		1985	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Iraq	3.62	776.92	3.16	753.23	2.11	540.82
2.	Abu Dhabi	0.49	114.21	0.47	117.50	0.50	127.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Iran	3.51	757.51	2.42	567.22	0.86	223.08
4.	USSR	3.45	736.66	3.54	851.03	3.00	740.89
5.	Saudi Arabia	2.03	429.85	1.78	416.31	2.01	496.82
6.	Nigeria	0.50	103.18	0.51	118.80	0.18	45.82
7.	Oman	...	...	0.61	159.37	0.39	97.64
8.	Algeria	...	...	...	...	0.50	140.00
		13.60	2918.33	12.49	2983.46	9.55	2412.89

Import of (detroleum) products

595. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) the names of the countries with which contracts have been signed for import of petroleum products during the current calender year and the quantities proposed to be imported ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to make spot purchases of these products keeping in view the easy conditions prevailing in the international oil market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) aad (b). Contracts have not been signed with any country, to-date, during the current calendar year for the import of petroleum products. Except for the quantities to be purchased from USSR, under the Trade Plan agreement, petroleum products are generally purchased on the spot market. It is proposed to follow the same practice this year also,

Increase in price of sugarcane molasses

596. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the price of sugarcane molasses ; and

(b) if not, whether its export will be allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Variation in the existing prices of molasses is a part of the exercise on formulation of new policy on molasses and alcohol which has not yet been finalised.

(b) In view of inadequate availability of molasses even for indigenous requirement, the question of export does not arise, at present.

Legal aid to Poor Schemes in Lakshadweep

597. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States and Union Territories provide free legal aid to

Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the Civil Rights Act, 1955;

(b) whether the Union Government have requested the Administration of Lakshadweep to provide free legal aid to the people there and if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the State and Union Territory Governments have been asked by the Centre to provide free legal aid to all the low income group people or only to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

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

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) A uniform pattern has been evolved by the Committee. Legal aid is available to members of Scheduled Tribe and Castes in respect of all their litigation and, accordingly, for any proceedings under the 1955 Act also.

(b) Legal Aid Programme has not yet been extended to Lakshadweep.

(c) and (d). Under the model pattern, while Legal Aid is available to every member of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes, it is also available to other low-income groups of people not earning more than Rs. 6,000 per annum.

B. H. E. L. employees working in Goindwal Project in Amritsar

598. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited employees working at Goindwal Project in Amritsar District have left the project and gone to the Regional Office at Chandigarh;

(b) the reasons advanced by the employees for this action and the number of such employees;

(c) the loss suffered by the project due to the above situation; and

(d) the action taken by Government on the demands of those employees of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) to (d). Five BHEL employees working at Goindwal Project went to Chandigarh to meet the General Manager of the Project as they felt insecure consequent to the killing of a few persons in the vicinity. The production in the first quarter (April-June 1986) fell short of the target by Rs. 27 lakhs mainly due to insecurity felt in the area as there was no police post nearby. The matter was taken up with the Government of Punjab who have since set-up a police post at Goindwal.

Demands of Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society regarding indigenous Newsprint

599. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6737 on 15 April, 1986 regarding demands of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society in respect of indigenous newsprint and state :

(a) whether all the items included in the Memorandum presented to the Prime Minister have since been examined; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon seriatim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The subject matter of the question relates to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. On the basis of the information made available a statement containing the details of the demands made by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society in a Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on 17.3.1986 and the reaction of the Government thereon is given below,

Statement

Sl. No.	Demands made by IENS	Reaction of the Government thereto
1	2	3
1.	The newspaper industry should be accepted as service industry having a definite social objective and commercial considerations like return on capital or profits should not be given predominance;	The Second Press Commission went into various aspects of the press as an industry and has made certain recommendations which have been considered by the Government but no decision has been taken yet.
2.	Ways and means should be adopted to reduce the cost of production of indigenous newsprint manufacturers;	The recent hike in the prices of the indigenous newsprint produced by NEPA Mills, Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Mysore Paper Mills and Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Mills had to be effected after a detailed study by the Ministry of Industry. It had not been possible to meet the losses of the Mills and to convert Government loans granted to these mills into equity. The major contributory factors in the prices of the indigenous newsprint are forest royalty rates, power tariff, taxes on captive power generation etc. These fall within the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Centre can, at best, appeal to them to consider reduction therein. This has been normally done.
3.	As a short term policy, Government should grant moratorium on interest Payment and loan repayments due to Central Government from newsprint units during the gestation period.	
4.	Large quantity of newsprint should be imported especially when the international prices are low.	Consistent with the country's policy to attain self-reliance, the quantum of the newsprint to be imported is worked out after assessing the availability of indigenous newsprint.
5.	Customs duty on imported newsprint should be abolished.	Customs duty on imported newsprint has recently been reduced to Rs. 550/- per MT after a detailed study by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP). There is no proposal, at present, to alter the rates of the customs duty on newsprint.

1

2

3

6. Customs duty on imported items of daily use like pre-sensitized negative off-set plates, RC paper, Graphic art films etc. should be reduced,

7. Suitable guidelines for all wage-boards should be evolved keeping in view the interest of national economy and the need for avoiding the distortion in the wage-structure.

8. The draft of the long-term policy being formulated should be given to IENS well in advance for active consideration.

9. Necessary foreign exchange should be allocated for import of the backlog of the newsprint due to newspaper establishments.

10. Import of newsprint should be decanalised.

11. Adequate finance should be extended to newspaper establishments by the financial institutions for modernisation.

12. D. A. V. P. advertisement rates should be revised.

The customs duty on photo polymer (relief image)-plate, polymer plate, processing equipment, automatic film for use in printing industry and colour scanner has already been reduced to 35% *ad-valoram* as part of budget for 1986-87. It has, however, not been possible to accept the suggestion for reduction of customs duty on other items like graphic art films, RC paper, printing ink, art paper etc.

Wage boards for newspaper industry are, at present, set up under the provision of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Condition of Service and Misc. Provision) Act, 1955. Future policy for setting up such boards has not been formulated.

Broad parameters of the draft long-term Newsprint Policy have already been discussed with the representatives of IENS.

This matter will be considered while formulating the newsprint allocation policy.

It has not been possible to decanalise the import of newsprint as canalisation of import of newsprint through S. T. C. has been considered to be more advantageous to newspapers, particularly of small and medium categories.

Newspapers are free to make their own arrangements with the financial institutions for raising funds for modernisation of the industry.

D. A. V. P. advertisement rates have already been revised upward by 30 per cent with effect from 1.9.1985.

Structural changes in Coal India Ltd.

600. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring about structural changes in the Coal India Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective in view ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

De-reservation of items from small-scale industries sector

601. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to de-reserve some items from the small-scale industries sector;

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

(c) its effect on small-scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY) : (a) Reservation/de-reservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuing process. Government of India has appointed an Advisory Committee on Reservation under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act to make recommendations in respect of items which should be reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. Decisions are taken on the basis of recommendations made by this Committee. On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the Government *vide* its Notification dated the 30th May, 1986, reserved 7 new items, dereserved 14 items and made change in nomenclature in respect of 18 items.

(b) The following items were dereserved as per Government Notification dated the 30th May, 1986 :—

1. Indigo.
2. Roofing tiles—plastic.
3. Flooring tiles—plastic.
4. Flooring tiles—Glass.
5. Glass tube.
6. Glazed tiles upto 10 cms x 10 cms.
7. Nail cutters.
8. Sheep shearing machine.
9. Cooking ranges upto 4 hot plates/boiler plates with/without baking oven hot cases upto 4 KW.
10. T. V. deflection components.
11. Electronic cigarette lighters,
12. Electronic flash guns.
13. Hearing aids.
14. Handles and locks— auto.

The following criteria are adopted in dereservation of items :—

- (i) Industries where large imports are being allowed and/or where large scale smuggling may be taking place.
- (ii) Industries in high technology areas or those requiring greater impetus for promoting exports which should necessarily be of large size in order to reduce costs and be competitive internationally.
- (iii) Industries where because of constraints on size, the small scale sector is unable to ensure quality production and cannot induct modern technology.

(c) Dereservation is not likely to affect these units as the existing small scale units manufacturing these items will continue to enjoy all incentives and concessions that are applicable for the units in the small scale sector.

Recommendations for scrapping of Paper Control Order

602. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Committee of the Paper Industry has recommended scrapping of the Paper Control Order ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b). The Joint Committee on the Paper Industry has suggested certain alternatives for supply of white printing paper to the education sector, which is at present regulated by the Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, and Paper (Control) Order, 1979. No final view has yet been taken by the Government in the matter.

Expert Committee on working of
Cement Corporation of India

603. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH

PATIL :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA

MURTY :

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS

MUNSI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on the working of the Cement Corporation of India has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main conclusions/recommendations of the Committee ; and

(c) the action taken thereon by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARI) : (a) to (c). The Review Committee appointed by Government covered various aspects of the working of the Cement Corporation of India (CCI) and has submitted its findings and

recommendations, inter-alia, on the following main points :—

1. Organisational and management aspects ;
2. Financial and accounting aspects ;
3. Technical and technological aspects ;
4. Project planning and Management ;
5. Capacity Utilisation ;
6. Maintenance of plant and equipment and down-time analysis ;
7. Inventory ;
8. Cost of production ;
9. Selling expenditure and
10. Marketing in general, pricing etc.

On the basis of the findings/recommendations of the Committee, the services of Shri A.P. Maheshwary as Chairman & Managing Director of CCI were terminated on 27.5.86. Some other recommendations of the Committee like reduction in cost of production, improved maintenance etc. are already under implementation. Efforts are being made to cut down inventory. The other recommendations of the Committee are being studied and action in respect of these necessarily involves some time. An over-all improvement of the working of CCI is a continuous process and action is accordingly being taken both by CCI and Government on the various recommendations of the Committee.

Power available for domestic, commercial and agricultural sectors in
Uttar Pradesh

604. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of power available in Uttar Pradesh to the domestic, commercial and agricultural sectors as against the total availability of power and need in each sector ;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to undertake an extensive study of the

hydel power potential in the State to augment the power supply to meet the demand to the maximum ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

(b) and (c). The total hydro-electric potential of the various rivers in Uttar Pradesh has been tentatively assessed at 9726 MW at 60% load factor.

Inquiry into Fire at Kadi

605. SHRI MOHD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry into the devastating fire in the exploratory well at Kadi in Mehsana district in December, 1985 has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the findings and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee has been set up by ONGC to examine the report of the Enquiry Committee. Appropriate action on the findings of the Enquiry Committee would be taken by ONGC after the examination is over.

Shifting of L.P.G. depots in Delhi

606. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) whether in a joint survey conducted by the Delhi Fire Service and the Delhi Development Authority a number of LPG depots in Delhi were identified to be hazardous for the safety of the people in the area ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) ~~to~~ (b). During a joint survey conducted at the instance of the Delhi Administration by the Delhi Fire Service, the Indian Oil Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority in the first fortnight of July, 1986, 4 LPG godowns were found unsuitable owing to the locations being densely populated and congested industrial areas. Action is in hand by DDA and the respective oil companies for relocation of these godowns.

[Translation]

Abolition of Oil Selection Boards

607. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :
SHRI SAMAR BRAHMA
CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether 'Oil Selection Boards' comprising of retired judges were constituted in view of complaints of corruption in the appointment of oil dealers/distributors ;

(b) if so, what has been the experience about the working of these Boards ;

(c) whether these Oil Selection Boards are now proposed to be abolished ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Oil Selection Boards headed by retired Judges of High Court were set up with a view to ensuring objectivity in the selection for distributorships of oil marketing companies.

(b) The Oil Selection Boards have been working satisfactorily.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

No Objection Certificate for occupation of Sanchar Bhawan

608. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has obtained the 'No Objection Certificate' from the competent authority for the occupation of the 'Sanchar Bhawan' New Delhi; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the building does not have adequate fire fighting arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The formal 'No Objection Certificate' was not obtained before occupation of Sanchar Bhawan. However, Electricity and water connection which are provided only to the building which have been granted 'No Objection Certificate', have been given to this building. Hence, the No Objection Certificate implied.

(b) It is not a fact. Building has adequate arrangement of Fire detection and fire fighting arrangement with two fire escape stair cases at two ends. However, natural lighting to stair case is being improved and an additional stair case as an escape route is being provided.

Cable Factory in Azamgarh district

609. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is Union Government's policy to set up one industry in each district ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to set up a cable factory at Lalganj in Azamgarh District (Uttar Pradesh) ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No decision has so far been taken by the Government for setting up an industry in each district in the country. The industrialisation of specific districts/areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. Central Government supplements their effort by providing various concessions and incentives.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Modified Industrial Licensing Policy

610. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI SODE RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have modified or propose to modify the industrial licensing policy by fixing the minimum production limits for industrial units to be viable and to allow increase in capacities to existing units to such viable limits ;

(b) if so, the industry-wise limits fixed for the purpose ; and

(c) the steps taken to enforce the scheme vigorously, while eliminating possibilities of unaccounted production by factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The scheme of re-endorsement of industrial capacity with reference to the minimum economic scales of operation was recently announced vide Press Note No. 15 (1986 Series) dated 27th May, 1986 copies

of which have been supplied to the Parliament Library. The Press Note indicates the details of minimum licensed capacity per annum in respect of 65 articles and also the steps being taken to implement the scheme on the basis of a fast track approach for quick disposal of such applications.

Completion of gas-based power projects

611. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of three gas-based power projects has been or is likely to be delayed owing to delay in appointing consultants;

(b) if so, steps so far taken for the implementation of the projects;

(c) the details of the schedule laid down for implementation; and

(d) the steps being taken to complete the projects as per schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (d). The first units of the three gas based power projects are scheduled for commissioning 24 months after the date of placement of order for the main plant and equipment. The remaining units will be commissioned thereafter at intervals of two months each. The first units of the steam turbines are scheduled for commissioning 36 months after placement of the order and the subsequent units will be commissioned thereafter at intervals of four months each. World Bank assistance for the projects has been tied-up and action has also been initiated to invite International Competitive Bids for the supply of plant and equipment and for appointment of consultants. The projects are expected to be implemented as per schedule and there are no delays.

Functioning of Lok Adalats

612. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lok Adalats have proved to be a popular means of settling disputes out of court; and

(b) if so, the types of cases that are placed before Lok Adalats and the percentage of pending cases before various courts which have so far been settled through Lok Adalats in each State/Union Territory ?

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) Yes Sir. Lok Adalats have become very popular for settling disputes out of courts.

(b) All types of cases, namely, civil, matrimonial, revenue, motor vehicles, insurance, labour and disputes of miscellaneous nature are placed before the Lok Adalats for disposal. Further details regarding the percentage of pending cases before various courts etc are not readily available.

Availability of Maruti Cars/Vans to Medicos

613. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for out-of-turn release on sale of Maruti Cars and Maruti Vans to medical practitioners for whom such vehicles are professionally necessary to help them discharge their social obligation to serve the suffering humanity more efficiently; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a)

and (b). The Supreme Court has laid down detailed guidelines to regulate the allotment of Maruti vehicles to various organisation, institutions and individuals out of manufacturers quota as per the statement given below.

Statement

I. Any organisation/institution coming within the definition of 'State' under Article 12 of the Constitution of India.

II. Any hospital or recognised Charitable organisation or educational institutions registered or incorporated under a statute or having recognition under Section 80-G of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961.

III. Individuals

(a) An individual suffering from physical handicap so as to render him incapable of using public transport would be eligible for allotment provided his income togetherwith the income of his or her spouse or his or her guardian does not exceed Rs. 60,000/- per year.

(b) The President of India, Vice-President of India, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State in the Union Cabinet and Governors of States and Cabinet Ministers in State Government, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission the Chief Election Commissioner, the Auditor and Comptroller General of India and the Attorney General of India.

(c) The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Speakers of State Legislative Assemblies, Chair persons of State Legislative Councils and

Leaders of Opposition parties in Parliament and in the State Legislatures.

(d) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court.

(e) Public servants not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

(f) Serving Members of the Armed Forces not below the rank of Brigadier in the Army or equivalent rank in the Navy or the Air Force.

(g) Manufacturers of components parts for utilisation in the manufacture of Maruti Vehicles. The number of this category will be restricted to ten per year.

(h) Employees of Maruti Udyog Limited. Limited to fifty vehicles per year.

(i) Individuals in recognition of their outstanding humanitarian services to the society or to the nation. The number of this category will be restricted to ten per year.

(j) Individuals cases of undue hardship on humanitarian grounds. The number of this category will be restricted to five per year.

(IV) Error Category i.e. individuals whose applications for regular allotment could not be registered on account of any genuine error.

Setting up of grassroot polyester filament yarn producing units

614. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA ;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of grassroot polyester filament yarn producing units in some States including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names of places and States where these are to be set up;

(c) the time by which these units will start; and

(d) the annual turnover from each unit ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. During the last one year, 12 Letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of grass-root plants for the manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn in different States including Gujarat.

(b) The Place/District and the States where these units are to be set up are given below :

State	Place/District
Assam	Exact location will be settled to the satisfaction of the Government.
Andhra Pradesh	Backward Area.
Bihar	No-industry District.
Gujarat	Ankleshwar, Bharuch District.
Haryana	District Jind
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu
Karnataka	Centrally declared backward District.
Kerala	Nadumangadu, District Trivandrum (Category 'C' Backward Area)
Madhya Pradesh	No-industry district.
Maharashtra	Mauda, Ramtek Taluk, Distt. Nagpur.
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad,

West Bengal

Haldia, District Midnapur, Category 'B'/ Kalyani, District Nadia (Category 'B')

(c) Normally it takes about 3 to 4 years for setting up grass-root plants.

(d) The annual turn-over of each unit depends upon the production, the prices of product prevailing at that time, etc.

[Translation]

Telegraph offices in Azamgarh district (Uttar Pradesh)

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

(a) the names of the places in district Azamgarh of Uttar Pradesh where telegraph offices are to be set up or post offices are likely to be provided with telephone facility;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce the Morse system for sending telegrams at Thekma, Surajpur, Maryadapur, Dubari and Sipah post offices in district Azamgarh;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) One existing Combined Office is to be converted to Department Telegraph Office. 54 Public Telephones are planned to be provided during the 7th Five Year Plan in Azamgarh District the names of the places are given in Statement given below.

(b) No, Sir. not at present.

(c) Does not arise in view of above.

(d) Morse facility at villages Thekma, Surajpur, Maryadpur, Dubari and Sipah is not justified due to insufficient traffic.

Statement

Names of places where Telegraph Offices and Public Telephones are planned to be provided in Azamgarh District during 7th Five Year Plan

Telegraph Offices

1. Maunath Bhanjan has been proposed to be converted into Departmental Telegraph Office.

Public Telephones

1. Handsabad
2. Naubrar Dewara
3. Sheopur
4. Hazipur
5. Gunjapur
6. Misripur
7. Norha Khas
8. Amouri Hasyanpur
9. Gigratpur
10. Mahabutpur
11. Taure Chaubepur
12. Khurhat
13. Bhusan
14. Mande
15. Piasta
16. Pitra
17. Sarwan
18. Raini
19. Kisandasapur
20. Hafispur
21. Kolpur
22. Jagdishpur
23. Gambhirpur
24. Nandhon
25. Mangrawan
26. Lohasa
27. Ushar Kushar
28. Taharkishundepuri
29. Jalalpur
30. Barbhaya
31. Kusmasa
32. Daltapur

33. Bharsahan
34. Iasarakhurd
35. Belan
36. Maupur
37. Airabuzey
38. Tandwa
39. Buxur
40. Jeoli
41. Pauri Kalan
42. Pakarikalan
43. Bangsoon
44. Sithauna
45. Rasulpur
46. Malhanpur
47. Newalagopalpur
48. Gohta
49. Ushari Khurd
50. Katiram
51. Satnabilas
52. Pauri
53. Nawadauhas
54. Jarsingpur

[English]

Providing of STD and telegraph facilities to District Azamgarh (U. P.)

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

(a) the norms followed in selecting a district for providing STD and telegraph link;

(b) whether the prescribed norms are fulfilled in case of Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, when the STD and telegraph link are proposed to be provided for the Azamgarh district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The norms followed in selecting a district head-quarter for provision of STD and telegraph link are as follows :

For STD Facility

The district headquarters are priority stations for connecting them on STD with respective State Capitals. However, the prerequisites for provisions of STD from a station are :

- (i) Installation of automatic exchange of appropriate type at that station.
- (ii) Availability of reliable transmission medium including multiplexing equipment required for linking that station to national network.
- (iii) Availability of appropriate terminations in the Trunk Automatic Exchange to which the station is to be connected.
- (iv) Availability of required terminating equipment in the local exchange at that station.

For Telegraph Link

The norms for teleprinter link between two departmental Telegraph Offices are based on traffic and distance. A teleprinter link is provided when—

- (i) the telegraph operations exceed 50 per day and the distance is upto 200 Kms.
 - (ii) the telegraph operating exceed 200 per day and the distance is between 201 to 2000 Kms.
 - (iii) the telegraph operations exceed 300 per day and the distance as over 2000 Kms.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c)(i) STD link for Azamgarh is likely to be provided after commissioning of the transmission system towards the end of the 7th plan.
- (ii) Azamgarh is already connected Delhi via Microprocessor based Store and Forward System located at Varanasi.

Steps by Telephone Nigam to meet monsoon threat

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

(a) whether the Telephone Nigam, Delhi has taken steps to meet the monsoon threat; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the other proposals to make the telephone service up-to-date in metro and other big cities of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The details of the steps taken are given in the Statement given below.

(b) The other important steps taken to make telephone service upto-date in metro and other big cities of the country are : replacement of outlived exchanges, induction of electronic local and trunk exchanges, digital microwave, Coaxial and PCM interchange junctions circuits, computerisation of various telecommunication services.

Statement

The important measures taken to ensure faultless functioning of the telephones during monsoon

- (i) Pressurisation of cables which enables immediate detection of cable damage and its rectification preventing cable break-downs.
- (ii) Use of jelly filled cables to prevent ingress of moisture.
- (iii) Patrolling of cable routes to monitor road digging operations and immediate detection of the cable damage.
- (iv) Flooding of trenches to detect damages before these are closed.
- (v) Laying of main cables in ducts to protect these from external damages.

- (vi) Formation of inter-utility coordination boards to have close liaison with the other utility services working in the vicinity of underground cables for avoiding damages to telephone cables.
- (vii) Use of sophisticated fault localisation instrument to get accurate and quick results.

Shortage of alcohol

618. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is scarcity of alcohol in the country;
- (b) if so, to what extent;
- (c) whether Government are importing duty-free industrial alcohol; and
- (d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). As per the projections made by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations at the time of last meeting of Central Molasses Board on 22.2.86, the estimated availability of alcohol was likely to be short of its demand in the country by about 3000 lakh litres during the current alcohol year 1985-86 (December, 1985-November, 1986).

(c) and (d). In order to improve the availability of alcohol for industrial users, about 900 lakh litres of alcohol (denatured) has been permitted to actual users (industrial) for duty free import during February, 1985 to 30 6 86.

Sick Industries

619. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick industries in the country as on 31 December, 1985; State-wise;

(b) the names of sick industries; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard to restore the health of these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The latest State-wise data on sick industrial units (large and small scale units) as available from it, for the period ending December 1984 are given in the statement given below.

(b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers as also in conformity with the provisions of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of individual units/parties drawing loan credits from the banks.

(c) Government have issued certain policy guidelines for various Central Ministries, State Governments and Banks and Financial Institutions in October, 1981 for the revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985. Government have also enacted a legislation, namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 which inter-alia provides, for setting up of a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to look into the cases of companies which have become sick.

Statement

Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of sick units (Large and small scale)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	5414
2. Assam	2887
3. Bihar	5558
4. Gujarat	2831

1	2
5 Haryana	1310
6. Himachal Pradesh	321
7. Jammu & Kashmir	677
8. Karnataka	6271
9. Kerala	1568
10. Madhya Pradesh	4172
11. Maharashtra	8415
12. Orissa	3839
13. Punjab	1173
14. Rajasthan	3509
15. Tamil Nadu	18309
16. Uttar Pradesh	9171
17. West Bengal	13702
18. Goa Daman & Diu	316
19. Andaman & Nicobar	23
20. Chandigarh	130
21. Delhi	1911
22. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
23. Manipur	595
24. Meghalaya	209
25. Mizoram	2
26. Nagaland	65
27. Pondicherry	197
28. Tripura	182
29. Arunachal Pradesh	2
Total	92792

Payment of Royalty to foreign shareholders by Cigarette Manufacturing Units

620. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cigarette manufacturing units in the country with their sanctioned and installed capacity;

(b) whether these are wholly or partially owned by Indian nationals and the names of major foreign shareholders, if any;

(c) whether their products are being marketed under a foreign brand name and if so, the rate of royalty payable; and

(d) the total amount paid by each such company as royalty during the last three years ?

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

(b) Only three units, namely, M/s. ITC Limited, M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Limited and M/s. V. S. T. Industries Limited have foreign shareholding.

The major foreign shareholders are the following :

(1) *M/s. ITC Limited :*

(a) Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Limited.

(b) Rothmans International Limited.

(c) Hungerford Holdings Limited.

(2) *M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Limited:*

(a) Phillips Morris of USA.

(3) *M/s. V. S. T. Industries Limited :*

(a) Raleigh Investment Company Limited.

(b) Rothmans International Limited.

(c) Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Limited.

(c) "Chesterfield" marketed by M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Limited is foreign owned. The company has stated that the use does not involve any monetary consideration.

(d) In the light of the reply given to part (c), does not arise.

Statement

List of Cigarette Manufacturers in Organised Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity
1.	M/s. ITC Limited	Bombay	7,700
2.	—do—	Calcutta	4,800
3.	—do—	Bangalore	19,000
4.	—do—	Monghyre	6,800
5.	—do—	Saharanpur	13,700
6.	M/s. J & K Cigarettes Limited	Jammu	4,500
7.	M/s. GTC Industries Ltd.,	Bombay	10,000
8.	—do—	Baroda	4,500
9.	M/s. Godfrey Phillips India Ltd.,	Bombay	8,000
10.	M/s. New Tobacco Company	Calcutta	11,200
11.	—do—	Bicovole (Andhra Pradesh)	4,500
12.	M/s. Crown Tobacco Limited.	Bombay	180
13.	M/s. Master Tobacco Co. Ltd.	Bombay	400
14.	M/s. V. S. T. Industries Ltd.,	Hyderabad	25,600
15.	M/s. Nav Bharat Enterprises Ltd., (Cigarette Division)	Hyderabad	8,900
16.	M/s. International Tobacco Co. Ltd.,	Guldhar, Ghaziabad	5,000
17.	M/s. Asia Tobacco Co. Ltd.,	Hosur, Tamil Nadu	4,500
18.	M/s. Universal Tobacco Co. Ltd.,	Hyderabad	1,800

LPG bottling plants and godowns

621. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has reviewed the location of LPG bottling plants and godowns in the urban areas all over the country;

(b) whether a decision has been taken to shift the plants and godowns from urban areas;

(c) if so, the target date by which shifting is likely to be completed; and

(d) the names of urban areas where such plants and godowns are located at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL
GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is not proposed by IOC to get the godowns of its LPG distributors

shifted from urban areas provided they hold requisite clearances from the various statutory and administrative authorities. The Corporation presently has 1364 LPG distributorships located predominantly in the urban areas. The Corporations LPG bottling plants at Kanpur and Delhi are proposed to be shifted to alternative sites by August, 1987 and March, 1988 respectively.

Contracts for oil drilling to Indian entrepreneurs

**622. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :**

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

(a) the progress made in the award of contracts for on shore and off shore drilling to private Indian entrepreneurs with or without foreign collaboration;

(b) the particulars of the drilling activity at present by any agency other than the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(c) the particulars of the drilling activity in hand by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission including the number of rigs in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The position is as follows :

Onshore : ONGC have awarded a contract for the charter hire of 3 onland rigs to M/s Essar Construction Limited, Bombay. No contract has been awarded so far by OIL for onland drilling rigs to any private Indian entrepreneur.

Offshore : No contract has been awarded so far by ONGC and OIL for offshore drilling rigs to any private Indian entrepreneur.

(b) Oil India Limited is carrying out drilling in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, North East Coast and Andamans.

(c) ONGC is carrying out drilling through 68 onland rigs and 17 offshore rigs in the following areas :—

Onshore : Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan

Offshore : Bombay Offshore Project, West Coast and Andamans.

All India Judicial Service

**623. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE
be pleased to state :**

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the plea of the All India Judges Association for the constitution of an All India Judicial Service; and

(b) if so, the present position regarding the constitution of such a Service ?

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

(b) However the matter is under consideration of the Government and it is not possible to indicate any definite date.

**Loss of industrial production in Kerala
due to power cut**

**624. DR. K. G. ADIYODI :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories in lock-out and persons unemployed during the months of May and June, 1986 in Kerala due to power cut;

(b) the total loss in production of industrial goods during the same period; and

(c) the number of Central Public Sector enterprises closed due to power cut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). According to Department of Power, there was no power cut in Kerala during the month of May, 1986. The State Government, however, imposed 100 per cent power cut on all HT and EHT consumers with effect from 13.6.1986

The latest available information about lock-outs and loss of production resulting therefrom is available only upto April, 1986. During the period January-April, 1986 there were 14 lock-outs in Kerala involving 2323 workers and resulting in loss of production estimated at Rs. 93.9 lakhs.

(c) According to latest available information, lay-off in HMT—Kalamassery affected 3000 employees. However, with intensification of monsoon and filling up of reservoirs to normal levels, power supply situation in the State is expected to be comfortable.

High prices of Becosule Capsules and Survex-T

625. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Becosule Capsules and Survex-T tablets are being sold in the market at very high prices;

(b) if so, the prices fixed for each of these drugs by Government;

(c) the reasons for their high prices; and

(d) the action taken against the manufacturer for charging prices of these drugs more than the priced fixed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Becosule Capsules and Surbex-T Tablets are being sold at prices as per the orders of the Bombay High Court.

(b) to (d). The prices fixed by the Government and those being charged by the companies as per Orders by the Bombay High Court are given in the statement given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the formulations	Pack size	Price fixed by the Govt.	Price currently being charged by the Company
1.	Becosule Caps.	20's B	7.58	8.84
2.	Becosule Caps.	100's B	33.30	33.10
3.	Surbex-T Tab.	25's	8.08	10.03
4.	Surbex-T Tab.	100's	29.18	33.51

New electronic telephone exchanges

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

(a) whether Government have started work on the setting up of one electronic telephone exchange in each district;

(b) if so, the number of electronic exchanges set up in different districts of Orissa so far; and

(c) the details and the number of such telephone exchanges set up in other states ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However, Government is setting up Electronic exchanges in those district headquarters where automatic exchanges have not been installed.

(b) No Electronic exchange has so far been set up in any district headquarter of Orissa.

(c) The Information is given in the statement given below.

Statement

Details of Electronic exchanges set up at district Headquarter of States.

Name of State	Name of Distt Hq.	No. of Exchanges	
1. Andhra	1. Kurnool	2	
	2. Hyderabad (Saifabad)		
2. Bihar	1. Gaya	1	
3. Gujarat	1. Mehsana	3	
	2. Gandhinagar		Under installation
	3. Ahmedabad		
4. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Srinagar	1. Under installation	
5. Karnataka	1. Gulbarga	1	
6. North-East	1. Dibrugarh	3	
	2. Imphal		
	3. Jorhat		
7. North-West	1. Sirsa	2	
	2. Gurgaon		
8. Rajasthan	1. Palimarwar	3	
	2. Alwar		
	3. Sriganganagar		
9. Maharashtra	1. Bombay	11	
10. West Bengal	1. Calcutta	2	
11. Tamil Nadu	1. Madras	3	
12. Delhi	1. Delhi	11	
13. Uttar Pradesh	1. Kanpur	3	
	2. Nainital		
	3. Almora.		

Large Paper Mills

627. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of large paper mills in the country at present;

(b) whether Government propose to create additional capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) There are 29 integrated large size paper mills (as on 1.1.1986) in the country having an installed capacity of above 20,000 tonnes each for manufacture of pulp and paper and paperboard.

(b) and (c). Besides the existing installed capacity in the country, an additional capacity of 32.57 lakh tonnes has been approved as on 1.4.1986 by way of Industrial Licences/ Letters of Intent/Registration with DGTD and Sectt. for Industrial Approvals which is under various stages of implementation.

Production hit by deficit of Coke

628. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that on account of deficit of coke the production of many industries has gone down; and

(b) if so, steps taken in the matter ?

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

(a) and (b). Production of coke has registered a positive growth during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Apri-May) and there is no evidence to show that production of many industries has gone down on account of deficit of coke. Every effort is being made to

maintain increasing trend in production of coke.

Offshore oil drilling in Orissa

629. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has commenced offshore drilling operations in Orissa and if so, the particulars of locations; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to commence drilling at other places during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission are not operating in Orissa offshore.

Oil India Limited have so far drilled 8 wells in Mahanadi offshore; 1 is under drilling and 5 more wells are proposed to be drilled offshore in the 7th Plan. Oil India Limited also propose to drill 8 wells onland in Orissa during the VII Plan.

Offer to foreign oil companies to participate in oil exploration in India.

630. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI GRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some officers of his Ministry went on a global selling tour recently to U. S. A. to attract foreign oil companies to involve them in reaching higher levels of production in the field of oil in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms offered to foreign companies and the success achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINI-

STRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) A high level Indian delegation led by the then Minister of State of Petroleum and Natural Gas visited the U. K. and the U. S. A. to make the presentations at London and Houston respectively to the international oil companies for the third round of exploration licensing in the Indian offshore.

(b) The contract will be in the form of production sharing with :

The possibility of a seismic option.

No signature or production bonus.

No royalty payment.

No minimum expenditure commitment.

No limit on the allocation of annual production for recovery of cost.

Profit oil share based on post tax rates of return or multiples of investment recovered.

No ring fencing of blocks for corporate tax purposes.

Suitable provisions for production and pricing of gas.

Corporate income tax at 50 per cent.

Purchase of production for domestic consumption to be at international market price.

Companies may bid for one or more blocks, singly or in association with other companies.

Assignments would be permissible.

Response in terms of sale of basin and block data has been satisfactory. Last date for receipt of bids is 1.12.1986.

Benzene plant in Cochin

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

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding the establishment of Benzene plant in Cochin by the Cochin Oil Refineries; and

(b) whether Hindustan Organic Chemicals and Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation are also applicants for a Benzene-Toluene plant at Cochin ?

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

(a) Approval has been accorded to M/s Cochin Refineries Limited for installation of an Aromatics Plant with facilities for production of 87,200 tonnes per annum of benzene at Cochin.

(b) M/s Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Limited had applied for a Benzene-Toluene Plant at Cochin.

Addition to power generation capacity in Kerala

632. PROE. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power generation capacity which is going to be added in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total allocation made for this purpose; and

(c) the details of the plan made together with the completion schedule of the projects to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (c). A capacity addition of 530 MW is envisaged during the Seventh plan period from the following projects in Kerala :

S. No.	Project	Benefits during VII Plan	Commissioning Schedule
1.	Idamalayar (H)	2 × 37.5 MW	Unit I rolled in 85-86 Unit II 1986-87
2.	Kakkad (H)	2 × 25 MW	1989-90
3.	Idukki II (H)	3 × 130 MW	Units I & II commissioned Unit III 1986-87
4.	Kallada (H)	2 × 7.5 MW	1988-89

(b). The Power Sector allocation for Kerala for the Seventh Plan is Rs.396.80 crores.

S. T. D. service from Cochin to foreign countries

633. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which S. T. D. service from Cochin to foreign countries will be commissioned;

(b) when the electronic telex exchange in Ernakulam, Kerala will be commissioned.

(c) the number of telephone exchanges which will come under the new Ernakulam telecommunication district;

(d) the number of telephone applications pending in the Ernakulam telecommunication district at the end of June, 1985;

(e) the steps being taken to give telephone connections to the waiting applicants; and

(f) when the S. T. D. connection between Parur and Ernakulam will be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The S. T. D. service from Cochin to foreign countries is expected to be commissioned by March 1987.

(b) The Electronic telex exchange in Ernakulam, Kerala is expected to be ready by June 1987.

(c) The number of telephone exchanges that will come under the new Ernakulam Telecom. District is 104.

(d) The number of Telephone applications that are pending in the Ernakulam Telecom. District by the end of June 1986 is 14531.

(e) Expansion schemes have been taken up to provide additional telephone connections for the waiting applicants.

(f) S. T. D. connection between Parur and Ernakulam is likely to be extended by the end of 7th Plan.

Proposal to set up industries with Non-Resident Indians investment

634. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some industries in Karnataka and Some other States with Non-Resident (NRI) investment;

(b) if so, the number of industries proposed to be set up by Non-Resident Indians in Karnataka and other States in the current financial year;

(c) the places identified in Karnataka for the location of such industries; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) A total number of 19 letters of intent and SIA Registrations have been issued, from January to June, 1986, to the non-resident Indians for setting up industries in various States. Out of this, two proposals are for setting up units in Karnataka. This figure does not include proposals to set up 100 per cent Export Oriented Units.

(c) and (d) Details of the letters of intent issued to non-resident Indians and others are available in the supplement to the 'Monthly Newsletter' published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Permission to expand capacities of industries

636. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed industries in six sectors to expand their capacities;

(b) if so, what are those six sectors and the number of industries allowed to expand their capacities;

(c) whether the benefit is going to be provided to the MRTTP companies; and

(d) the details of the industries going to be allowed to expand their capacities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 and the rules made thereunder, undertakings including those falling within the provisions of MRTTP Act are free to come up with proposals for expansion of industrial capacity in respect of the scheduled industries and such applications are considered on merits. However, in accordance with the liberalised licensing policy and procedure, industrial licences are re-endorsed for higher capacities without having to obtain an

expansion licence. Government decisions were announced vide Ministry of Industry Press Notes No. 1 and 2 (1986 Series) dated 15.1.86 and 1.1.86 respectively and Press Note No. 15 dated 27th May, 1986, copies of which have been made available to the Parliament Library.

Import of crude from U.S.S.R.

637. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of crude oil supplies from Soviet Union during 1986-87 as per the agreement;

(b) whether the Soviet Union has agreed to a cut in prices in view of the fall in international prices; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take up with the Soviet Union to sell the crude to India at prevailing market prices under Indo-Soviet trade protocol of 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) It is proposed to conclude a contract for the import of 3.5 million tonnes of crude oil from the Soviet Union during 1986.

(b) and (c). Contract for import of crude oil is being finalised with the Soviet Union at market related prices.

Setting up of Power Station at Yelahanka near Bangalore

638. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has declared as feasible and economical the setting up of 120 MW generating station at Yelahanka near Bangalore;

(b) if so, the reason for not giving clearance so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to give clearance to the above 120 MW generating Station at Yelahanka near Bangalore in view of the fact that Karnataka is facing acute power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). The Central Electricity Authority had approved the Yelahanka gas turbine project in the State sector subject to the availability of fuel oil and environmental clearance. While environmental clearance has been accorded, an investment decision regarding the project can be taken after the availability of fuel oil on a sustained basis has been established.

Hydro-electric schemes

639. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of hydro-electric schemes totalling 4,785 MW sanctioned by Planning Commission have been languishing since 1972, if so, the reason therefor;

(b) whether another set of schemes aggregating to 4,869 mw have been technically cleared by Central Electricity Authority and are pending approval with Planning Commission;

(c) the reasons for delay in sticking to schedules and the steps taken to achieve the targets; and

(d) the steps being contemplated by Planning Commission and Central Electricity Authority to achieve timely targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Hydro-electric projects totalling 1760 MW sanctioned by Planning Commission in or before 1972 are yet to be commissioned. Out of this, a capacity of 140 MW has since been rotated. Details of these projects together with reasons for delay are given in statement given below.

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

(c) and (d). The main reasons of delay in completion of the projects relate to difficulties in land acquisition, change in the scope of the projects, delay in supply and non-sequential supply of equipment, paucity of funds, shortage of construction materials, labour problems, unexpected geological conditions encountered at the sites and design and engineering problems.

The States have been advised to strengthen their projects management organisations, employ modern monitoring techniques, intensify inspections, and ensure the timely availability of various inputs. In addition, expert teams of the Central Electricity Authority periodically visit the projects and assist in the identification and overcoming of constraints in implementation.

Statement

Reasons for delay in commissioning of projects sanctioned by Planning Commission in or before 1972

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Date of sanction by Plg. Comn.	Original Date of comng. ————— Likely date of comng.	Reasons for delay
1.	Tehri (U.P.)	4 × 250 for 4 × 150	2.6.72	1981-82 ————— VIII Plan	Delay in land acquisition and paucity of funds.
2.	Kadana PSS (Gujarat)	2 × 60	10.10.72	1978-79 ————— 1987-88	Geological problems, organisational and management problems.
3.	Tillari (Maharashtra)	1 × 60	June, 72	1977-78 ————— Rotated in May, 1986	Non-availability of adequate funds.
4.	Bhira Tail Race (Maharashtra)	2 × 40	25.11.70	1982-83 ————— 1986-87 1987-88	Problems in acquisition of land, non-availability of adequate funds, scarcity of construction materials.
5.	Pench (Common— M.P./Maharashtra)	2 × 80	13.12.72	1978-79 ————— Unit-1 rotated in 1985-86 Unit-2- 1986-87	Geological problems, contractual problems, scarcity of construction materials, non-availability of adequate funds.
6.	Salal	3 × 115	Feb. 70	1974-75 ————— 1986-87	Geological problems, change in designs, increase in quantities, contractual problems.

Curb on consumption of petroleum products

640. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a package of measures for curbing the consumption of petroleum products as indicated by them at the time of recent price hike in the petroleum products;

(b) how much saving in the consumption of petroleum products has been effected as a result of those measures;

(c) which Ministry/Department of the Union Government leads in consumption of petroleum products and which has a minimum consumption; and

(d) how much saving has been effected by each Ministry/Department in the consumption of petroleum products after the recent hike in their prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) Apart from fiscal measures, the other

measures identified taken include; replacement of oil with coal wherever feasible, and of inefficient boilers with efficient ones, studies in State Transport Organisations for adopting more efficient practices; development of fuel efficient equipment and advices viz. kerosene and LPG stoves; promotion of alternative fuels like soft coke, biogas, solar energy, etc., and impressing upon all Government Departments and Undertakings to cut down costs and consumption related to petroleum products.

(b) As a result of these measures and other related factors there has been a reduction in the consumption of major petroleum products, as indicated below, during the period Feb.—May, 1986 as compared to the corresponding periods of 1984 and 1985 :

(Qty. in '000' Tonnes)

Products	1984	1985	1986	% Growth Rates	
	Feb.—May	Feb.—May	Feb.—May	Col. 3	Col. 4
				Col. 2	Col. 3
M.S.	677.5	752.3	791.3	+11.0	+5.2
H.S.D.O	4599.8	5271.1	5229.7	+14.6	—0.8
S.K.O.	1863.1	2005.7	2067.3	+ 7.7	+3.1

(c) and (d). The consumption of petrol, etc., in the Ministries is governed by the budgetary provision made each year for the purchase of fuels. Collection of information, on the desired lines, will involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

Connecting rural post offices by telephone service

641. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAIAK:
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased state :

(a) the number of telephone connections given in urban areas and rural areas respectively in different parts of the country during Sixth Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) how many villages in the country, particularly in the State of Orissa, have telephone connections as per target fixed for the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether Government plans to connect all the rural post offices by telephone service, if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of telephone connections working in urban and rural areas in the country at the end of 6th Five Year Plan, state-wise, is given in the statement given below.

(b) The total number of villages connected with LDPTs in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan are 11,774, out of which 380 have been provided in Orissa against a target of 290.

(c) No, Sir. It is not possible to connect all the rural post offices by telephone service because of resource constraints.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Working connection on 31.3.85	
		Urban	Rural
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,40,861	54,988
2.	Bihar	52,953	13,782
3.	Gujarat	2,15,690	42,734
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	13,079	4,659
5.	Karnataka	1,50,267	28,622
6.	Kerala	95,025	43,462
7.	Madhya Pradesh	88,703	6,787
8.	Maharashtra	2,13,853	35,418
9.	North Eastern Region.	34,511	7,767
10.	North Western Region.	1,64,968	14,902
11.	Orissa	22,539	12,348
12.	Rajasthan	83,766	10,555
13.	Tamil Nadu	2,04,193	71,738
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,52,210	32,906
15.	West Bengal	2,27,178	12,514
16.	Delhi	2,69,512	2,205

Punishment for deliberate mismanagement of companies

642. DR. G S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have recently decided that the deliberate mis-

management made by any company will be punished;

(b) if so, how Government propose to find out and check about deliberate mismanagement of a company; and

(c) what punishment is to be awarded to such company ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). There are various provisions in the Companies Act relating to investigation, inspection, special audit etc. through which mismanagement of companies can be detected by the Government. Likewise there are enabling provisions in the Act for taking corrective and remedial action, e.g., for removal of managerial personnel, for regulation of company's affairs by the Court and for appointment of Government Directors etc. in the event of mismanagement of a company.

Growth rate of capital goods output during 1985-86

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of capital goods increased by only 3.3 percent against the overall Industrial growth rate of 6.1 per cent during the year 1985-86;

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

(c) whether the Prime Minister has asked the Industry Ministry to take immediate fiscal and non-fiscal measures to protect the domestic capital goods industry; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The growth rate for capital goods industries was 3.3 per cent while that of overall industries was 6.3 per cent during 1985-86.

(b) A statement showing growth rates registered by certain selected capital goods industries during 1985-86 is given below. The growth of capital goods industries would have been higher but for certain factors such as demand bottlenecks, infrastructural and raw material constraints, etc.

(c) Prime Minister has expressed his concern about performance of capital goods sector and has suggested certain measures.

(d) Inter-Ministerial consultations are taking place at various levels.

Statement

Growth Rates of Selected Capital Goods Industries during 1985-86

Sl. No.	Industry	Growth rate in 1985-86 over 1984-85
1.	Power transformers	+ 7.3
2.	Electric Motors	+ 6.3
3.	Boilers	+ 13.1@
4.	Machine tools	(-) 16.4@
5.	Diesel engines (stat.)	+ 8.0
6.	Ball & roller bearings	+ 27.4
7.	Agricultural tractors	(-) 10.0
8.	Motor starters & contractors	+ 2.7
9.	Railway wagons	+ 0.8
10.	Commercial vehicles	+ 6.4

@ The growth rate is based on value of production at constant prices.

Proposal to reduce Government Representatives on Boards of Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether Government propose to reduce Government representatives on the Boards of public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details and purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K K. TEWARY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With a view to grant greater autonomy instructions have already been issued to all the administrative Ministries to have not more than one nominee Director on the Board of Public Sector Undertakings except in the case of Public Sector Undertakings dealing with items more or less exclusively within the purview of Public Sector (e.g. coal, steel, mines, petroleum, etc.) or undertakings engaged in trading and marketing (e.g. S.T.C., M.M.T.C., etc.) where more than one could be justified depending upon needs of the situation.

Supply of shortweight L.P.G. cylinders to consumers in Andhra Pradesh

645. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of PETROLIUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases of supply of shortweight LPG cylinders in Andhra Pradesh have come to the notice of Government; if so, details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken I proposed to be taken for supply of proper and full weight cylinders of L.P. Gas to the consumers in the consumers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATAGI) : (a) and (b). Some such cases have been reported to the oil marketing companies in the normal course of business. Institutional arrangements exist in LPG bottling plants as also with LPG distributorships to ensure filling and supply of LPG cylinders in correct weight. The oil marketing companies are taking steps for increased use of superior quality cylinder seals to prevent pilferage/loss of product in transit. The field staff of oil companies carries out periodic inspections of distributors'

showrooms/godowns and makes random checks of cylinders for correctness of weight.

Expansion programme of telephones

646. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide 210 lakh main telephone connections and 250 lakh telephone stations by the end of the century :

(b) if so, the State-wise break up of the programme upto the end of the Eighth plan; and

(c) the steps contemplated to ensure efficiency of the system within the proposed expansion programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Estimated demand for the whole country is expected to reach a figure of 300 lakh lines by the end of this century. Provision of the main telephone connections as also telephone stations depends upon the availability of funds to the Department of Telecommunications.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Improvement in telecom. services is expected to be achieved by replacing life expired equipment, automatising manual exchanges, ducting for the protection for underground cables as also computerisation of services in the Metro and several other important cities, bringing in new technology etc. Consideration is also given to balance long distance network for bringing improvement in subscriber trunk dialling network.

Setting up of Mobile Courts

647. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI
LAKSHMI :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to launch mobile courts in the country for quicker and door to door justice to the people;

(b) if so, when such mobile courts are likely to be launched and the names of the cities in which the same will be launched; and

(c) to what extent the people will get relief and how much pressure on the lower courts will be reduced thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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

News item captioned "Loophole in licensing to manipulate capacity"

648 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Loophole in licensing to manipulate capacity" appearing in the 'The Hindustan Times' dated 15 June, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the planning Commission has revealed that there are several loopholes in existing licensing procedure for manipulating the licensed capacity by the industries in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise the procedure of granting industrial licenses with capacities to the industries in the country; and

(d) if so, by when and how and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The news report briefly refers to the study made by a planning Commission consultant on the functioning of the Industrial

Licensing Policy. It has *inter alia* been pointed out that industrial licensing was not generally a constraint in achievement of plan targets. It has also been mentioned that as against the first Three Plan periods licensing has been progressively more liberal and in a large number of industries the licensed capacity was adequate to fulfil the plan targets.

However, the industrial licensing policy and procedure are constantly reviewed with a view to liberalising and streamlining them further to achieve the production targets laid down for the Seventh Plan period. A number of steps such as delicensing of certain industries, broad banding, re-endorsement of industrial capacity, endorsement of capacity arising out of modernisation, renovation, replacement etc. have been taken with this end in view.

Hike in tyre prices and recommendations of Satyapal Committee

649 SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the tyre manufacturers in the country have recently raised the tyre prices from 5 to 7.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the reason for this price hike on tyres;

(c) whether Central Government has received the recommendations of the Satyapal Committee in this regard; and

(d) if so, the finding of the committee and steps taken for its effective implementation in a time-bound manner ?

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

(a) and (b). The Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association have informed Govt. that they had to increase the prices of tyres and tubes by 5% and 6 to 7% respectively in May, 1986, on account of rise in cost of inputs as well as other factors which influence the cost of the end product such as

salary, wages, freight, administrative expenses etc.

(c) and (d). The Satyapal Committee was appointed to recommend measures for rationalisation of product specification, standardisation of raw materials with a view to achieving cost optimisation, rationalisation and improvement of distribution system of automotive tyres and technological improvements. The Government have received the report of the Satyapal Committee which deals with these issues and also covers important questions—such as modernisation, extension of the certification of marks scheme of the ISI to the tyre industry, development of healthy trade practices and the establishment of a National Research Institute for carrying out both basic and adaptive research. The report has been discussed initially with the concerned Departments and Ministries and was also placed before the Development Council for Tyre Industry for consideration. As various policy issues have been raised in the Report it is not possible to indicate any definite time frame for its implementation.

Corporation to boost non-conventional energy sources

650. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a corporation to finance and promote the development of non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its organisational set up, functions and activities;

(c) the initial capital allotted for the project and the mode of its disposal utility;

(d) the time by which said corporation is likely to start functioning and provide grants for research and loans for the commercial exploitation of non-conventional energy sources; and

(e) the terms and conditions for providing loans and grants to private organisations/institutions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). With a view to promoting projects in the area of new and renewable sources of energy on a wider scale, it is proposed to set up a Renewable Energy Development Agency. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made for this project during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The details and modalities of the Agency are under examination of the Government.

Increase in price of alcohol

651. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of alcohol imported annually;

(b) what is its landed cost and its distribution cost;

(c) the cost of indigenous alcohol ;

(d) whether there is a demand to increase its prices;

(e) if so, the number of times the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has recommended increase in alcohol prices; and

(f) the reaction of Government in that regard ?

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

(a) to (c). The duty free import of alcohol (denatured) has been permitted from February, 1985 onward to actual users (industrial) who arrange its imports. The import of about 90 thousand kilo litres has so far been authorised. According to import applications, given by the actual users (industrial), the C.I.F. prices of imported alcohol range between \$ 240 to \$ 265 per kilo litre in bulk and \$410 to \$550 per kilo litre in drums. The information of quantities actually imported and actual imported price is not readily available.

As per Ethyl Alcohol (Price Control) Order, 1971, the indigenous base price of alcohol is as follows :—

Base Price

(i) Absolute alcohol conforming to ISI Standard No. 321-1952, naked, for equivalent volume at 100 per cent v/v strength.	Rupees nine hundred sixty and paise seventy per kilo litre.
(ii) Rectified Spirit conforming to ISI Standard No. 323-1959 naked, for equivalent volume at 100 per cent v/v strength.	Rupees eight hundred seventy three and paise thirty seven per kilo litre.
(iii) Rectified Spirit conforming to ISI Standard No. 323-1959, naked, for equivalent volume at 94.68 per cent v/v strength.	Rupees eight hundred twenty six and paise ninety per kilo litre.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices submitted a report in August, 1983, recommending increase in the price of alcohol.

(f) The question of increase in the price of alcohol is linked with formulation of new policy of molasses and alcohol which has not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]**Vacancies of Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts**

652. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI :
SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO=
THAMAN :

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

(a) the number of posts of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts lying vacant at present State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) A statement giving the required information is given below.

(b) It is not possible to indicate the time by which vacancies of Judges will be filled up.

Statement**Supreme Court**

11- This includes 8 due to increase of the strength of Supreme Court on 10/5/1986 after enactment of the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 1986.

High Courts

1. Allahabad	14
2. Andhra Pradesh	4
3. Bombay	5
4. Calcutta	3
5. Delhi	3
6. Gauhati	...
7. Gujarat	4
8. Himachal Pradesh	...
9. Jammu & Kashmir	...
10. Karnataka	3
11. Kerala	...
12. Madhya Pradesh	3
13. Madras	4

14. Orissa	3
15. Patna	6
16. Punjab & Haryana	9
17. Rajasthan	2
18. Sikkim	1

Total 64

Construction of Head Post Office building at Faizabad

653. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new building for the head post office at its present site and a new building in the city post office at Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A proposal for re-construction of building for Faizabad Head Post Office on the existing site is under consideration and the project is proposed to be included in the Annual Plan for 1987-88 subject to availability of funds. There is no proposal under consideration for construction of departmental building for the Faizabad City Post Office.

(b) Faizabad City Post Office is a Non-delivery Lower Selection Grade Post Office functioning in a rented building. Departmental land is not available for the construction of new post office building there.

Setting up of Office of Divisional Engineer, Telephones at Faizabad

654. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state :

(a) whether an office of the Divisional Engineer, Telephones under the Telephones Department, Faizabad is proposed to be set up; and

(b) if so, when it would be done ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Increase in price of coal supplied to
steel plants by Bharat Coking
Coal Ltd.**

655. SHRI D.N. REDDY :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased
to state :

(a) whether Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
has decided to increase the prices of its prime
coking coal supplies to steel plants by Rs.
150/-per tonne ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the
new prices at which coal will be supplied to
the steel plants ;

(c) whether any measures are being taken
to streamline the working of the Bharat
Coking Coal Ltd. and reduce its working
losses; and

(d) whether this will have an adverse
effect on the coal consumed by common
man ?

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

(b) However, the price of washed coal
supplied to steel plants by Bharat Coking
Coal Ltd. is settled by negotiation between
the parties from time to time, depending
upon the price of raw coal notified by the
Government, increase in statutory levies
payable to State Governments and escalation
in operating cost due to wage increase and
escalation in cost of stores and other
inputs.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Committee under the
Chairmanship of Shri A.N. Banerjee, retired

Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central
Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd. has
been appointed to make an indepth study of
the working of BCCL with a view to identi-
fying the various problems plaguing the
Company and finding cut remedial measures.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Loss of Electricity in transmission

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-
WALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any
concrete suggestions to State Governments
to minimise the loss of Electricity in trans-
mission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINI-
STER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and
(b). Yes, Sir In February, 1986, a set of
guidelines have been issued to the State
Electricity Boards/State Governments for
reduction of the T & D losses. The mea-
sures suggested for bringing down the losses
include :—

(i) Identification of elements in the
distribution systems responsible for
excessive losses and preparation of
schemes for strengthening of sub-
transmission and distribution
systems;

(ii) Improvement of power factor by
installattion of capacitors;

(iii) Setting up of vigilance squads to
conduct surprise inspections;

(iv) Provision of cut-outs after the
meters to prevent direct tapping of
power;

(v) Installation of energy meters inside
temperproof boxes; and

(vi) Comparing monthly meter readings
of industrial consumers with those

of other similar consumers with a view to detecting significant variations in consumption.

[English]

Connecting Kerala by STD with Gulf countries

657. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect cities of Kerala with Gulf countries through international STD facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) International Subscriber Dialling to gulf countries is likely to be provided during 7th Five Year Plan period. The facility will be provided to all stations in Kerala which are available on National Subscriber Dialling Network.

Night air mail service

658. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to reintroduce night air mail service as was done 1950-60 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The night air mail service functioned earlier upto 1973. It has been reintroduced from 2.6.1986, but the link between Calcutta and Nagpur is not functioning at present. The

service between Calcutta and Nagpur is also expected to become operative shortly

Construction of Post Office building at Gole Bazar Kharagpur (West Bengal)

659. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of Post Office at Gole Bazar, Kharagpur (West Bengal) has been completed ; and

;

(b) if so, when ?

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

The project is expected to be completed by end of January, 1987.

Modernisation of Telephone Service in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has prepared any plans for the improvement and modernisation of telephone services in Andhra Pradesh during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Details are given in the statement given below :

Statement

Programme of Improvement and Modernisation in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87

	Vijaywada Telephone District	Hyderabad Telephone District	A. P. Telecom. Circle
1. Ducting Installation Electronic exchanges	2.3 Kms 4000 lines	6.5 Kms 10000 lines	1.575 Kms 400 lines of Digital Rural Electronic exchange at Armour. Installation of 600 lines of the above equipment will be started at Kotha- guddam. Expansion by 1000 lines Electronic exchange at Kurnool has been planned.
3. Replacement/ Conversion	300 lines (Conver- sion MAX III to MAX II type)	Nil	200 lines
4. PCM	2 Systems	115 Systems	8 Systems
5. Comuterisation			

- The work on comuterisation of Automatic Trunk Ticketing is completed in one exchange and is expected to be completed in another exchange in Hyderabad Telephone District during 1986-87.
- The work relating to computerisation of Trunk billing is under process.
- 6. 1000 lines of SXS Telex is being replaced by 2000 line SPC Telex at Hyderabad.
- 7. Public Utility Co-ordination Boards have been set up for Co-ordinating the work of different agencies to prevent damage to the cables.
- 8. "Mission Better Communication"—a programme for overall improvement in Telecom services has been launched with effect from 1-4-86.

Utilisation of allocated funds by
Oil India Limited

661. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been shortfalls in plan expenditure, drilling metrage and crude production by Oil India Limited during 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to ensure utilisation of allocated funds drilling and crude production according to the targets laid down in the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY
OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS
(SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The main reasons for shortfalls were as under :

Plan expenditure : Slippage in procurement of certain equipment and facilities, substantial discounts in some drilling contract ; and deferment of some projects.

Drilling metreage : Delay in clearance of project, delays in delivery and commissioning of rigs.

Production : Reservoir and production problems in Jorajan ; reduced development drilling ; delay in receipt of pumps and compressors.

(c) Some of the steps are :

- (i) Streamlining of equipment procurement procedures.
- (ii) Retaining an internationally reputed agency for the reservoir and production problems at Jorajan.
- (iii) Efforts for expediting investment approvals.

Minimising accidents due to LPG

662. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents due to LPG and the number of persons killed and injured during the last three years ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to ascertain causes of these accidents ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to minimise these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a)

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of persons died	No. of persons injured
1983-84	188	90	176
1984-85	164	57	164
1985-86	220	100	219

(b) Each LPG accident is enquired into by the oil company concerned and a report sent to the Chief Controller of Explosives. Remedial action as necessary is taken in the light of these reports.

(c) Steps taken in this regard include :—

- (i) Educating the customers in safe handling of LPG equipment through Audio-Visual Media, Safety Advertisement in Dailies and Magazines.
- (ii) Distribution of safety literature and other instructions at the time of release of new connection.
- (iii) Organising customers safety clinics with the help of organisations like Rotary Club, Lions Clubs, Mahila Sewa Samaj etc.
- (iv) Organising training for delivery boys and mechanics of distributors.
- (v) Setting up of Emergency Service Cells at selected locations to attend to emergencies arising out of LPG leakage on holidays or outside working hours of distributorships.
- (vi) Standardisation of LPG equipment by importing technology.
- (vii) Incorporation of additional safety checks in the bottling plants.

L.P.G. dealers and consumers

663. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L.P.G. consumers in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the number of authorised L.P.G. dealers in the country during that period ;

(c) whether it is a fact that LPG dealers are concentrated almost entirely around urban centres ; and

(d) the number of people in the cities of Delhi, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Bombay waiting for LPG connections as on 31st May, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :

(a) *As on*

1.4.84	74.37 Lakhs
1.4.85	89.53 Lakhs
1.4.86	106.45 Lakhs

(b) *As on*

1.4.84	1807
1.4.85	2230
1.4.86	2742

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Delhi	5.39 Lakhs
Ahmedabad	1.53 Lakhs
Lucknow	0.84 Lakhs
Bombay	0.65 Lakhs

Mobilisation of resources by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

664 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Mahanagar Telephone Nigam proposes to invest during the current financial year, in Bombay and Delhi ;

(b) how the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam proposes to mobilize resources ; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to revise the conditions for the bonds to be floated and to make them attractive by providing for concessions like priority in connections for bond holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited proposes to spend about Rs. 175 crores as Capital expenditure during the current financial year in Bombay and Delhi.

(b) The expenditure will be met from internal resources to the extent available and the balance by public borrowing.

(c) In addition to the existing bond scheme, Government has come out with a new series of bonds. The bonds will carry interest rate upto 10 per cent and the interest income will be completely free from Income Tax. Bonds will also be exempted from Wealth Tax without any limit.

Petrol pumps in Tamil Nadu

665. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pump agents in Tamil Nadu at present ;

(b) the number out of them who are freedom fighters or belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society, district-wise ; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot some more petrol pumps in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the backward areas of the State during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) There are 1277 Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) operating in Tamil Nadu at present.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement given below.

(c) New Retail Outlets for Petrol/Diesel will continue to be opened in Tamil Nadu, including in the backward areas, in accordance with the Marketing Plans of the Oil Industry.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the District	The No. of Retail Outlet (Petrol/ Diesel) dealerships awarded to SC/ST.	No. of Retail Outlet (Petrol/ Diesel) dealerships awarded to FF.
1.	Tanjore	4	1
2.	Madurai	2	...
3.	Anna	3	...
4.	Kanyakumari	2	...
5.	Tirunelveli	7	...
6.	Trichy	4	...
7.	Pudukotai	2	...
8.	Pasumponmuthu-ramalingam	...	...
9.	Coimbatore	4	...
10.	Periyar	2	...
11.	Salem	7	...
12.	Ramnad	3	...
13.	Dharampuri	2	...
14.	Nilgiri	1	...
15.	Madras	10	...
16.	Chengalpet	5	...
17.	North Arcot	4	1
18.	South Arcot	2	1
19.	Tiruchirapalli	1	...

Since, there is no reservation for the weaker sections of the Society as such no statistics is being maintained on them.

M RTP Act, provision for public undertakings and co-operative societies

666. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring public undertakings and co-operative

societies under the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Various suggestions for protecting the interests of the consumers, including, inter alia, a proposal for bringing Government Companies and co-operative societies within the purview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act as regards consumer grievances, are presently under the consideration of Government. No final decision has been taken in this behalf.

[Translation]

Ban on opening of new branch Post Offices

667. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branch post offices opened and of those upgraded, State-wise, during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have imposed a ban on opening of new branch post offices and if so, since when;

(c) whether Government propose to remove the ban in respect of desert and hill areas where postal facility is available in a very limited area; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, how long this ban will continue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of post offices opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan Circle wise is furnished in the statement given below. Upgradation of post offices is not a Plan Scheme. However, information in regard to the number of branch post offices opened Circle-wise during the Sixth Five Year Plan Period (1980-85) is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. There is no ban on creation of new branch post offices as such. However, there is a ban on creation of posts, and as opening of new post offices also involves the creation of posts, a ban on creation of posts in fact results in new post offices not being opened except by way of diversion of posts from other establishments.

(c) and (d). Having regard to the extensive postal infrastructure already established in the rural areas, a fresh assessment is being made in regard to the actual needs and priorities and norms for opening of post offices is also under review. As and when these exercises are completed, it is possible that new post offices may be opened in remote/backward areas including desert/hilly areas.

Statement

Post Offices opened Durnig the Sixth Five Year Plans, Circle-wise

Name of the Circle	80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	237	*105	49	147	1	539
2. Bihar	184	175	121	212	6	698
3. Delhi	8	5	3	...	...	16
4. Gujarat	84	60	45	98	1	288
5. J & K	50	50	25	32	3	160
6. Karnataka	90	85	50	50	1	276
7. Kerala	75	56	15	70	1	217
8. Madhya Pradesh	209	181	100	262	6	758
9. Maharashtra	183	145	80	216	7	631
10. North Eastern	105	105	101	169	6	486
11. North Western	111	65	49	99	6	330
12. Orissa	141	65	45	123	3	377
13. Rajasthan	157	94	55	144	5	455
14. Tamil Nadu	75	85	40	105	1	306
14. Uttar Pradesh	100	220	161	331	3	815
16. West Bengal	75	105	61	144	4	389
Total	1884	1601	1000	2268	54	6812

[English]

Mining of coal deposits in Gujarat

668. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to locate coal deposits in the country during the last five years;

(b) if so, the names of the areas and States which have been surveyed and the details of achievement made; and

(c) whether a large quantity of coal deposits has been found in Gujarat also; if so, the details of coal deposits found and the steps taken to mine it ?

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

(b) During the last 5 years, Geological Survey of India has been engaged in regional exploration for coal by mapping and drilling in 21 Coal/Lignite fields spread over the country. The new areas identified are as under :—

Bramhani Coalfield in Dumka district and Auranga Coalfield in Palamau district of Bihar. Mand-Raigarh coalfield in Raigarh district and Ramkola Tatapani coalfield in Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh. Part of Trans-Ajoy coalfield and Domra Panagarh belt in Birbhum district of West Bengal.

Hingir basin in Sambalpur district of Orissa, West Khasi hills district of Meghalaya, Jairampur area in Tirap Distt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Bahur area in Pondicherry and concealed Gondwana Basin beneath Deccan Trap in Nagpur and Yeotmal districts of Maharashtra As per assessment made by Geological Survey of India upto June, 1985, the coal reserves in India is 1,55,901.71 m. tes. for coal seams of 0.5 meters and above in thickness and down to a depth of 1200 meters.

(c) No large coal deposits have been found by Geological Survey of India in Gujarat. Oil and Natural Gas Commission while drilling for oil in Gujarat discovered coal reserves to the tune of 63 billion tonnes in Mehsana-Kalol area at depths varying from 700 to 1700 meters. These deep coal seams are not capable of being mined by conventional mining methods. ONGC have prepared a pilot project as an R & D effort in the field of insitu coal gasification.

International S. T. D. service from Trivandrum

669. **SHRI T. BASHEER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to include Trivandrum in the International Subscriber Dialling network during the current year; and

(b) if so, with which countries it is likely to be connected and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. International Subscriber Dialling Service from Trivandrum has already been commissioned with effect from 30.6.1986.

(b) At present the service is available for 13 countries viz. Austria, Australia, Belgium, France, West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Turkey and U. K.

Ban on export of medicinal plants

670. **SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed National Drug Pharmaceutical Policy is to be framed in keeping with the National Health Plan and to ensure full exploitation of the indigenous medicinal plants; and

(b) whether Government propose to put a ban on export of various medicinal plants as raw material and export only proven medicines for various diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). While formulating the new Drug Policy all relevant factors would be taken into consideration. The proposed Drug Policy would be self explanatory.

Setting up of Drug Authority of India

671. **SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Drug Authority of India on the pattern of Steel Authority of India, to monitor and streamline the functioning of the public sector pharmaceutical companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Lok Adalats

672. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Lok Adalats are gaining popularity and are being welcomed from many quarters;

(b) the number of Lok Adalats held in various parts of Gujarat and the country during 1.1.86 to 30.6.86;

(c) the number of cases put up in each Lok Adalat during 1.1.85 to 30.6.86;

(d) the number of those settled amicably; and

(e) the target to hold more Lok Adalats in the country during 1.8.86 to 31.12.87 ?

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

(b) As per information available with CILAS, the position is as under :—

Name of the State	Number of Lok Adalats
1	2
1. Bihar	4
2. Gujarat	18
3. Andhra Pradesh	13

1	2
4. Haryana (Permanent Lok Adalats set up)	2
5. Karnataka	1
6. Orissa	4
7. Rajasthan	31
8. Tamil Nadu	1
9. Uttar Pradesh	52
	(1985-86)
10. Delhi	2
11. Pondicherry	1

(c) In so far as Gujarat State Legal Aid and Advice Board is concerned, the information is as under :—

Lok Adalat	No. of cases put up
During 1985)	
83rd	407
84th	116
85th	252
86th	205
87th	140
88th	185
89th	213
90th	965
91st	269
92nd	176
93rd	488
94th	236
95th	606
96th	1151
97th	112
98th	290
99th to 116th	5905

(from 1.1.85 to 23.6.86) Information relating to other states is not available.

(d)

No. of Lok Adalats	Cases disposed off or compromised	Advice given
(During 1985)		
83rd	281	3
84th	72	...
85th	174	8
86th	181	4
87th	89	...
88th	134	24
89th	126	...
90th	434	5
91th	254	...
92nd	74	8
93rd	338	...
94th	172	4
95th	327	...
96th	718	...
97th	60	6
98th	290	3
(from 1.1.86 to 23.6.86)		
99th to 116th	3705	308
Information regarding to other States is not available.		

(e) Lok Adalats are not regularly constituted courts and are usually organised by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards as Voluntary Agencies. In some States, the State Boards have proposed holding of weekly Lok Adalats.

[Translation]

Theft of wire in Delhi

673. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a case of theft of wire worth about Rs. 5 lakhs in Delhi ;

(b) the names of persons against whom action has been taken so far in connection with this case of theft of 1354 metres of wire at Alaknanda/Kalkaji site ;

(c) whether the stolen wire has since been recovered if so, on which dates and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the progress made so far in the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : a) There has been no such case in DESU.

(b) to (d). Do not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Saran Division of North Bihar

674. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a big paper mill in Saran Division of North Bihar where raw material is available in abundance, so as to meet paper shortage ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). As on 1.1.1986, there are 7 paper mills in the State of Bihar with an installed capacity of 89,400 tonnes for manufacture of paper and paperboard. Besides this, an additional capacity of 104,484 tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences and Registration with DGTD, as on 1-4-1986, which is under various stage of implementation. The Central Government has at present no

proposal to establish a paper mill in Saran Division of North Bihar.

[English]

Disparity in rates of gas supplied to various industrial units in Gujarat

675. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD :
SHRI AMARSING
RHTHAWA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ONGC has made a proposal to increase the rate of gas from Rs. 963/- to Rs. 2878/- per thousand cubic metre for industrial use ;

(b) whether Government are aware that gas connections of industrial units which do not sign agreements with ONGC for supply of gas at the increased rate will be disconnected ?

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a wide disparity in the rates of gas supplied by ONGC to Power Stations, Gujarat State Fertilizers, IFFCO, and industrial units located in GIDC industrial Estates at Ahmedabad etc., in Gujarat ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to rationalise rates of gas on a scientific basis for various industrial uses and especially special rates for backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) ONGC have proposed to increase the price of natural gas to Rs. 2878/1000 M³ for consumers where gas substitutes furnace oil for non-fertilizer use. Not all these consumers were earlier paying the price of Rs. 963/-.

(b) No gas supplies have so far been disconnected by ONGC,

(c) ONGC's suggested rates vary according to the use of gas. In many cases, the price being paid by different consumers is as per the expired contracts and that is why there is a disparity in the rates.

(d) The issue of pricing of natural gas for various uses is under Government's consideration.

Setting up of gas based power station in Gujarat

676. SHRI RANJIT SINGH
GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State Government has made a proposal for setting up of more gas based power stations in Gujarat in view of shortage of power and movement of coal from coalfields situated at a long distance;

(b) whether the State Government has asked for permission to set up a gas based power station, at Gandhar near Cambay Oil & Gas Field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The State Government have proposed the utilisation of gas for power generation and the Gujarat Electricity Board had suggested the setting up of gas based power stations at Kawas and Mahuva.

(b) No specific proposal has been received for setting up a gas based power station at Gandhar.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in annual production of Vehicles

677. KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there is an increase in the annual production of Bicycles, Two Wheelers, Mopeds, Three Wheeler Motors, Cars, Jeeps, Mini Vans, Trucks, Small Tractors and Tractors in comparison to 1984;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) their estimated production in the year 2000 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Except for Bicycles and Tractors, there has been an increase in the production of other types of vehicles during the year 1985, as compared to 1984.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Production plan for the year 2000 has not been drawn by the manufacturers.

Statement

Comparative details of production of Vehicles during the years 1984 and 1985 are as under :—

Class of vehicles	Nos. in '000'	
	1984	1985
Passenger cars	64	102
Jeeps	22	27
LCVs	33	35
Scoters	297	422
Mopeds	379	446
3-Wheelers	42	49
Bicycles	589	556
Tractors	79	78
Motorcycles	175	248

Annual production and consumption of Cement

678. KUMARI D. K. THARA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has attained self-sufficiency in cement;

(b) the annual production and consumption of cement;

(c) the estimates of production and requirement in the year 2000; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the quality of cement and its packaging ?

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

(b) Production and consumption of cement during 1985-86 was of the order of 33.1 million tonnes and 33.4 million tonnes respectively.

(c) While no projection in respect of production of cement in the year 2000 has been made, the Working Group on Cement Industry in its report of July, 1984 had estimated the demand for cement by 2000 at 87 million tonnes.

(d) According to Cement (Quality Control) Order, all cement manufactured and sold in the country has to conform to the relevant standards prescribed by ISI. ISI marking on all cement bags has been made compulsory from 1.7.83. To improve packing of cement use of second hand jute bags has been discontinued and improved variety of new jute bags to ISI specifications are required to be used by cement manufacturers. Constant efforts are being made to improve further the quality of bags with a view to reduce seepage etc.

Oil Exploration in Himalayan Region

679. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new oil and natural gas bases have been located in the Himalayan region; and

(b) if so, the steps initiated to drill and exploit these bases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS : (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, exploration for hydrocarbons is continuing in this basin.

Housing facility to labourers in Coal Mines

681. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of labourers engaged in the coal mines in the country; and

(b) the number of labourers who have been provided with housing facility ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The total number of labourers engaged in the coal mines in the country exceeds seven and-a-half lakhs, out of which 6,58,900 are in Coal India Limited as on 1.6.86. It is estimated that nearly 2.90 lakhs of these have been provided houses, including non-standard houses. The housing satisfaction in Coal India Ltd. is 42.5%.

Expenditure on Ramagundam Super Thermal Project

682. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated expenditure on Ramagundam Super Thermal Project; and

(b) the amount already spent and the present capacity of production of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) The

total estimated cost of the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Project (3×200 MW + 3×500 MW) including associated transmission system, is Rs. 1918.00 crores.

(b) Upto June, 1986 approximately Rs. 977.29 crores have been spent on this project. Three units of 200 MW each with a total capacity of 600 MW have been commissioned so far.

Setting up of Aromatic Complex at Cochin

683. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala regarding the Aromatic Complex at Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made to determine the feasibility of the proposal; and

(d) the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Suggestions about setting up of an Aromatics Complex in Kerala have been received from time to time. In this regard approval has already been accorded to M/s Cochin Refineries Limited for installation of an Aromatics plant with facilities for production of 87,200 tonnes per annum of Benzene at Cochin.

L.P.G. Cylinders manufacturing units in Kerala

684. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L.P.G. cylinder manufacturing units in India;

(b) the number of such units in Kerala and their respective annual production capacity;

(c) whether during the past two years the units in Kerala have utilised their full capacity; and

(d) if not, the number of cylinders manufactured and sold by these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The number of LPG cylinder manufacturing units in India is 41.

(b) The names of LPG cylinder manufacturing units registered in Kerala, with their capacities, are given below :

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Registered capacity Nos.</i>
1. M/s. Alampally Bros Ltd. Alwaye	1 lakh
2. Shri Vineet Mathew, Cochin	3 lakhs
3. M/s. Cyril Inds. Aroor Alleppy	1 2 lakhs
4. M/s. Kerala Electricals & Allied Engineering Memola	3.3 lakhs
4. M/s. Century Cylinders & Appliances (P) Ltd., Calicut	1 lakh

(c) and (d). None of the registered units are in production.

Marketing problems faced by LPG cylinder manufacturers in Kerala

685. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has brought to the notice of the Union Government the problems of marketing faced by the L.P.G. cylinder manufacturing units in Kerala; and

(b) the criteria adopted by the nationalised oil companies for placing orders with cylinder manufacturing units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There are five units in Kerala registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development for manufacture of LPG cylinders but none of the units are in production at present. The Government of Kerala had requested the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to place orders for cylinders on M/s Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited. As this unit had not obtained the requisite clearances before 31.3. 1986, the Oil companies have not been able to place orders on it for procurement of cylinders during 1986-87.

(b) Orders for procurement of LPG cylinders during 1986-87 have been placed by the oil marketing companies on those manufacturing units which had supplied cylinders during 1985-86 as also on those who had obtained the prescribed clearances from Chief Controller of Explosives, Indian Standards Institution and Oil Industry's Technical Committee before March 31, 1986.

Vacancies of High Court Judges

686. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals received from the State Governments for appointment of judges for filling up vacancies in the various High Courts, which are pending with the Union Government for more than six months, State-wise; and

(b) the action taken in the matter so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) A statement giving the required information is given below.

(b) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government in consultation with the concerned constitutional authorities.

Statement

Sl. No.	High Court	No. of proposals pending over six months
1.	Allahabad	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	—
3.	Bombay	3
4.	Calcutta	1
5.	Delhi	1
6.	Gauhati	—
7.	Gujarat	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	8
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—
13.	Madras	—
14.	Orissa	—
15.	Patna	—
16.	Punjab & Haryana	—
17.	Rajasthan	—
18.	Sikkim	—
Total		13

Criteria for allotment of L. P. G. agencies

687. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for allotment of LPG agencies in urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) whether there is any monitoring authority which controls these allotments;

(c) whether various petroleum corporations have been given earmarked areas for their operation; and

(d) whether there is any overlapping and, if so, the method utilised to avoid such overlapping ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Towns with a population of around 20,000 and above and offering potential for economically viable marketing of LPG are being taken up in a phased manner.

(b) There are four Oil Selection Boards for making selections for these distributorships also.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) While the oil marketing companies operate in a large number of common markets, each company serves its own LPG consumers.

Setting up of gas-based power plants in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

688. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) is setting up three gas-based power plants in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the capacity of each of these plants, with estimated cost of each; and

(c) whether this power is likely to be costlier than the thermal power ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total installed capacities of the plants in Gujarat, Rajasthan and U. P. is about 600 MW, 430 MW and 600 MW respectively. Their estimated total costs are about Rs. 416 crores, Rs. 320 crores and Rs. 477 crores respectively.

(c) While the capital costs of these projects are lower than those of coal based thermal stations, the cost of generation will be higher due to the high input cost of the fuels.

Waiting list for Maruti Cars

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

(a) the number of applicants on the waiting lists for Maruti Cars, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the lists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) MUL is stepping up production to meet the demand.

Statement

Waiting list for Maruti Cars as on 1.4.1986

State/U.T.	Number of the applicants in the waiting list
Assam	393
Andhra Pradesh	2936
Bihar	1445
Chandigarh	4116
Delhi	21414
Goa	228
Gujarat	1994
Haryana	403
J & K	567
Karnataka	2798
Kerala	2020
Maharashtra	11550
Madhya Pradesh	1400
Orissa	746
Punjab	680
Rajasthan	1472
Tamil Nadu	2411
Uttar Pradesh	2123
West Bengal	4275
Total	62971

Arjun Sen Gupta Committee Report on Public Undertakings

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

(a) whether Government have accepted any of the recommendations of Arjun Sen Gupta Committee Report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these will be put into effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K. K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). Government have accepted a number of recommendations made by Dr Arjun Sen Gupta Committee. Some of the important recommendations accepted are formation of two holding companies in the engineering sector—one with headquarters at Allahabad and consisting of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd., Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Triveni Structural Ltd. etc. and the other with headquarters at Calcutta consisting of Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd., Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd., Bharat Wagon Engineering Co. Ltd., etc.; granting of an initial tenure of 5 years to Board level Executives; and enhancement of delegation of powers to the Boards of Public Enterprises to incur capital expenditure on township, residential quarters etc.

Decisions regarding tenure of Board level executives and delegation of powers for incurring capital expenditure on township, residential quarters etc. have already been implemented. The formation of two holding companies in the engineering sector is in the process of implementation.

Production of cars for export

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the small nations in South East Asia have been successfully competing with advanced nations and are even beating them in the

sale of motor cars manufactured by them in foreign countries;

(b) whether India has expertise to produce such cars which could be sold in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to encourage setting up of such car units ?

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

(a) There is no internationally reputed indigenous manufacturers of passenger cars in South East Asian region.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Maruti Udyog Ltd. are negotiating with East European and neighbouring countries for export of Maruti cars.

Disposal of application for Industrial licences from States

693. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time limit has been prescribed for the disposal of applications for industrial licences and letters of intent received from the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of applications received from Kerala during 1985-86 and the number disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The time limit for composite applications, including these from MRTP companies, is ninety days while for other applications sixty days has been laid down.

(c) During the period 1985-86, 48 Industrial Licence applications were received under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the

grant of letters of intent for locating industries in Kerala State. Out of these, 45 were disposed of.

Manufacture of nylon by Petrofil

694. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposals before the Ministry to set up a unit of Petrofil in Kerala to manufacture nylon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount spent on oil exploration in Kerala

695. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent on oil exploration in the Kerala region so far;

(b) whether the work done there so far has yielded any positive result; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) About Rs. 13 crores upto March 31, 1986.

(b) and (c). No hydrocarbon discovery has so far been made in this area.

[Translation]

Lok Adalats in Bihar

696. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Bihar so far;

(b) the number of cases disposed of at each place; and

(c) the effect of these Lok Adalats on the work-load of other courts there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes :

(a) Six (up to 25.5.1986) Lok Adalats were held in Bihar.

(b) In all, 4887 cases have been disposed of by these Lok Adalats.

(c) The results achieved so far show that they would be able to lighten the burden of the Courts to a considerable extent.

Waiting list for telephone connections in Bihar

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

(a) the category-wise number of applicants on the waiting list for telephone connections in each district of Bihar;

(b) the time by which telephone connections will be provided to them;

(c) whether Government propose to make any special arrangement during the current year in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the hurdles being faced by the Government in providing telephone connections to all the applicants within this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The waiting list for telephone connections, category-wise in each District of Bihar is given in the statement given below.

(b) The present waiting list is likely to be cleared progressively by the end of 7th Five Year Plan except at Patna.

(c) There are proposals to increase the switching capacity by 4,980 lines and to provide 4,000 Telephone Connections during 1986-87.

(d) Adequate switching equipment, cables and funds are not available to meet the full demand for telephone connections during the current year.

Statement

Waiting list in Districts of Bihar as on 30-6-1986

Sl. No.	Name of District	O.Y.T.	Non-OYT	Total
1.	Dhanbad	91	635	726
2.	Begu Sarai	2	42	44
3.	Gaya	...	219	219
4.	Hazaribagh	7	101	108
5.	Gumla	...	11	11
6.	Singhbhumi	87	1024	1111
7.	Muzaffarpur	188	404	592
8.	Bhagalpur	3	41	44
9.	Siwan	...	21	21
10.	Deogar	...	51	51
11.	Nalanda	...	80	80
12.	Purnea	...	18	18
13.	Palamu	...	23	23
14.	Bhojpur	...	10	10
15.	Patna	258	5346	5604
16.	West Champaran	...	41	41
17.	Ranchi	...	1104	1104
		636	9171	9807

The waiting list in remaining Districts is 'NIL'.

[English]

Manufacture of push button telephones by I. T. I., Bangalore

698. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the I. T. I., Bangalore is manufacturing push button telephones; and

(b) if so, when these telephones are likely to be released to the customers ?

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

(b) The Push Button Telephones are expected to be released to customers during 1986-87.

Survey for export of three wheeler scooters

699. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of three-wheeler scooters manufactured in the country during the year 1985; and

(b) whether any market survey has been made for the export of three-wheeler scooters, especially to South East Asia, Gulf and African countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A total no. of 49267 three-wheeler scooters were manufactured during the year 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

Hydro Electric project under construction in Kerala

700. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Hydro-electric project under construction in the State of Kerala;

(b) the time of completion and expected generation capacity;

(c) the details of projects pending clearance with the Union Government; and

(d) the targeted generation capacity for the State of Kerala by the end of Seventh Plan and the anticipated demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). There are five Hydro-electric projects under construction in the State of Kerala. The names of the projects, number of units with capacity, expected generation capacity and likely time of completion is given in the statement—I given below.

(c) There are three hydro-electric projects in Kerala which have been cleared by the CEA and are awaiting sanction by the Planning Commission. Details of these projects are given in statement II given below.

(d) The installed generating capacity in the State of Kerala by the end of the VIIth Plan is expected to be 1542 MW. Anticipated peak demand of power, in the State of Kerala, by the end of VIIth Plan is expected to be 1659 MW as per 12th Annual Power Survey.

Statement-I

Details of on-going major/medium Hydroelectric projects in Kerala.

Sl. No.	Name of Project	No. of Units and capacity (MW)	Total capacity (MW)	Likely date of commissioning of project
1.	Idamalayar	2—37.5	75	1986-87
2.	Kakkad	2—25	50	1989-90
3.	Idukki St-II	3—130	390	1986-87
4.	Kallada	2—7.5	15	1988-89
5.	Lower Periyar	3 = 60	180	VIIIth Plan

Statement-II

Details of projects awaiting sanction by Planning Commission

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Puyankutty St. I	2 × 120
2.	Muvattupuzha	1 × 6
3.	Chimoni	1 × 2.5

Coal mining projects in West Bengal

701. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of coal mining projects approved for West Bengal in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether implementation of any of these projects has started; if so, the details thereof and the amount spent;

(c) the difficulties being encountered in implementation of the projects; and

(d) the steps taken so far to overcome these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Three projects with a total investment of Rs. 208.78 crore have been approved during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period. In addition Revised Cost Estimates/Revised Project Reports have been approved in respect of 2 projects costing Rs. 75.27 crores.

(b) The implementation of these projects has been taken up and at the end of March, 1986, an expenditure of Rs. 40.71 crores had been incurred,

(c) These projects are currently progressing as per schedule but implementation of one of the projects is likely to be affected due to non-availability of land.

(d) In order to expedite acquisition of land ministerial level meetings have been held

and the matter is being followed up by the Coal Company with the State Government authorities.

Outstanding dues from State Electricity Boards and Electricity Generating Undertakings to Coal India Ltd.

702. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the dues of different State Electricity Boards and Electricity Generating Undertakings to Coal India Ltd. and other coal mining undertakings, indicating the period for which such amounts have been outstanding;

(b) the dues from National Thermal Power Corporation to Coal India Ltd. and other Coal mining undertakings with the period for which such amounts have been outstanding;

(c) the reasons given by the defaulting organisations for non-payment of dues :

(d) the steps being taken to recover the dues; and

(e) whether some penalties have been imposed on defaulting undertakings in any way till now and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) Outstanding dues (including full bills and claims for deductions) to CIL from State Electricity Boards and NTPC and Other Power Utilities as on 31.5.86 is given in Statement-I given below. The outstanding dues to SCCL is given in Statement-II given below.

(c) and (d). The reasons for non-payment of coal bills are constraints of resources with SEB's, disputes over grade of coal supplied etc.

Various steps are being taken to recover arrears, These include constant follow up by the Coal Companies at Govt. levels, resolution of disputes by mutual discussions, signing of agreements between Coal Companies and Electricity Boards etc.

A Standing Committee with Coal Controller as Chairman has also been constituted to decide claims for deductions or any part

thereof being outside the terms of contract between the concerned agencies.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement-I

Outstanding dues (including full bill and claims for deductions) to CIL from State Electricity Boards and Power utilities as on 31.5.86

(Figures in lakhs of Rs)

	Total Outstanding	One Month to One Year	One Year and above
A. Ele. Boards			
BSEB	4255	1282	2973
UPSEB	6500	2599	3901
OSEB	1770	1187	583
PSEB	4006	1489	2517
TNEB	679	662	17
HSEB	3024	1237	1787
RSEB	252	122	130
MSEB	4954	1551	3403
MPEB	4350	2391	1959
GEB	2489	1892	597
WBSEB	2398	1979	419
APEB	12	—	12
Total of 'A'	34689	16391	18298
B. Other Power Undertakings			
DPL	1904	491	1413
DVC	5480	1653	3827
DESU	1837	1118	719
BTPS	5827	1035	4792
CESC	224	207	17
NTPC	3378	3134	244
AEC AND OTHERS	444	333	111
OTHERS	50	34	16
Total of 'B'	19144	8005	11139
C. Total Dues (A+B)	53833	24396	29437

Statement-II

The dues from different State Electricity Boards to SCCL as on 18.7.1986 are indicated below :

(Figures in Rupees Lakhs)

	Current Bills	Interest	Total	No. of Days delay of payment Bills.
APSEB	214	248	462	1 to 5
MSEB	11	37	47	10 to 15
TNEB	101	75	176	10 to 15
CONTD.				
	326	360	686	
NTPC	112	98	210	

[Translation]

Complaints received and disposed of by Postal Department

703 SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of complaints received and disposed of by Department during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The number of complaints received and disposed of during the year 1985-86 is as follows :

No. of complaints — 8,17,735 received :

No. of complaints — 8,27,765* disposed of :

(*This includes 10,030 complaints disposed of from those pending as on 1-4-85).

Philatelic Exhibitions held by Postal Department

704. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be

pleased to state, the number of Philatelic exhibitions held by Postal Department during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Three Philatelic Exhibitions were held by the Department of Posts during the financial year 1985-86. Out of these (three exhibitions, one was held at National level and the other two at circle level.

[English]

Long term export plan for Public Sector Units

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

(a) whether Government have asked the public sector units to draw up long term export plans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of public sector units thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : (a) to (c). With a view to broad-basing of their operations and to play a bigger role in the export effort of the country, the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of the Department of Public Enterprises had been asked to draw up long term export plans. The PSUs have since drawn up their tentative long term export plans.

Fiscal and industrial policy for Paper Industry

706. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a long term fiscal and industrial policy for paper industry is in the offing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The long term fiscal policy of Government has already been announced. Government is engaged in a study of the problems and future development strategy of the paper/newsprint industry.

Foreign offer for setting up power projects

707. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI P. R. KUMARA-
MANGALAM :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether several countries have offered bilateral assistance and modern technology to set up hydro-electric and thermal power projects;

(b) whether paralled technology is not available from indigenous sources; and

(c) whether it will be ensured that import of technology in no way effects the production of indigenous power equipment by Indian un its like BHEL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Broad offers have been received from some countries expressing their interest for participation in power projects in India by way of supply of equipment or execution on turn-key basis with possibilities of financing. These offers do not necessarily contain an element of technology transfer. Bilateral assistance is resorted to in certain cases where there is a firm possibility of mobilizing additional resources. Primary reliance, however, continues to be on indigenous sources for equipment/ technology for power projects.

Functioning of LPG agencies at Gurgaon

708. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL ; Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of L. P. G. agencies in Gurgaon at present;

(b) whether L. P. G. is in short supply there and if so, the reasons therefor and by what time the supply is expected to be normal;

(c) whether there is any scheme for surprise checks on the L. P. G. retail outlets to ensure their proper working;

(d) if so, when was the last surprise check made and the action taken if any;

(e) whether there is any proposal for setting up a complaint cell to look after the complaints of the consumers in this regard, if so, by what time it is likely to start functioning; and

(f) the measures taken to-restrict the number of unauthorised consumers in Gurgaon being encouraged by L. P. G. agents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) :
(a) Four.

(b) Except for a marginal supply backlog with one distributorship of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., due to absenteeism of delivery men, the LPG supply position in Gurgaon is at present normal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The last surprise checks of the distributorships at Gurgaon were carried out by the oil Companies between July 11 and 13, 1986. These did not reveal any malfunctioning (except backlog in one distributorship).

(e) The existing customers service cells of the oil companies at Delhi *inter alia* cater to the customers at Gurgaon also.

(f) L.P.G. distributors are under instructions to supply LPG to authorised customers only. Inspections are made and appropriate action is taken under the marketing discipline guidelines by the oil Companies to check release of unauthorised connections by LPG agents.

Power requirement in Kerala

709. SHRI V. S VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total power capacity which exists at present in Kerala.

(b) whether the present capacity is quite inadequate to meet the growing power requirement in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the specific steps proposed to be taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) Kerala has an installed capacity of about 1309 MW at present.

(b) During 1985-86 and till May, 1986, Kerala was, by and large, able to meet its requirement of power. However, since June, 1986 due to failure of monsoon, the State is facing power shortage.

(c) Assistance, to the extent possible, is being provided to Kerala from the neighbouring systems in the region. New capacity addition of 530 MW is envisaged in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period. The State would also receive its share of power from Central Sector Projects in the Southern Region.

[Translation]

Post Office Savings Bank Accounts

710. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts as on 31st March, 1986 and the value of deposits made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No. of Post Offices Savings Bank Accounts (including CTD/RD/TD etc.) as on 31.3.1986 : 904 Lakhs. Value of deposits made : Rs. 5205 Crores.

Revenue from postal services

711. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total revenue from postal services during the year 1985-86;

(b) the total expenditure incurred there on; and

(c) the net profit earned or loss incurred ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The final figures for 1985-86 are not yet ready. The position as projected in the final Grant for 1985-86 is as under :

Rs. 500.00 Crores

Rs. 659.48 Crores

Rs. 159.48 Crores (Loss)

(English)

World Bank aid for power projects in Kerala

712. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of power projects which are pending for over five years in Kerala;

(b) the initial estimate of each project and the latest cost :

(c) the reasons for delay in the execution of these projects;

(d) whether there is any proposal to seek aid from the World Bank for any of these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the likely year of completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) to (c). Names, of the power projects which were sanctioned over 5 years ago and are under execution in Kerala together with their initial estimated cost and the latest cost and the reasons for delay in execution are indicated in the statement given below.

(a) No, Sir.

(e) The expected completion time of the projects is indicated in the Annexure.

Statement*Details of on-going major/medium hydroelectric project in Kerala*

Sl. No.	Name of Project Date of sanction	Installed Capacity (MW)	Original cost Latest cost (Rs. Crs.)	Original Comng. schedule Likely date of commissioning	Reasons for delay
1.	Idamalayar 7.9.1983	2 x 37.5	23.40 89.00	1978-79 Unit-I rotated 1986-87	Contractual problems, non-availability of adequate funds.
2.	Kakkad 10.9.1976	2 x 25	18.60 50.00	1984-85 1989-90	-do-
3.	Idukki St II 9.11.1979	3 x 130	31.68 80.00	1984-85 Units 1 & 2 comnd. 1986-87	Contractual problems, delay in deliveries, problems of equipments.

LPG connections in Kerala

713. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Kerala proposed to be covered by the new LPG connections during the current year; and

(b) the likely time schedule for opening those outlets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) : (a) and (b). New LPG connections in Kerala during the current year will be released through existing distributors at various locations, apart from the new distributorships which will get commissioned during the course of the year. Out of the 52 locations at which the oil industry is taking steps for establishment of new distributorships, Letters of Intent have been issued for the nine locations given below :

<i>Location</i>	<i>Revenue District</i>
1. Ollur	Trichur
2. Balaramapuram	Trivendrum
3. Perinthalmanna	Manalpuram
4. Peerimade	Iddukki
5. Kalpetta	Wayenad
6. Trivandrum	Trivandrum
7. Ambalapuzha	Alleppey
8. Kaipamangalam	Trichur
9. Kanjirapalli/Ponkunnam	Kottayam

In view of the various steps which precede the commissioning of a distributorship, it is not feasible to indicate as to when all of these will be commissioned.

Generation of power through captive cooperative generation at industrial estates

714. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether to tide over the present power crisis, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Government to explore the possibility of generating power through captive co-operative generation at industrial estates;

(b) if so, whether the Chamber has submitted a Memorandum in which they have pointed out that industrial sector was willing to set up cooperative generation facilities;

(c) if so, whether Government are likely to encourage setting up of such captive co-operative generation facilities; and

(d) if not, the main reasons thereof and the other suggestion made in the Memorandum for power generation and how many of the suggestions have been accepted ?

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

Translation of Constitution in all languages recognised by Sahitya Academy

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

(a) the language in which the Constitution of India has so far been translated by his Ministry;

(b) whether there is any proposal to get the Constitution translated into all the languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Official Languages Wing of the Legislative Department is only responsible for the translation of the Constitution into those official languages specified in the Eighth Schedule. This has so far been done in Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Telugu, Urdu and Sanskrit. Translation in Tamil has also been completed and the draft is under scrutiny by the State Government. Work relating to translation into Sindhi and Kashmiri has also been taken up and is at an early stage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Sahitya Academy has recognised the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule and also others like Mythili, Rajasthani, Dogri,

Manipuri, Konkini and Nepali with a view to promote these languages. The Official Languages Wing of the Legislative Department has a different role as detailed at (a) above.

Plan for Free Legal Aid

716. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any positive plans for free legal aid to the needy as reported in Times of India dated 10th July, 1986 under the caption "Litigation cells for poor in offing;"

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether the earning capacity clause for entitlement is proposed to be raised to Rs. 2000/- p.m. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Government of India have constituted a High-Powered Committee for Implementing Legal A Schemes (CILAS) which is operating certain schemes for extending Free Legal Aid to the poor. One of the programmes adopted by the Committee is to provide Legal Aid in Court Cases at Supreme Court, High Court, District and Taluka level. Under this Scheme every citizen whose income does not exceed Rs. 6000/- per annum from all sources is entitled to free legal aid. This limitation as to the income is not applicable in case of persons belonging to SC/ST, Women and Children. The CILAS is at present actively engaged in the formulation of a draft Bill on Legal Aid.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Increase in use of Fructose

717. SHRI BALLASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the use of Fructose has been increasing every year;

(b) if so, the total yearly consumption thereof, State-wise, during the last three years;

(c) the ways and sources by which the required quantity of Fructose is made available in the market and the expenditure incurred thereon every year;

(d) whether any proposal is under the consideration of Government to manufacture fructose in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). No data on these is maintained centrally.

(d) and (e). Government have already issued 4 Letters of Intent with a total capacity of 68,000 tonnes for manufacture of High Fructose Syrup. In addition a capacity of 26,000 tonnes has also been approved by way of DGTD registrations. The item has been delicensed since March, 1985 and registrations under delicensed scheme are also being allowed.

(f) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received a letter from Shri S. B. Chavan, an elected member from Landed Constituency of Maharashtra, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 21st July 1986.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saifuddin Chowdhary, are you on a point of order ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have allowed him.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : This is about the reported claim of the leader of the Gorkhaland Agitation that the Central Government has invited him to come to Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out the facts and then I will see. I will find out the facts and tell you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We want a statement from the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : What we want is...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You may want anything ! But what I have said is that I want to ascertain the facts. Without ascertaining the facts, I cannot do it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will you direct the Government to issue a statement denying it, if it is untrue ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? Please do not interrupt me. It is finished. I have given my verdict. Do not interrupt me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Are you a new member ? I have already told you that I have to ascertain the facts. On that only, I can do something.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are an Hon. Member. You are a leader. I have told you that I have to ascertain the facts.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : The Government should come forward with a statement. Until and unless they

do it, how can we know the stand of the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is your opinion, Sir ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I am talking about the secessionist movement that is going on in Darjeeling...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am saying ..

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Government should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to ascertain the facts and then ask them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The facts are with you, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Where are the facts with me ? The statement from some people ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, no. I am not talking about that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. No talking.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : I would like to bring to your notice that there is a reliable and serious report from sources in United States that Pakistan is on the verge of making...

MR. SPEAKER : We shall find out. I have already written, and I will find out and see if there is any basis. Then only will I allow it. Sit down.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : On nuclear issues...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, if I find that it is a fact, that I will take it up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It has also been confirmed by sources close to circles in America.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, but I will have to ask from our Government.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice. Assam police have resorted to firing on linguistic minorities in Assam as a result of which several person have been killed and many have been injured.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Why is that Hon. Member on his legs, when I have asked him to sit down ? Why is he interrupting ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : This a State subject. Not allowed. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I cannot transgress rules in your favour.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands) : In Karimganj in Assam, the minority communities are feeling insecure.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : This is also a subject which we are discussing now...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are these people trying to do unnecessary things ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed...Mr. Minister, tell your Member that he is going out of control.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Sir, I gave notice exactly on the day of opening of the Session, for a discussion under rule 193, concerning the positive evidence...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the time for deciding the discussion under rule 193.

**Not recorded.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Within Pakistan it has been established that there is positive evidence...

MR. SPEAKER : But I decide it in my Chamber, not here.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You can come and discuss it with me.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : I have given a notice of privilege ..

MR. SPEAKER : That does not matter. I will look into it, whatever is the matter. You come to me first, and I will take notice of that. No problem. No problem.

Yes, Mr. Mohanty—What is your problem ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Under Article 118 the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha have been framed. These are the guiding rules which determine the activities in Parliament. I am inviting attention to the decision of the Telugu Desam that they would adopt a new strategy. According to that strategy, "The Telugu Desam has prepared a detailed strategy for the coming Monsoon Session, which includes a sit-in by party MPs inside Parliament, and *en masse* fasting before the Prime Minister's House and Parliament."

This is an offence against Parliament and the democratic system. Let the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs make a statement... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order...

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : This is an attempt to terrorize the democratic system.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mohanty, no such thing has come to my notice, and I do not believe that it is true—because they are very Honourable Members.

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir poor people are being killed in our area daily...

(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject, not my subject. Not allowed. I cannot do anything on a State subject. Don't rake up this question. I disallowed a similar thing a little before this. Not allowed. Don't transgress your limits. Don't transgress your boundaries. It will boomerang on you.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : On a point of clarification.. Just now the Minister of Law and Justice was kind enough to offer some clarification.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Whatever Mr Ramashray Prasad Singh is saying without permission, is not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister of Law Justice has given some clarification. Similarly, can he give some clarification about his remarks regarding filling in the vacancies of Judges in Karnataka ? . (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice of Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see to it. You may come to me in case you have given notice of Calling Attention.

**Not recorded.

[English]

This is not the place where I decide about Calling Attention, Mr. Ramswaroop Ram. You must read the book.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Whatever he is saying is out of bounds. Now Papers to be Laid. Shri Vasant Sathe.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government, State Legislature will take it seriously which is meant for this purpose. It does not come under your jurisdiction.

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notifications under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Act, 1948.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948 :--

- (1) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1986.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 364 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1986.
- (3) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment)

Not recorded.

Scheme, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 2045 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2752/86]

Muslim Women (Protection of Right on Divorce) Rules, 1986.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 776(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1986 together with a corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 834(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1986 and Notification No. G.S.R. 898(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1986 under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2353/86]

Notifications under Income Tax Act, 1961 and Customs Act, 1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table :-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 :—

(i) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 412(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1986.

(ii) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. S.O. 413(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2754/86]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 743(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1986 together with an explanatory Memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 155-Customs dated the 28th May, 1981 so as to insert the appropriate heading Nos. under the new Customs Tariff in order to make its intention clear.

(ii) G.S.R. 762(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1986 specifying Acetic Anydride as goods with reference to which special measures for the purpose of checking their illegal export and facilitating their detection shall be taken.

(iii) G.S.R. 763(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1986 specifying the areas for the purposes of the Customs Act, 1962 having regard to the vulnerability to smuggling of that area.

(iv) G.S.R. 794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 136-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to raise the basic customs duty on Carboic Acid (Phenol), Nonyl Phenol, Styrene from 70 per cent to 100 per cent.

(v) G.S.R. 807(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic customs duty to 40 per cent

on certain specified components when used in the manufacture of Sealed Cylindrical Rechargeable Nickel Cadmium Cells.

- (vi) G.S.R. 808(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 314/86-Customs dated the 13th May, 1986 so as to reduce the auxiliary customs duty to 25 per cent on certain specified components when used in the manufacture of Sealed Cylindrical Rechargeable Nickel Cadmium Cells.
- (vii) G.S.R. 835(E) 836(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to filter paper imported by a manufacturer of tea bags for the manufacture of tea bags from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (viii) G.S.R. 882(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 38-Customs dated the 1st March, 1978 so as to reduce the basic customs duty on polyester filament yarn, polyester mono-fil and polyester strips from 200 per cent plus Rupees 15 per Kg. to 200 per cent *ad-valorem*.
- (ix) G.S.R. 893(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 155/86-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to extend the con-

cession to components of the specified machinery.

- (x) G.S.R. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 318/86-Customs dated the 13th May, 1986 so as to regulate the auxiliary duty of the components covered by Notification No. 364/86-Customs dated the 20th June, 1986, as that applicable to the machinery.
- (xi) G.S.R. 899(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1986 making certain amendment to Notification No. 208/81-Customs dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to add to certain other life Saving Drugs/Medicines and Equipments which can be imported free of duty.
- (xii) G.S.R. 913(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 364/85-Customs dated the 20th December, 1985 so as to reduce the basic customs duty on aluminium ingots from 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 914(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1986 making certain amendment to Notification No. 312/86-Customs and 314/86-Customs dated the 13th May, 1986 so as to exempt the imported aluminium ingots from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 930(E) and 931(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1986 to-

gether with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to audio cassettes in the nature of talking books recorded with material for the blind from books, newspapers or magazines when consigned by specified organisation and imported by a specified organisation from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2755/86]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No S.O. 309(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1986 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 98(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1973 under sub-section (2H) of section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2756/86]

MR. SPEAKER : Calling attention—Shri Gadadhar Saha.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Is it your ruling that even in those cases where people belonging to the Scheduled Caste and the Harijans are oppressed or killed, even that becomes a State subject and we are not allowed to discuss it here ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Don't misquote me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then ? Mr. Kamashray Prasad is referring to killing of the Harijans.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is not so.

[English]

I know it is not.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You say that it is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : You may please find out in the first instance. If only Harijans are involved then I shall take it up.

[English]

If it is only Harijans I will take it up. There is no problem.

[Translation]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Last time you had stated that it was a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER : I have repeatedly said that whenever the Harijans were involved, I have allowed it in the past and I am prepared to allow it in future also. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Protection of Scheduled Caste is very much the concern of the Centre and of this House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I have said it I do not at all differ with you.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Last time you did not allow a discussion on the killing of Harijans in Bihar.

MR. SPEAKER : No, it was only five Harijans and 15 were others.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : How many Harijans must be killed for a discussion to be held here ?

MR. SPEAKER : No. If it is a question of only Harijans, I will allow it. Mr. Chaubey, do not misquote me ; don't put words into my mouth.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now Calling Attention Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary. Mr. Chowdhary, mind you, we have decided that only 10 minutes will be given and after that you will not be on record.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE . Can we resign and go to the State Legislature and raise it there ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can do so if you have got the guts to do that.

...(Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MAT-
TER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE

[English]

Failure of the Jute Corporation of India to purchase raw jute directly from jute growers

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of the failure of the Jute Corporation of India to purchase raw jute directly from jute growers and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir, the Motion seeks to discuss the situation arising out of the alleged failure of the Jute Corporation of India to purchase raw jute directly from jute growers and steps taken by the

Government in this regard. At the outset, let me state the facts about the procurement of raw jute by Jute Corporation of India which would clarify the position.

India harvested a bumper jute crop in 1985-86 jute year (July-June) after a spell of four consecutive short crops. The Jute Corporation of India was called upon to undertake a massive procurement operation during the year to protect the interests of the jute growers. The JCI, along with its agents in the cooperative sector, conducted a prolonged procurement operation and mopped up a total of 28.15 lakh bales (of 180 kg. each) during the year. The comparative procurement figures of JCI during 1984-85 were only 10.14 lakh bales and earlier highest procurement was 17.61 lakh bales in 1981-82.

As a matter of policy, JCI purchases raw jute only from growers and not from middlemen or traders, so that the benefit of price support operation goes to growers. For identification of growers, JCI mostly relies on jute-cards and/or Panchayat slips. The same system was followed during 1985-86. Hence there was no failure of the JCI to purchase raw jute directly from the jute growers.

I may further point out that during the preceding jute year ending 30.6.86, the following steps were taken to safeguard the interest of the jute growers :

- (i) Announcement of minimum statutory price of raw jute and mesta;
- (ii) Expansion of market coverage both by the Jute Corporation of India and State Cooperatives. As many as 10 Departmental purchase centres and 4 sub-centres of JCI and 151 purchase centres of cooperatives were added in 1985-86 as compared to 1984-85.
- (iii) Enlargement of storage capacity;
- (iv) Full manning of purchase centres through recruitment of additional hands;
- (v) Sanction of credit on 'as required' basis by the Reserve Bank of India

for undertaking price support operation, total credit sanctioned being over Rs. 100 crores.

- (vi) Issue of directive on 6.9.85 by Jute Commissioner to all working jute mills in the private sector to build up stocks of raw jute up to specified levels so as to step up purchases of raw jute by mills;
- (vii) Use of mass media by Jute Corporation of India to advise the farmers not to make distress sale of their produce at prices below the statutory minimum to unscrupulous traders and bring their produce to JCI/Cooperative purchase centres.

So far as the current jute year beginning 1.7.86 is concerned, the Government has already taken the following steps to safeguard the interests of jute growers :

- (i) The statutory minimum price of raw jute and mesta were announced during February-March 1986 i.e. before the sowing of raw jute so that the farmers can take a view about the acreage to be held under jute. It was the first time that the statutory minimum price was announced so early.
- (ii) I had written to Chief Ministers of jute growing States months back to issue growers' identify cards to all the farmers so that the traders and middlemen are not in a position to issue facilities of buying raw jute at the statutory minimum price by the JCI.
- (iii) The JCI purchase centres and sub-centres are already equipped with men, material and resources for beginning procurement of raw jute as and when the farmers offer raw jute to such centres at the statutory minimum price.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been informed that the procurement operations of JCI in the markets in North Bengal, where the jute crop arrives early, is about to begin. As pointed out earlier, we have kept the procure-

ment centres of JCI in complete readiness for the necessary operations. As pointed out by the Hon. Prime Minister in this House on 18.7.86 JCI will buy whatever jute is offered to it for sale by the growers at the statutory minimum price. The Government stand by this commitment.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Mr. Speaker, I am happy that even after the Zero Hour you are here to listen to this debate and I also think that you will exert your influence to see that the jute industry does not face any problems or the peasants do not face such problems, as Zero Hour, in the near future.

This issue about the jute industry is discussed by us every year in this House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : In every session also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Yes, in every session, and some good announcements are made every time Assurances are given. But nothing is done to change the conditions drastically for this industry.

Now, some days ago during his visit to Calcutta the Prime Minister announced that all the raw jute would be purchased by the JCI and that created a kind of enthusiasm in the minds of the peasants and they heaved a sigh of relief and they understood that the kind of situation they face every year, will not be there this year or at least the year after. But on the other day in this House the Prime Minister himself said that he had never said this. What he said was this, that the jute that is brought to the JCI, that would be purchased. That is the problem. What he said was nothing new because the peasants would not find JCI when they needed it. When distress sale is over, then there is no question of intervention by JCI. Peasants are not safe in this way. What really is needed by the peasants has not been done. What we say is that jute is not only vital for the Bengal economy but it is the prime industry of our country which earns a lot of foreign exchange for our country and provides jobs for lakhs of people. Now, two lakh people are working in this industry and 40 lakh peasants are involved

in its cultivation. The prime concern for all of us should be to see how we can save this labour intensive industry which provides lot of employment and also a source of livelihood to the peasants. I am not going into the details as to what IJO has said about this industry. We cannot meet out a kind of step-motherly treatment to this industry. We can not allow some kind of synthetic or polythene to overtake this industry and destroy it because this provides the livelihood for the millions of our countrymen. Not only one section of our people, not only Bengalis or Biharis but people from different parts of the country are working in the jute industry. Some kind of national integration is there where they live together and work together. But the owners of the jute industry have sucked all the money from this industry. They never took care to improve the conditions of this industry, to spend money in research for new kinds of products to be brought and sold in the market, to see that production is cheaper which could compete with the new challenges that are coming. There is a kind of irresponsible behaviour on the part of owners of this industry and they have diverted money to other sectors. Now this industry is facing a serious crisis.

We all know what the UNCTAD has to say about this industry. They say that the jute industry provides more employment than any 10 core industries listed under UNCTAD integrated commodities programme. I am not going into the details of it. But IJO has mentioned and I quote :

“Since 1955 the price of jute has declined by about 60 per cent in real terms whereas the real prices of manufactured goods increased by 60 per cent.”

Same is the picture in our own country.

In 1985, as claimed by the Prime Minister JCI had purchased 2.8 million bales out of 12 million bales. It is a very little amount that they could purchase. It really did not help the peasants. Actually JCI did not help the peasants in time of need. The middlemen, the phariahs, the banias took advantage of the situation. What usually happens is that

JCI enters into the market very late when the distress sale has already taken place. So the question is as to how to reach the peasants and purchase from them directly. That is the moot point of our calling attention. We have heard reports last year from Purunia that peasants brought jute to the market, but they did not find any purchaser. So they burnt the jute there itself.

One point has been brought to our notice that the Central Government wanted—later they denied it—to phase out the jute cultivation. The things that have been taking place are that the West Bengal State Government has consciously decided that they will bring down the hectareage of jute cultivation. But still that is not solution. You cannot just put an end to the cultivation. You have to see whether the climate is such that other kinds of crops can be grown there. We just cannot think of a total ban on this cultivation or end of this cultivation. Therefore, what we have to do is to reach the grower and purchase directly from him, not in the manner the JCI is doing. That is helping only the middleman.

The jute season starts from 1st July and the Government has said here that they have already announced the price—and it is good, of course, that they have announced before hand. But how do they decide about what should be the minimum price? The *kisan* organisations have calculated that the minimum price should be Rs. 600. And what have you decided? Just Rs. 225 as the minimum statutory price. The jute has already come in the market and it is being sold at a lesser price than the minimum statutory price. When I say that on the 1st of July the season begins, the Minister in his statement has stated, “I have been informed that the procurement operations of JCI in the markets in North Bengal, where the jute crop arrives early, is about to begin.” Now, Sir, today is 22nd. What will remain after the distressed sales and what will they purchase from them? Is JCI meant for helping the middlemen? Why this delay is there I want to know. We have to reach the growers. We have to involve the *Panchayat*. They can give us the true picture as to who are the peasants. We have to involve them. We have to go to every village, not to the market only.

The Hon. Minister has written to the Chief Ministers about the card system. Very good. But even card system can be manipulated unless the real democratic organisations of the peasants and other people working in the village and the *Panchayats* are involved in it.

Now I come to the storage. I am not going into all the data because the time is short. Regarding storage, one point has been made but that is not a very important point which can be considered to be hindering the procurement of jute by JCI. The godowns can be made available to them. The State Government has offered their help in providing them godowns. Even it can be kept in the open under polythene sheets. Foodgrains that we eat are kept in the open. Jute we don't eat. So, why do they not take emergency steps to see that jute is procured from the peasant at the real fair price and thus they are saved from the present situation? Government is trying in different States to see that other cultivation is encouraged. But for the running of the industries, for the probabilities of our exports and all that, a large amount of jute is required. Many people are involved in this for their livelihood. How can't we take over the purchase of the whole raw jute? Then other questions also come in. That may be discussed later on. For the present this is what I wanted to say.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the earlier speaker has also said, we know that the JCI started functioning only to ensure remunerative price to the jute growers and for making direct purchase from the growers. The Public Undertakings Committee in their check Report 1977-78 have said that JCI failed to fulfil their two objectives of direct purchase and remunerative price. So JCI failed to fulfil their objectives for which they were meant. They never crossed their target. Only around 15 per cent of the total produce they are in a position to purchase. So, this is the situation which the growers are facing. This is how the JCI is operating.

The Hon. Minister made a statement that "JCI along with its agents" are purchasing jute. 'Why through agents'? As the agents are the agents of the mill owners, the

agents sabotage the purchase. They help the mill owners and not the Government. So, why should it be through agents? Why not direct purchase? The statement said that they mop up the total or a large amount of jute produced. But what is the percentage of the total production that they purchase? That percentage is very low.

The Minister in his statement said— 'minimum statutory price'. What is the statutory price enforceable by law? It is the minimum support price and it is not maintained at all. People suffer. They do not get the actual price. It is not correct to say that it is the statutory price. It is not even equivalent to the cost of production. It is far less than they are demanding i.e. Rs. 600/- per quintal. The Government announced only Rs. 232/- per quintal.

Then comes the question of enlargement of storage capacity. What is the enlargement in this year over the last year, we do not know? They will say that because of this we cannot do this. They have given some direction to the mill owners as said in the statement, given by the Minister. I want to know how many mill owners are following this. If they are not following, what action does the Government propose to take?

They have given some advice to the farmers to come to the JCI. But only through advice nothing will happen. We know that.

JCI officers in Calcutta declared that only 300 quintals per day from one market they will purchase. It is less than 50 per cent of the amount of jute which comes every day to the market. This is not up to the mark. So, only through advice they will not be able to help them. They will have to mop up the whole amount. Now, they are going back and say that they will not purchase the entire quantity. If it is so, they will not be able to save the growers.

They have announced that this year 65 lakh tonnes may be available. Government will purchase only 7 lakh tonnes. They say that their go-downs are full. So how will they help the growers? In this situation I request the Minister to consider monopoly purchase of jute this year.

The question is about the remunerative price and the direct purchase from the growers and finally the nationalisation of the entire process of purchasing selling and production of jute is the only solution. I ask the Hon. Minister to reply to these questions.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is our misfortune that whenever there is a bumper crop, the procurement agencies fail to fulfil their responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : For that purpose he is sitting here and he has to solve it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views. The Hon. Minister has said in his statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister is present here.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The Hon. Minister has said in his statement that the Government declared the support price in time and called upon J.C.I. to undertake procurement operation and informed the farmers accordingly. This is a good thing in itself but it is seen that the objectives of the J.C.I. are frustrated by the officers and employees at the lower level in connivance with the middlemen.

The first problem is that the procurement centres are generally located at far off places and the farmers cannot reach there in time. The farmers do not have the means to reach there in time. In the meantime, the middlemen go to their places and offer some price for their produce. Bearing in mind his inability to go to the market, the farmer is compelled to sell it off.

This year, we have a bumper harvest and as such I would like to request the Hon. Minister to increase the number of procurement centres accordingly I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister how many new procurement centres have been opened this year and secondly, what measures have

been adopted regarding procurement from other States and coordination with other States in this regard ? The Hon. Minister has not made any clarification in his statement in this regard.

Today, J.C.I. is also facing the storage problem. In this regard, generally you depend on the States and the States in turn depend on the middlemen who arrange for *benami* storage. Even J.C.I. has no proper information about the godowns. Somehow or the other, they keep on exploiting the farmers in connivance with the mill owners. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the present available storage capacity. Is J.C.I. in a position to store jute properly so that the jute industry could be supplied jute in time ?

The greatest need of the hour is to modernize this industry. I agree that enormous funds are needed for this purpose. The Planning Commission had partly sanctioned the projections submitted by you but it is insufficient to meet the requirement. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he is going to adopt measures to modernize this industry so that whatever quantity is produced by the farmers could be utilized ? It is seen that we cannot meet its demand in foreign countries. That is why the countries, which were our traditional markets, are thinking of alternatives arrangements. Therefore, you should give it a serious thought.

I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister what long-term policy is he going to adopt to stabilise the jute industry to consume the produce within the country and to export the finished product. This industry, as other Hon. Members have also pointed out, is an important industry. Lakhs of people and farmers are employed in it and above all the economy of our country is also linked with it. Therefore, some policy should be formulated for this important industry. A new policy should immediately be chalked out by revising the existing policy.

[English]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East) : Tripura is one of the jute growing States though it is a very small State. Tripura

has got no industry and jute is the main crop and cash crop of the people of Tripura. Last year the Tripura peasants harvested a bumper crop. About half the quantity of jute produced last year was not purchased by the J.C.I. Parts of this produce remained with the kisan and with the agents. I want to know from the Minister whether the Ministry will arrange to purchase the total quantity of jute produced during last year. And the agents of JCI are there. The primary agricultural cooperative societies and LAMPS are the main purchasing agents of JCI. But how much quantity they purchased? All the quantity purchased by these agents is not taken by the JCI. The JCI said they have got no storage facilities and they have got no transportation facilities. So they do not give the money to their agents and the agents in turn are not able to give money to the peasants. In this context I want to know from the Minister when those agents would get money from the JCI.

The new jute year has started now. The jute has started coming in the market, but the JCI is absent there. They are sleeping there and these agents are saying that there are no storage facilities. Last year whatever quantity they purchased, they could not dispose it of. So, what to do in this circumstance? Therefore, I want to request the Hon. Minister to do something for the kisans of Tripura and other parts of the country, as they have no other source of income.

MR. SPEAKER : The main questions remains : Why should'nt they be in position before ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, I would like to assure the Hon. Members in the first instance that the JCI is there already in the market and from the next week they are going to make the purchases and there will be no difficulty about it, and we will ensure that adequate infrastructure is available and the necessary funds are also available from the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has promised to give all the necessary funds and there will be no shortage of funds. That, I can assure you.

Mr. Saifuddin had particularly mentioned that we have been buying through the agents.

Our agents are only your cooperative people, the Cooperative Department of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Not individual agents.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Not individual agents, they are the cooperatives.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri) : In my constituency there are individual agents.

MR. SPEAKER : Bring it to his notice, we shall see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, there are more centres covered by cooperatives, but I would suggest that your cooperative Department has to be more active and more alert and they have to make more contribution.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Give them money.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : We advance them money. Unless we give them money, they won't buy for us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Why do you go to JCI ? They are telling that 'no money has been given to us. How can we purchase jute ?'

MR. SPEAKER : Now he is giving the reply.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : It is a sordid affair, we have been witnessing this.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Who are the agents ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Our agents are cooperative people mostly. They are your people.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have to find out.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I do not know if there is any.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : First he said that the State Government Cooperative Department is the agent... *(Interruptions)*. In some cases local cooperatives may have been designated as agents, but not the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: That is wrong. Government is not the agent. It is the cooperatives.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Cooperatives of your State—after all, they have to be cooperatives of the State Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, don't interrupt. Let him finish his speech. Take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up, don't worry.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : One point should be clarified. When the JCI will start purchase of jute from North Bengal ?

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to me, I will see this. But you can't take part in this discussion, you see.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I have just mentioned that in North Bengal the purchases will start next week.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you are not supposed to answer him. Mr. Hon. Member, you cannot take part in this. Your name is not here. You can give me in writing. I cannot break the rules for you. Just read out the rules and then come to me. You can send it to me.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Every day you are kind but today....

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow it. But I will do it on your behalf.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, jute plays a very important role in the Eastern region. Therefore, we should ensure that jute industry is encouraged and all possible steps are being taken for encouraging modernisation of the jute industry. Unfortunately, modernisation has not been done for a long time and that is the main cause of difficulties and trouble in the industry... *(Interruptions)*. Now modernisation scheme has been provided. Recently I visited Calcutta... *(Interruptions.)*

MR. SPEAKER : If all of you speak like that, there will not be an end to it. I am not allowing.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Recently I also visited Calcutta and I told them, these soft loans must be utilised and if there is any difficulty, please let us know. We have also told the Jute Commissioner that he should interfere and intervene that wherever they have to import any machinery or they have to buy machinery locally, instead of paying money direct to the mill-owners, the mill-owners should place the order for the required machinery and the payment should go through the Jute Commissioner. So, no money is diverted for any other purpose. It is necessary that we have to diversify jute products, particularly with regard to carpets, we have to produce more. We have to produce decorative materials also. Jute packing cloth was not really moving earlier because in America, they have started making synthetic bags. Recently, our high-powered delegation has been there and that delegation talked to the individual people and collectively to them and they have assured the delegation that they have found that the synthetic bag is not very useful for them. Now they will again revert back to the jute cloth for packing. And that would be very useful and I feel that this is already moving and there are more orders pending. I think, it will be necessary for us to produce more jute packing cloth so that it will be exported.

The jute price has been fixed by the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices. This has been done by them. They fix the

price for the W-5 quality. And then on the basis of the price of W-5 quality and taking into consideration the market prices in the various States, the jute Commissioner fixes the prices differentiate of other qualities also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
How do they determine and on what basis ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices fixes the prices for all the commodities and they have to do for jute also, as they do for cane or wheat or any other commodity.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
It is not a fair price which is fixed.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
If it is not so, I will convey your sentiment to the Commission and let the Commission consider it. During the last season, we procured more than 28 lakh bales of jute. This was not 15% as stated by the Hon. Member. Here it is more than 28% of the total produce of jute in the country. About the storage capacity, we have got 500 godowns.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Pauskura) : What about 7 lakh bales announcement now, as against 28 lakhs made last year. The announcement of the JCI is that, they will purchase 7 lakh bales. Have you heard that ? Have you seen that ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I do not think JCI can make this sort of irresponsible statement that they will buy only 7 lakhs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The Hon. Lady member can take it from me that they will buy the quantity of jute which will be brought by the jute growers for selling particularly those jute growers who are holding the card. We have been requesting the State Governments to issue the identity cards.

But I will tell you there also the panchayat creates the problem. If we depend on the panchayat and no card is issued, then it will create problems.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No interruption.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
More people go and obtain the certification from the panchayat but if the card will not be issued, we will have no option but to rely on the panchayat certificate.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Panchayat certificate will be all right.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I do not think it is very correct idea. I still insist that the card should be issued.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : In most of the Panchayats sabotage activities are spear-headed by CPI (M)...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : The malady is so widespread that it is very difficult to single out anyone.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :
Then we have 299 cooperative centres as against 299 which were before. We have 125 centres of JCI against 115. Then again, we have 72 sub-centres against 68 of the JCI in the previous year. So, the number of Centres available at present is adequate to take care of all the jute which will come into the market.

I have already mentioned about the modernisation. I said, yes, jute industry has not been modernised. It is one of the oldest industries like the textile industry and the modernisation is very necessary and we have given them the whole support for this modernisation and we have assured of all the soft loan to be made available if we are going to modernise the industry.

It is a fact that synthetics are replacing the jute industry to a certain extent. But it has also to be realised that synthetics has come to stay in this country. But, in any case to find a via media in which the synthetics do not replace jute industry altogether. We have taken certain steps recently. Laminated bags we have produced which will be much better for the use of the cement industry. Recently the railways had issued an order that they will use only synthetic bags. Then I wrote to the Minister for Railways and he very kindly agreed that jute bags will be used and only they will inspect the flooring of the wagons so that it does not affect the wagons.

12.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Hon. Member mentioned about Tripura. In Tripura, we purchased 1.55 lakhs of bales during the last season as against 0.28 lakh bales year before last and I can still assure them that whatever will be brought to the Centre, we will certainly purchase them and there is no problem. If there is any problem regarding storage capacity, certainly we will also make the experiment of covering the jute which is in the open with the tarpaulins.

I had already mentioned that the Reserve Bank is given an assurance that there will be no problem about the funds made available to the JCI. Last year they had made Rs. 100 crores available and, therefore, we were able to buy more than 28 lakhs of bales.

These are some of the important things.

SHRI ANIL BASU : What is the total quantity to be purchased ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : It all depends on how much jute comes. We will purchase all the jute that will be brought to the Centre.

SHRI ANIL BASU : What is the market ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : How can I say ? You will bring 10 lakh

bales or you will bring 5 lakh bales. Last year we were intending to buy 20 to 22 lakh bales, but when more arrivals came, we bought more than 28 lakh bales.

I suppose I have been also to answer all the questions. If there is any particular question, I would be glad to answer.

(*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, matters under Rule 377.. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Anil Basu, your name is not here. I cannot allow only those Members who participated in the Calling Attention, not all others.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I have asked whether the JCI agencies will go to the village—and not stay only in the Mandis—and in active association with the panchayats purchase directly from the growers.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : We are paying substantial sums to your Government for providing the facilities at the centres. There is no purpose in going from village when the growers are bringing their jute to the Mandis. There is another problem.....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : How far is the Mandi from the village, what is the average distance ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Another problem is that the growers do not accept cheques for payment of jute. Our people cannot carry money to the distant villages risking their lives.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about cotton ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : For cotton we are paying through cheques only.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Matters under Rule 377...

12.57 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need to make proper lighting arrangements and to carry out necessary repairs on National Highway No. 28A connecting Muzaffarpur with Nepal border.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the Governments attention to an important matter under Rule 377.

The National Highway No. 28A, which connects Muzaffarpur with the border of Nepal, *via* Motihari—Rasaul, is full of pot holes and is in a dilapidated condition. There are no lighting arrangements on the entire Highway which remains plunged in darkness at night, due to which the people travelling on this route have to face a lot of problems and there are frequent accidents on this road which cause a great loss of life and property. Therefore, I would request the Government to make arrangements for the repair and lighting of highway No. 28A to prevent loss of life and property.

[*English*]

- (ii) Demand for setting up a Cultural Centre at Mithila in North Bihar during Seventh Five Year Plan.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : According to present indications, the Central Government is planning to set up Cultural Centres in different regions of the country. These Centres will encompass the cultures of these areas. While some of these Cultural Centres will become operational even earlier, all of them will become ready by the end of the current Five-Year Plan, i.e., 1990.

These Cultural Centres are proposed at Patiala (for North Zone), Shantiniketan (East), Thanjavur (South), Udaipur (West), Allahabad (North-Central), Dimapur (North-East) and Nagpur (South-Central).

In this connection it is requested that a Cultural Centre be set up at Mithila in North Bihar also during the current Five-Year Plan. Mithila has been a seat of culture since time immemorial. Thousands of years ago, Raja Janak, the father of Sita, ruled this region and patronised the rich Mithila culture. Since then, the people of Mithila have preserved their culture despite heavy odds.

If a Cultural Centre is set up here, it will assure creative development and revival of various forms of art. This will also make the people of Mithila conscious about their cultural heritage.

This proposed Cultural Centre at Mithila would be at the central place of the eastern part of the country. Mithila (Madhubani) painting and handicrafts of Mithila are known world over. Similarly, other folklore and wedding customs of Mithila are quite different from other parts of the country.

There are a number of other strong reasons for setting up a Cultural Centre in Mithila either at Madhubani or at Darbhanga and I earnestly request the Centre to consider this proposal sympathetically.

13.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

- (iii) Need to examine the feasibility of generating hydro-electricity in Pithoragarh, U. P.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : There is a great potential in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh, specially Pithoragarh for generating hydro-electricity. Even after the take over of the whole Sharda river valley for the purpose of electricity generation, the Hydro Electricity Corporation has not made any headway and its work is still at the survey stage. The same is the condition of the minor power projects. During the last two years, the survey work regarding 15 minor power projects has been completed but the Uttar Pradesh Minor Hydel Power Corporation is showing laxity in the construction work.

I would, therefore, request that the possibilities of generating electricity should also be studied at Saryu river and Ramganga river along with Sharda valley in Pithoragarh. The construction work at Dhauliganga Phase I should be started immediately. The Uttar Pradesh Minor Hydel Power Corporation should be provided with the required loan so that it may start construction work at Minor Hydro Electricity Projects. Local persons should be given employment in Hydro Electricity Projects.

[English]

- (iv) **Need to set up urgently the proposed sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka.**

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : The foundation stone of the sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar in Karnataka was laid by our late lamented leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in October, 1971. But till now no progress has been made in setting up the Plant except the acquisition of about 3,700 hectares of land and the construction of an administrative block and some quarters at the project site.

The Central Government has yet to take a decision on setting up the Plant though the proposal was sent to it for approval in 1984.

The Centre has earmarked Rs. 10 crores for setting up of steel plants in the country during the Seventh Plan period. The allocation is so inadequate that neither the Vijayanagar Plant nor the Nilachal Plant in Orissa could make any headway in the near future.

The Karnataka Government is ready to create infrastructure facilities and it can supply the required quantity of power and water.

Therefore, I request the Government to approve the proposal sent in 1984 and to set up the sponge iron plant at Vijayanagar immediately.

- (v) **Need for Legislation to ensure minimum wages and humane conditions of work to agricultural labourers in the country.**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : The agricultural labourers, apart from their exploitation as wage labourers, are continued to be subjected to feudal form of exploitation despite repeated promises made by the Government to alleviate their conditions. Reports given by two agricultural labour enquiries and two rural labour enquiries reveal the extent of their poverty, deprivation and land lessness and also exploitation and domination to which they are still subjected. Bonded labour still survives in many parts of the country despite legislations against it and Government's programme to rehabilitate them has made no significant impact on their lives. Still now, a very large number of hired attached labourers suffer from an acute sense of insecurity, tied as they are to one employer and can be removed at will. The hired casual labourers are offered wages which do not meet the basic minimum requirement of their families. On top of all these, they are subjected to all kinds of atrocities including burning of their huts, abduction, rape of their women and killings. A large majority of them belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

To end this exploitation, what is necessary is a Central legislation on agricultural labourers which would ensure a minimum wage and human conditions of work. The Government should take drastic measures to put an end to social oppression.

- (vi) **Need to constitute the Cauvery Water Tribunal to solve Cauvery river dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.**

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : The Cauvery river dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has not been settled till now. The Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the Central Government on a number of occasions to take action to settle the issue as early as possible. The perennial river Cauvery in Tamil Nadu is dried up and the agriculturists are facing drought conditions. The Chief Minister of

Tamil Nadu has already requested the Government of India for the formation of a Cauvery river dispute Tribunal. The Government of India has not yet constituted the Tribunal so far. The Cauvery issue is a very important one and the Centre has to come forward immediately for the formation of the Cauvery water tribunal.

- (vii) **Need to appoint a committee for suggesting proper Indian names to the towns and villages of Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was liberated on 19th December, 1961 after 450 years of Portuguese rule. Obviously traces of European culture still exist in some form or the other. However, these traces are bound to vanish in the course of the years.

But, one thing that will not change unless it is done by positive act of Government are the names of towns and villages which are still written under portuguese spelling and pronounced in portuguese tone. For instance, names like Pernem, Bicholim, Sanguem, Quepem, Mormugao, Valpoi, Margao etc. have to be Indianised.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to appoint Committee consisting of historians and other experts for the purpose of suggesting proper Indian names of the Goan towns and villages in consultation with the local Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2.05 p.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Eleven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN in the chair]

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further consideration of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill.

Shri Janardhana Poojary.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : My reply is over, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 2

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 13,—

add at the end—

“including batteries” (4)

Page 2,—

omit lines 11 to 13. (5)

[Translation]

In my view all have supported the point and all the Hon. Members present here have said that the work of hire—purchase is not an industry.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : What good will come out of it ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If no good is coming out of it, even then let it remain on record. What other good is coming out of it ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Dagaji, I want to know from you why you speak in an angry tone ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not angry. All the Hon. Members including myself who participated in the debate have identified the sources of generation of black money. The dealers who deal in hire and purchase of the machinery...

AN HON. MEMBER : Marwaris have more money.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Marwaris do have money but what about brahmins ? They possess only dhoti and lota. They have nothing more than this. By the grace of God they only know how to sit by the bank of the river Ganga and nothing else.

I would like to submit that almost all the Members have opposed leasing, sub-leasing, giving on hire and purchase as an industry. This is a kind of business in which people purchase machines and then further give it on hire thus generating income. In fact, it helps neither in the development of industry nor in technology and science. It is simply buying one thing and giving it further on hire. There are many such mill owners who have installed their own machines there and they say that they brought it on hire. They purchase the machines with their black money and say they are paying interest on it and thus they also pay less amount by way of income tax.

In the end, I would submit that when in the opinion of the majority of Members this is no industry, I hope Shri Poojary will agree to it. He should not think that only that Bill is acceptable which has been brought by them or has been formulated by the bureaucrats. The views expressed in the House by the Hon. Members should also be taken into consideration.

You want development of batteries. Batteries are also essential for energy and

electricity. This comes under industry. I have given two amendments to clause 2. I hope you will accept them.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Yesterday, I have stated in details (I do not know whether the Hon. member was present at that time) about the importance of these leasing companies. I will be very brief and I will be able to complete in just two sentences. Now, when we are allowing the leasing companies to lend their machines or any equipment to industrial units, they can use the equipment for certain period and when it becomes obsolete, they can give it back and they can go in for new equipment also. Apart from helping these units, particularly the self-employed persons to have the machines, the leasing companies will have independent business of leasing these machines to a particular unit and for hire also. In this way, we are helping the people. Not only that. As you are aware, sometimes we receive complaints that the machines have become obsolete and are not in a position to give better service. In such circumstances, these units, particularly, the owners of these units are in a position to replace the old machines by going in for new machines. This benefit is also available for the units. We feel that the amendments proposed by the honourable and efficient Member of Parliament, Dagaji are not acceptable to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Are you withdrawing your amendments ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendments Nos 4 and 5 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause—3—Amendment of Section 4

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ayyapu Reddy.
He is absent.

Amendment made .

Page 2, line 29,—

for "1985" substitute "1986".(3)

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to
the Bill.

Clause—4—Amendment of Section 10

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg
to move :

Page 3,—

after line 11, insert—

"(bbb) one Director each to be
nominated by the Speaker, Lok
Sabha and Chairman, Rajya Sabha,"
(6)

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Triputi) : I beg
to move :

Page 3,—

omit lines 7 and 8 (16)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, so
far as the nomination of the Directors is
concerned, I request that one Director should
be nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha
and the other Director by the Chairman,
Rajya Sabha. These two Directors should be
there on the Board. I would also propose—
and an ex-Finance Minister also proposed it
—that Members of Parliament should be
appointed as Directors. So, Members of

Parliament should be included as Directors
in the Board. Therefore, I have recommended
it, and so many young Members have also
supported this point Why should you deprive
the MPs of this ? You can appoint anybody
as the Director—including Government emp-
loyees. Why should MPs not be appointed
as Directors ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Dr. Chinta
Mohan.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : My
point is that the Managing Director and
Chairman should not be one and the same
person. There should be two different persons.
Otherwise such a person can misuse the
powers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Parliament is the supreme body. As an Hon.
Member said earlier, we are the watch-dog.
You know what had happened in the case of
Reliance. If Hon. Members of Parliament
also remain part and parcel of the manage-
ment while granting loans to individuals...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI
(Howrah) : No, no. Had MPs been there,
such a thing would not have happened Don't
blame like that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I
have not blamed anybody. I have not blamed
Mr. Das Munsi. He should have patience.
We thought if MPs are there at the time of
granting loans etc.—MPs are respectable
persons—and if there is fault or deficiency,
would it look all right ? Parliament is a body
which goes into all these things, into this
aspect also. In these circumstances, it has
been felt that it is not desirable to have MPs
on the Board of Directors. Hence this amend-
ment is not acceptable to us.

Regarding the point made by Hon. Dr.
Chinta Mohan, I fully agree with him that
the Chairman should be different from the
Managing Director. We agree there. Hence
in IFC, it will not be the same person work-
ing as the Managing Director and the Chair-
man.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : One thing I note is that the Minister has said that the bank loan sanctioned to Reliance was absolutely wrong. At least he has admitted that thing in the House. It should be recorded.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to say that I am not going to be trapped by Mr. Das Munsi, because I know what type of representation he has made earlier during the debate as well. A high-level committee has been appointed. It is going to look into all matters relating to Reliance. We are also not going to be defensive insofar as Reliance or any other matter is concerned. We are not going to allow any person to go scot-free also. At the same time, innocent persons also will not be punished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, do you withdraw or press your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This is a point to be considered. If he does not to accept it, well and good.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Mr. Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

Amendment No. 6 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Chinta Mohan, do you press your amendment ?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Yes, Sir; I thank the Hon. Minister for accepting it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Not the amendment; I accepted the principle. Even as it is, it will not be like that. There will be different personalities. Particularly, the Managing Director will not be the Chairman. We are going to create a second-line management there.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Chinta Mohan, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Dr. Chinta Mohan the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

Amendment No. 16 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Class 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—Amendment of Section 10A

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 3, (i) line 20,—

for “such term not exceeding”

substitute—“a term of”

(ii) lines 20 and 21,—

omit “as the Central Government may specify in this behalf”(7)

Page 3, line 33,—

omit “or the Chairman”(8)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ayyapu Reddy is not here. Dr. Chinta Mohan, are you moving your amendments ?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Yes; I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 14 to 16,—

omit “and, in a case where the same person is appointed to function both as Chairman and as Managing Director, such person”(17)

Page 3, line 45,—

add at the end—

“but in every such case, he shall, as soon as may be after the action is taken, make a written report to the Board containing a statement of the action taken and the circumstances under which it was taken.”(18)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is said in the Bill ;

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

“(3A) The Managing Director shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as are assigned to him by this Act or as may be delegated to him by the Board or the Chairman”

why by the chairman? He can delegate powers to the members. I say, the powers should be delegated only by the Board. It says here as follows :

“The Managing Director shall exercise, such powers and shall discharge such duties as are assigned to him under this Act as may be delegated to him by the Board.”

You say that the power should be delegated by the Board. It is the Board which takes a decision ; it is the Board which takes certain measures and it is the Board which enforces them. Now, you say that powers are given to the Board or the Chairman. If the Chairman delegates powers, what are the powers which are given by the Board ? So, I don't think it is necessary that we should give powers to the Chairman and that he should delegate those powers only to the Managing-Director. Therefore, I request you to accept this amendment. Secondly, the term should not be less than five years. Why do you keep it like this ? The Chairman and the Managing-Director hold office for such term not exceeding five years. It means that it is not certain whether he wants to keep him for one year or two years or three years. I say, at least, you give him a chance. When you want to employ a Chairman or a Managing-Director, at least, you must give him some time to work ; otherwise he does not know when his term will be expired ; his term may be expired at any time. Therefore, I request you that you must at least give him time to work. If you say, not exceeding such and such period, it does not mean anything. If a member comes to Parliament and says that he will not remain as a member exceeding five years, what does it mean ? Does it mean that he should not be made a Member of Parliament for five years ? Otherwise, he may not know what is to be done. This is not the way of putting an amendment. These bureaucrats have framed this Bill and you insist that you would not accept it. That is

all right. Anything can be said on both sides. So, please see that at least the Managing Director or the Chairman or the members work for five years and not less than five years ; and they can be removed if they are found corrupt and dishonest ; then you can serve a notice on them and ask them to resign.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : There should not be any member from the Congress or the ruling party on the Board. There are so many Congress Members who are on the Board, and they are utilizing these banking resources. So, they should not be there on the Board.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I have a word to add here. I am in agreement with my Hon. friend, Shri Daga, in regard to his suggestion that there should be at least a minimum period. Certainly you can have the maximum period, that is five years, but there should be a minimum period of three years or two years or something like that. There is a lacuna. I am afraid, these people who are responsible for formulating this Bill need not give sufficient thought to this matter. I would like my Hon. friend either to take some time to consider it or to agree to an amendment which is already there suggesting that there should be a minimum period of three years.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have considered the very good point, the pertinent point, made by the Hon. member and our veteran leader Prof. Rangaji and also Shri Dagaji. As you are aware, there is a criticism also saying—even in the course of the debate here—that some of the Chairman and Managing Directors are not effective and there should be a provision also that we should not give them a longer period. That is one type of an argument that has been advanced ; The other type of argument that has been advanced is that we have to give a definite period and at least it should be a minimum period. Here I will take into consider the suggestion made by our leader and definitely at the time of appointment we will give them sufficient time. Already you know that in some cases we will not give them less than three years.

At the same time if he is not effective, then we have to remove him. That provision

is also there. At the same time we will give him the maximum period and if he is going to be effective, we will keep him. If the man is not going to be effective then only there may be some provision. He will have an apprehension that his tenure is not certain. If he is an effective and efficient man, we assure Parliament that his term will be extended. Five years is not all his only time. The only thing is his effectiveness and also the efficient discharge of the duties is to be considered. I request the Hon. Members not to press for this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, do you press your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHANDA DAGA : He has accepted our views.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand be withdrawn ?

*Amendment No. 7 and 8 were by leave,
withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN : What about you, Dr. Chinta Mohan, are you withdrawing your amendment ?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Dr. Chinta Mohan be withdrawn ?

*Amendment No. 17 and 18 were by
leave, withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was add to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clauses 6 to 9 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill

Clause 10 – Amendment of section 17

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 10. There is an amendment of Shri Daga. Are you moving it Mr. Daga ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 17 and 18,

Omit “any other Director nominated by the Chairman in this behalf and in the absence of such nomination” (9)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shall I put it to the vote of the House ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I just want to say one word. If the Chairman or any person is unable to attend a meeting of the Board, the Managing Director or in the event of the both the Chairman and the Managing Director being absent or being unable to attend the meeting, any other Director nominated by the Chairman on his behalf can attend the meeting.

Supposing the Managing Director is absent, the Chairman is absent, then the Chairman can nominate any member and then in the absence of such/nomination any Director or any other Director can preside over the meeting. So, this is all right. Why should a Chairman remain absent or the Managing Director remain absent, when the other Directors are present ? Other Directors are elected and any of them has the power. But if there is any Director nominated by the Chairman, he will preside over the meeting. The only way is that the remaining Directors should elect their Chairman and he will preside over. I want that these words,

“any other Director nominated by the Chairman in this behalf and in the absence of such nomination”

to be omitted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The Hon. Member has studied the Act effectively and now his suggestions and the spirit in

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

which he is making the suggestions are known to us. Let us see how it works, but I am not in a position to accept this amendment.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) He can not say like that. It makes the Director's post null and void.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This type of intervention is not allowed. Do you press your amendment, Mr. Daga ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He says, he will consider it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Mr. Daga leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment No. 9 to clause 10 ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes

*Amendment No. 9 by leave, was
withdrawn*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clauses 11 and 12 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 13—Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present. There are no amendments to clauses 14 to 17. So, I will put them together.

The question is :

"That clauses 13 to 17 stand part of the Bills"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 13 to 17 were added to the Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN : Clause 18—Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present. There are no amendment to clauses 19 to 22. So I will put them together.

The question is :

"That clause 18 to 22 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 18 to 22 were added to the Bill

Clause 1—Short Title and commencement

Amendment made—

Page 1, line 4,

for "1985" substitute "1986" (2)

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill

Enacting Formula

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,

for "Thirty-sixth" substitute "Thirty-seventh" (1)

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

The Title was added to the Bill

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

The motion was adopted

— — —

14.39 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : COMMUNAL SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—CONTD.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion on the communal situation in various parts of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying yesterday that India had welcomed all the religions, as per her tradition. Christianity arrived in India in 52 A.D, and we gave it every opportunity to flourish. The followers of Christianity lived in India and they worshipped Gods in accordance with their own rites. About 1,250 or 1,500 years ago, Islam arrived in our country and our ancestors welcomed it also. Mr. Chairman, Sir, a number of religions flourished in this land of India. In all these religions, emphasis was laid, in their own way, on maintenance of peace. No confrontation took place any time. No. exhortation was ever made from any mosque, temple, Gurudwara or any place of worship to resort to violence or to hate each other.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we shall do justice to our cause if we keep this in mind. We find that with the development of democracy in the country and with the spread of education after independence, there was increase in tension on religious grounds. It resulted in

the eruption of riots which have been on the increase. It is said that our ancestors were more sensible than us. They had no formal school or college education. They never quarrelled with one another.

I recall my childhood days. This happens even today in my village. Probably you may agree to this. During Muharram, my mother used to pray for my welfare and on the day of rakhi festival, Muslim brothers used to come to our house and get rakhis tied on their wrists and our sisters accepted cash offering as a token of love. Even today that practice is being observed and on the occasion of Muharram procession, my mother used to kneel before the Muharram sharief and pray for our welfare. Never such thing has happened due to which we would have put blame on others or others would have put blame on us.

I can give you thousands of such examples. Even today, in our villages the persons who guard our houses profess a religion other than that of the persons living in these houses. I can quote you thousands of such names. My sikh brethren may not believe me but I am saying this with all seriousness that 50 to 60 years ago, in my region Malwa if some woman was molested the elderly persons of the village used to hold a meeting in which money was collected from all and a delegation of the village was sent to a nearby gurudwara for requisitioning the services of a sikh from the Granthi so that he may guard the village for ensuring the honour of the women living there. A large number of such sikhs are settled in our villages who acted as caretaker of the villages and did not allow wrong things to be done there. They never allowed the religious fanaticism to flourish. Even today they recite Gurbani in the Gurudwaras.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what has happened all of a sudden ? Gradually religion got linked with politics at some level whether before independence or after independence. It resulted in creation of ill feelings. Religion is not a week thing. The Hon. Members sitting in this august House may agree or not but I would say that those who say that they would defend the religion, are not the true followers of that religion. I would deem it

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

Commercial exploitation of religion. Religion is not a weak thing which needs our protection. Religion is itself so strong that it protects us. I am a Hindu and my parents are Hindu. My father is handicapped since his birth. He is eighty years old. When the custodians or protectors of religion had not emerged in the country, my father and my mother remained Hindu. I am Hindu even today. No religion ordains to give up one's religion. Had the religion been a weak thing, probably many people would have given up their religion. People do not give up their religion even in the face of death. But when people started the use of religion for petty things, tensions built up. So about hundred years back our ancestors, who were sons of the soil, defined religion in a right way. They made an effort to ensure that confrontation did not take place in the name of religion. In spite of big differences, we cannot deny the role of Congress, they had such type of persons. It gives me pain when I find that peace committees are formed at the time of taking out Muharram Procession from the village and the representative of the muslims is selected from among the muslims. Similarly, Mr. Chairman at the time of taking out procession of Dol-Gyaras and determination of the route of Rath-Yatra, the representative of Hindus is selected from among Hindus. When will that day come in the country when some muslim brother will represent Hindus at the time of determining the route of Rath-Yatra procession. Similarly, we are waiting for that day when some Hindu will determine the route of Muharram procession and when we all would sit together to determine the programmes of Gurudwaras. We found that artificial barriers were erected. Is it not an irony that with the development of democracy our hearts got narrowed. The crux of the problem is who is responsible for the safety of the minorities. My inner voice says that in this country it is the majority community which is responsible for the safety of life and property of the minorities. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying this with full sense of responsibility. All the Members, who are sitting in the House, are in majority at one place while at another place we are in minority. Mr. Speaker, if Prof. Saifuddin Soz is in Madhya Pradesh, the responsibility of his safety lies on Balkavi

Barigi but if Balkavi Bairagi is in Srinagar then the responsibility of his security falls on Prof. Soz. If I am in Punjab, my safety is in the hands of Bhai Ramoowaliaji and when Shri Ramoowaliaji is in my village, the responsibility of his safety rests on me. Anyone who considers this land as his homeland, must consider it to be his duty to protect the minority and uphold their honour and must ensure that they are not humiliated so that they may also hold their heads high. Political considerations should not be allowed to scuttle our efforts. If I am in Goa, naturally the responsibility of my safety will rest on Shri Eduardo Faleiro and if he is in Madhya Pradesh, naturally the responsibility of his safety will be mine. This is a simple thing. When we shirk our responsibility, only then such things take place. Mr. Chairman, if We shirk a little...*(Interruptions)*

English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :
There is no room for amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot give you more time. A good number of persons are there in the list. Please conclude in two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make a submission on a very serious subject. Where there is a minority community, it becomes the duty of the majority community, whether they are Hindus, Muslim-, Christians, Sikhs or any other community, to ensure their safety. But if we shirk our responsibility, we are not doing justice to the country. I would like to bring a point to the notice of the Hon. Home Minister. He is taking notes. I would like to say that the responsibility of maintaining peace in the area should rest on the collector of the district, the S.P, and the S.H.O. of the local village. If you conduct a survey of the roits, which have occurred in the country, you can find out the number of officers who have been punished. Actually, the Government do not take action in the matter and rather compromise with them. The S.H.O. can very easily identify the anti-social elements. The collector has a list of such persons. Photos of anti social elements and

gondas are displayed at the office of the S.P. I feel sad when the officer concerned chats with the same anti-social elements and sips tea with them... (*Interruptions*)

I was saying that they not only sip tea but ultimately they harm the country. We should not compromise with them but strict action should be taken against them. They cannot be forgiven.

Secondly, the Hon. Members of different sections of the House will agree that we should clearly mention in the code of conduct that such type of persons will not be associated with political parties, whatever the position of that person might be. But when you give importance to such persons, it gives rise to troubles. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that there is still an atmosphere in the country under which we can do much and coming generations can be saved from the prevailing tension. I would submit that the dignity and seriousness with which the House has discussed this subject should be kept alive. While going out, we should hold our heads high and should be able to say yes, this is the country of Gandhi, Buddha and Nanak and we are proud of the country where Rahim, Raskhan and Kabir were born.

With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy to see that the Debate has been started by the Mover on a sober objective and dignified tone and the tone of the Debate which has been set by him is praiseworthy. The Hon. Speaker has also given expression to certain sentiments which he generally gives whenever there is a crisis over which all of us feel concerned. The main thrust of the whole matter was summed up by the Speaker himself. He says : The main trouble arises when religion and politics are mixed up. We are a secular democracy and the bedrock of democracy is secularism. All of us firmly believe and act on this presumption that religion is the personal matter of the individual and the Constitution has given full freedom for professing any religion and for propagating any religion. All of us know

that when religion and politics are combined, all types of difficult situations arise.

Sir, has time not come when Parliament and Government should seriously consider the banning of communal parties and debar them from fighting elections? I think the time has come. We should seriously consider this matter.

Another point which Prof. Dandavate tried to bring into focus was this. Apart from other considerations, probably, there is an economic root-cause also sometimes behind these communal tensions. Well, he may be right; we cannot deny this. I say that our Constitution makers are quite conscious of this fact and according to me and according to what Prof. Dandavate has said, whenever there is a communal riot, it is only the poor who die. They are the unprotected people. Unfortunately the poor die on both sides. Are we not having two communities in this country, the one community being the 'haves' and the other community being the 'have-nots'? In order to remove the disparities the only panacea is socialism. That is why in the Preamble of the Constitution, the word 'socialist' was added later on by the Government which was presided over by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Therefore, in order to see that communal tensions do not take place, we have to devote our full attention to economic disparities and the type of education which we should give.

Sir, much has been said about Mahatma Gandhi. Undoubtedly souls like Gandhiji come in centuries. Christ was born, we all know when. Lord Buddha was born, we all know when. But we have seen Gandhiji, some of us worked with him, some of us have been inspired by him. And I remember when Gandhiji was going to Naukhali. When the whole country was trying to celebrate the Independence of our country, Gandhiji said, that Humanity was suffering, and that he was going on a mission to Naukhali and that if he succeeded there, his mission would be complete. And nobody can deny that he succeeded. Where battalions did not succeed, he succeeded. I quite agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate that each one of us may not become Gandhi but, Sir, he was very right when he said that we should try

[Shri Jagannath Kaushal]

in our own way to become miniature Gandhis.

Sir, there is a story that once the Sun went to God and said, 'Oh God, I want to proceed on leave, I have been working for millions of years. Now, would you give me some leave, casual or privilege?' God said, 'If you go on leave there will be complete darkness in the universe.' So, it was not possible for him to give leave to Sun. But Sun insisted on getting leave. Then God said, 'All right, give me a substitute'. It was difficult to get a substitute. Then a tiny lamp went to God and said, 'I can't become the Sun, but where I will burn, I give light to a very small distance around me.' Similarly teeming millions of this country can become those tiny lamps who can dispel that darkness. But, Sir, as we all know, instead of trying to become the tiny lamps what is happening is what we have seen—militant senas are coming up, militant senas for the purpose of protecting—I do not know whether it is for the purpose of protecting or for the purpose of doing the greatest harm to a cause which they propose to espouse. There should be only one Sena, if at all, and that Sena has to be the sanity sena and that sanity sena is no other than the sanity sena of the Parliament whose leader is the Speaker, who has a noble heart. His heart always bleeds whenever he finds that there is a communal riot and wherever he finds that innocents are murdered. Can there be a greater senseless killing? I remember Shri Rajagopalachari having said, 'I never understood what is all this happening—A has killed B, therefore C has killed D. This is no formula, I have never understood it.' And this is true, innocents are murdered on both sides.

I come from Chandigarh. Punjab is engaging the attention of the whole country. The entire country is devoting its full attention to solving the Punjab problem. I must congratulate the people of Punjab. In spite of senseless terrorism, communal rioting has not come to that State. This is sanity because terrorists and extremists may be senseless, but the people of Punjab know that they have to live together, they have lived for

centuries together, their interests are common, their language is common and therefore, in the effort of those extremists and terrorists to see that one particular community tries to leave the boundaries of that State, Sir, I am quite sure they will never succeed. Now, if we go deep into the whole matter, then sometimes one begins to feel that provincialism, casteism, communalism—all these things are born probably because of these linguistic States. Sir, it is a matter on which the country will have to think over. These linguistic States were carved out for the purpose of preserving the entity, preserving the cultural entity. But they were never carved out for the purpose of casteism, for the purpose of chauvinism. Therefore, time has come when the country will have to think in terms of—if not, reversing the gear—at least creating 5 zones in the country. Just because each State wants progress, each State wants to progress in economic terms, no State should permit that one particular section of the people should try to prevail or succeed at the cost of the other people.

Now, Sir, various suggestions have been mooted. I would only bring to the notice of the House that the Government of India had also issued guidelines and it had devoted a lot of thought to it. In 1985 guidelines were framed and then they were reviewed. For the benefit of the House, I may mention that among other things, these guidelines envisage, strengthening of intelligence gathering system, speedy investigation of cases, trial by special courts, action under law against those who are indulging in inflammatory writings and unauthorised construction of places of worship and imposition of restriction on slogan shouting.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI
in the Chair]

With regard to processions again there is a guideline that sensitive areas should be avoided. Now, Madam, these guidelines have been circulated to the States. We all know that quelling of disturbance primarily is the function of the States. The Government of India issues guidelines and Parliament discusses this matter over and over again and our main effort should be that the

guidelines issued from time to time should be followed.

One thing which has been brought to my notice is this. Special battalions for the purpose of handling communal riots are under contemplation and one special battalion comprising of women has been raised. Well, I am very happy because we do wish that people should not lose faith in the law and order agencies. In Punjab, unfortunately, there was lack of confidence in the law enforcing agency. That was one reason why so much time was taken to have an upper hand. Now, I am glad that the Barnala Government is doing its very best because once the Government is determined, I have no doubt in my mind if the political will is there, then no terrorism, no communalism, no extremism can prevail. It is the political will which matters and I congratulate the Barnala Government. They have for quite some time exhibited a role determined to fight terrorism, to fight extremism and I have every hope that the backbone of terrorism has been broken. Everybody who has tried to help the Barnala Government should deserve our praise and I very much wish the Barnala Government to succeed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Brajamohan Mohanty.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : If he is the third person from that side, then we will not get the chance to speak. What is the arrangement ? We must know it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called him. It is my duty to call and I called him. Let him start his speech and conclude. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Madam, yesterday I was very much attentively listening to the emotional speech of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. As a matter of fact, he made it a little bit emotional. What we are discussing here is a problem which needs a realistic approach. We have to go down to the dust and find out the solutions. It is correct when he says about Gandhiji moving around in Neukhali. But one thing everybody knows that Gandhiji as a desperate man was moving around. "After listening to

a call, nobody responds, you walk alone." What was the social fabric built up during that epoch ? The social fabric was such that the entire thing for which Gandhiji stood was negated. That was the thing. The problem of secularism is what India is confronted with. You look at the East. Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and most of the countries are now fighting against religious fundamentalism. You saw what happened in Bangladesh. The Dacca University boys, the leader of the federation, a Muslim boy, went into the streets of Dacca and shouted and declared that religion is a matter of heart but not the concern of the State. Why are you converting it into a theocratic State ? Secularism in India is in danger. The influences are coming from theocratic countries in our neighbourhood and they have to be encountered. I would point out that it is not only in this part of the world that we are confronting it. Even in the United States of America, who does not know that John Kennedy was the Catholic and, for that reason, a substantial number of Protestant votes alienated ? Who does not know why Wilson did not join the League of Nations ? It is for the reason that the residents of the Treaty of Versailles countries were opposed although Wilson negotiated it. People belonging to Germany and France opposed it. I am only pointing out that allegiance to their mother countries was still there. Regionalism is there. Not only that. Although it is a democracy of 200 years, religious considerations are still there. You find that religion has not been separated from public life or political life. That is why it is a very difficult job. I say India is a secular country but we have not reached the stage of perfection. We have to go ahead and we have to struggle to make it a perfect secular society.

It is not within a day that it can be done. We are fighting. What are we doing ? We find at times that the political leadership, the religious leadership, the social leadership, is not rising to the occasion. I do not blame anybody. We do not rise to the occasion. We have 40 years of experience and different political parties are in administration but still then communal riots are going on. Communal tension is the normal feature in our polity. It is not an administrative problem alone, It is not that a statecraft can

[Shri Brajamohan Mohanty]

answer this problem. It means many things. It means the political apparatus, State mechanism and popular upsurge. If we work with a common purpose and a common objective, I am sure we can combat the evil. It is a very dangerous trend. Even in Pakistan which is a theocratic State, what is the slogan today? The slogan there today is: 'Islamic State will not do; it must be a Suni State.'

My submission would be that we have to face the reality. My request to the Home Minister would be that the National Integration Council, which is a representative body, should have a Sub-Committee type of thing which should meet frequently and wherever a dangerous trend is evolving or some explosive situation is evolving, they should give their reaction. On these matters, the national reaction should come.

Another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister is this. I have got here the Annual Reports for 1984-85 and 1985-86. If you go through these Reports, you will find nothing about this problem; the problem has not been touched at all in the proper perspective. Why should the nation not be taken into confidence in such matters and told which of the States have implemented your directives? Why should you not mention all these things here? Why should the National Integration Council not be acquainted with these things? Where an explosive situation develops, why is that not being pointed out? It is not something secret. There should be a national reaction to it. The entire nation is fighting against it. So, we must be very clear about it. I am placing before you, one by one, some of the irritants which lead to communal tension.

I am now placing before you what the Vishva Hindu Parishad have stated in their Bulletin: on page 5, they have stated:

"Nowhere in the world, apparently, anything like minority rights exists."

The last sentence is :

"But the whole question has to be thought afresh in the light of the situation prevailing ever since, and now."

Will it not create tension? Will it not scare away the minorities? I know, it can be ignored; it has no significance. But there must be a national reaction to it. That must be countered.

I do not mean anything against anybody, but I am only pointing out that in the Indore Resolution of the National Council of the BJP they have declared that their link with the RSS should not be an issue of alliance. What does it indicate? When the Janata Party was in power, all through, there were intra-Party disputes...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I have just started. I have many other points to mention...

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are a number of Members who are to speak on this. You have already taken seven minutes. Please try to conclude.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Does it not indicate that we give sanctity to the RSS link? In a particular election programme it was said :

Pehle Hindu baad mein bandnu

I saw it in Bundelkand or somewhere; I am not able to recollect. There must be a national reaction to it (*Interruptions*) This was reported in the press. All the information that I am placing here has been reported in the press. I am equipped with all the paper-cuttings.

On 23rd May there was a reporting. A top leader of the Janata Party—I do not want to name him—had given an interview to the Australian Radio...

AN HON. MEMBER : Everybody knows.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
There should be a contradiction. At personal level I had discussed it. It is agitating. If Somebody belonging to a secular party talks that, if the Muslims in a consolidated way start revolting, the Indian Army will be helpless. These are agitating. That is why I say that if there would be a sub-committee of the National Integration Council...

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) :
Why not of Parliament ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Everybody is there. All the parties are associated there. They have to handle many things in different ways. The sub-committee will sort it out.

Another aspect I would like to submit is regarding the Punjab issue I would congratulate the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for his outstanding statesmanship for the Rajiv-Longowal accord.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : That is an old story.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
That is not an old story. The story is ever fresh. It has been made ever fresh in the history of India and in the history of mankind. The Barnala Government is a creature of democratic practice. It is not there by anybody's mercy. The international atmosphere is changing. The terrorism is being isolated at the international level. That is because of this accord. People from Pakistan are climbing over the tree. The democratic apparatus is being worked and the people are going to vote and to decide who will govern. No matter which party is it It will be the popular rule. They have a right to rule. They are at nobody's mercy. All these and other factors are working there.

Yesterday I saw the rebel resolution. They have started a new concept which is foreign to our concept. We have heard about the concept of cultural identity, language identity. But they talk about religious identity. If you like I would quote the resolution. Where is it? Is it fitting with the secular conception of the Government of India? Is it fitting with our secular concept? Religious

entity makes way for the balkanisation of India.

Some women organisation called Akali Stri Dal has come out with a resolution asking for home land for Sikhs. The entire India is for Sikhs. What is the meaning of home land for Sikhs? I would point out, with all my respect to Barnala, that he conceded to the rebels. He conceded to the rebels and said that if you are united, the Akali Party will support Mann. My submission would be that Mann is an anti-national. At any state of imagination nobody should allow him to represent Punjab in Parliament. These are the limitations we must take into consideration.

So far as the Janata Party is concerned, yesterday Prof. Dandavate spoke. I am placing these for clarification. Your resolution is that the Prime Minister must have a dialogue with the extremists of Punjab.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur) : Who told you that ?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
The paper is there. I am placing these.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : That is an inference. Next day our contradiction has come. I am prepared to lay the resolution on the table of the House.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Excuse me. That is why I am grateful to you because I have not seen the contradiction. All the same, one of the stalwarts of the Janata Party Shri Krishna Kant immediately reacted and said that he had made them and they are demanding separate constitution, separate clause, everything separate. Who can have a dialogue with them ?

My suggestion would be that the Citizenship Act must be amended. Those communal elements which are working as anti nationals their citizenship right should be withdrawn. This provision is there under Article 11 of the Constitution and also Section 10 of the Citizenship Act.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude. You have already taken enough time,

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
Thank you Madam.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Madam Chairman, the immediate occasion for this discussion today is the communal riots which took place in Ahmedabad and several other cities of Gujarat and also in Allahabad some time ago. But really speaking as Prof. Dandavate said yesterday that the Executive have a fire-brigade approach towards riots I not only agree with him but also think that even Parliament has such an *ad hoc* approach towards communal situation in the country. It is only when riots have taken place, lives have been lost, people have been injured, houses have been burnt and people have been rendered homeless that we sometimes, not always, discuss about the communal situation in the country. In every Session we should have one discussion on the communal situation in the country because of what is happening in the country for the last five years.

Madam you know there has been resurgence of both the religious communities in the country which are really substantial in number, viz, Hindus and Muslims and also Sikhs. Disturbances in Punjab have been there and we have been discussing it for the last four years and still I do not know how long we have to go on doing that. But so far as the religious situation is concerned much has come about because of militant revival of Hinduism which we have not really ever discussed in detail. I cannot go into the analysis of how it has happened or for that matter why Muslim fundamentalism has been growing in the country for the last few years and neither do I know which is a reaction to the other. I cannot do into that analysis today but suffice it to say for the present that the militancy which is being shown in various parts of the country by some Hindu organisations notably this Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Virat Hindu Parishad, Hindu Samaj Utsav, Bajrang Dal and recently even in Delhi under the nose of Central Government another organisations have sprung up. One is called All India Shiv Shakti Dal and another Hindustan Hindu Manch. Apart from these organisations RSS has always been there, sometimes in the background and sometimes in the forefront, but during the past some time it has come to the front and apparently

getting quite a lot of popularity and support among the masses. How it is happening and why it is happening is something which we have to find out. It is not for us the MPs to go on missions of inquiry. We may do so individually or for party but it is for the Government to get us posted about the activities of these organisations whose ultimate objective whether it is ostensibly to attain Nirvana for their followers or not but ultimately in the practical field on the ground today lead to communal disturbance. Whether those who die in the communal disturbances attain Nirvana or not but ultimately if these revivalist organisations are allowed to function as they have been allowed to function with full liberty and particularly in those areas which are susceptible to communal disturbances then such communal riots are inevitable. Therefore, monitoring of the riots after they have taken place, or a discussion of what has been the immediate cause, political, administrative failures etc. is not enough. We have got a much greater duty to the nation to discuss at length and in depth and much in advance as to what these people are doing, whose activities will inevitably give rise to communal trouble in one part or the other of the country.

We only come to know of the Ram Janam Bhoomi controversy in February when suddenly there was a court decision by which this was thrown open. It had remained closed for the last forty years before that; nobody seems to have been harmed because this was closed for forty years. But suddenly, a subordinate court, a Magistrate decided that the Hindus must have freedom of access to this Ram Janam Bhoomi and that the locks should be removed. This created a cleavage between the two communities; which was not there before and the Government stood as a silent spectator. But the story did not start in February. The story of so-called liberation of Ram Janam Bhoomi started two years before that when all these organisations which I have just named, Viswa Hindu Parishad and others, had been criss-crossing around UP with chariots showing Ram within a cage as if in a jail. They said that Ram was to be liberated from the jail, and that was their slogan. Other slogans were also there like the country has to be liberated by demolishing all those two dozens or more mosques which they say—I do not know whether it is

correct or not—had been at some time or the other built by some Muslim rulers of this country, some two, three, four or five hundred years ago by demolishing Hindu temples. These things are of archaeological interest so far as I am concerned. So far as Government is concerned, to put an end to all these controversies which have been raked up deliberately, it should declare them as national monuments so that no controversy can arise as to which community will have control on these places. The Government has not done that. Why? We had suggested in this House in the last session also when we had a chance to discuss it in a short context.

Many people take pride in the freedom which is guaranteed to religion by our Constitution, but when the Constitution makers enacted those particular Articles, did they envisage this kind of situation which is prevailing today, this resurgence, militancy, revivalist, religious orthodox? They were certainly exhilarated by the newly gained independence. They were euphoric. They thought that all the people had contributed to the independence of the country; they would live and work together and the religious freedom was given without any limitation. Today we find that the freedom is being abused. Has not the time arrived to rethink the whole thing and if necessary to put some fetters on this unlimited religious freedom practised in public? I am not saying that the people could not have such a freedom in their houses. Let them do whatever they like. I do not stand in their way, but what right have they got to practise the religion in Public in such a way that it will not only cause inconvenience or annoyance to others, but ultimately will lead to religious, communal disturbance and loss of life, property, arson and all that? They have no right to do that. We must, therefore, think about it and we must see that so-called rights which are capable of being abused, are being abused rampantly today are curbed, so that people cannot do as they did in Ahmedabad. I went there to investigate the situation myself not with the Parliamentary delegation, but even before that, to have a first hand experience of what had happened. We went round the city and saw the streets through which the procession had passed. Some people say that some one and a half lakhs

joined the procession, some say that about three lakh people joined the procession.

But obviously, there was apprehension that if such a procession was allowed through such streets, then communal disturbance might take place. Such apprehensions were there not only this year, but even last year. Last year also, the Government wanted the Jagannatha Temple people to change the route. They did not agree and the Government surrendered to them. This year, the Government did not even try. They felt so hopeless and helpless in the face of religious orthodoxy and obscurantism that they did not even try to get the route changed. Not only that. The Chief Minister led the procession! I think that this is very wrong. Is he trying to show that he is with the Hindus so that he does not lose the Hindu vote? I am told that he was joining the Muslim procession also. But that is not an excuse. If politicians go and join all kinds of religious processions and functions, it is mixing up religion with politics. You are joining the religious functions not because you believe in them, not because you are practising that religion, but because you want to have a vote bank by joining all such functions. It is very wrong to mix up politics with religion in this way. It gives a handle, it gives a lever to those people who would otherwise use religion as a stick to beat their enemies and this is exactly what has happened. It would also enable such people who would use such an opportunity to gain upper hand to satisfy their vested interest in lawlessness and in the break-down of public order.

Madam, all this is again mixed up with the way States are run, the way any particular State is run, or the way the whole economy, the whole society functions. In Gujarat, we found and we were told that the anti-social elements have an upper hand, not only during the riots but even in normal times as well. The State is held at ransom by boot-leggers, smugglers and all such anti-social people. Many politicians are their close associates. A very considerable section of the police, are on the pay-roll of those people. If those people want a disturbance to occur, a disturbance will occur. The State does not have the power to stop it. So this is how the State of administration has come

[Shri Amal Datta]

to be, in one State i.e. Gujarat which is relatively progressive, industrially advanced and has been, before these disturbances stated happening recently, a more or less peaceful State with communal harmony prevailing in it. Fortunately, because the people are not communal-minded, I think the members of the recent riots, which are still smouldering, will soon be extinguished. But the Government did not show that they have the political will or the energy or the competence to tackle it, the way it should have been tackled. They did not tackle it competently. If they had done so, even after first the phase the riot could have been stopped. They had not tackled it then. No power on earth could stop the riots from starting because they had allowed them to take such a route. But subsequently if quick action were taken, the riots could have been stopped even then. That was not done because of a lack of political will and lack of competence on the part of the administration which allowed the Bandh-call, allowed the Bandh to go through and allowed the riots to spread to the periphery of the city. That was the vital mistake committed by the Government. Relying on the police was wrong because a large section of police is said to be on the pay roll of the anti-social elements. And the others are totally partisan. Incidents such as beating up of people belonging to the minority community, incidents of even burning of people alive have happened in the presence of the police. The police looked the other way when these things occurred. It is a major failure of the State, of any State Government, that the police are so partisan. It is not so in Gujarat only. The same thing happened in Allahabad. In Allahabad, the riot was not actually between the Hindus and Muslims as such. There were clashes which started it and sparked it off, but ultimately the actual killing was done by the Provincial Armed Constabulary. There, it was Police who went and harassed the minority community, went inside houses, beat them up, took them out and killed them. This is exactly what happened.

There is another thing which happened some time ago. In another city of Gujarat, around 9th March, i.e. at Veraval, nine people were killed during a span of four hours. That was also by the Police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Datta, you have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I think we should discuss these things in depth. I do not think I was skimming on the surface.

Therefore, I think the time has come. I will not elaborate on these incidents. Other people might have done it already, or will do so. These incidents have happened, which shows that the Administration is not impartial, is not neutral, and that there has been a surrender to obscurantist forces whenever they have been able to muster enough pressure. The police, i.e. the ground force of the Executive to maintain law and order, is totally partisan. Unless these things are changed, unless the Constitutional freedom which is given to practise religious rites in public is curtailed, I do not think this country can get out of this kind of a communal situation—which is prevailing in a rampant form today. These forces are on the rise. So, we will have more and more riots in the future, unless something is done to see that the religious practices of one community do not impinge on another community. This must be ensured in the Constitution. We must put a stop to this now, if this country is to progress. For achieving any progress, there should be communal harmony in the country. It should be ensured as I said by amending the Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, I was listening to the first part of the speech delivered by Prof. Dandavate. Prof. Dandavate said very good things in this vicious atmosphere of communalism but he failed to touch that major point which is fanning and inciting communal feelings and causing communal riots. I would like to come to that point a little later. Although Shri Madhu Dandavate said at the outset that no effort should be made to extract political advantage out of it yet by mentioning Bharoch in his speech he tried to give it a little political thing. In Bharoch, Shri Ahmed Patel inaugurated a railway station but Shri Ahmed Patel is not a Minister; he is a Member of Parliament. There was no police bandobast for him there,

no officers came and there was nothing which would have posed danger to the law and order situation in Bharoch. I feel that his Party has given him a wrong picture of Ahmedabad in this connection because of which he said this thing.

Sir, presently two cities, namely, Ahmedabad and Allahabad have been worst affected in so far as communal riots are concerned. These two cities have at least three common features. One is that names of both the cities start with Allah. Ahmed is also another name of Allah. Another feature is that both these cities have contributed much to India's freedom struggle. In Ahmedabad, Sabarmati Ashram has remained the hub of the activities of Mahatma Gandhi. The old Congressmen or the freedom fighters in other parties are very much concerned about the riots in Gujarat. I was also sent by my Party to Ahmedabad and Baroda I talked to elderly freedom fighters and other people. They all expressed their sincere concern about the happenings in Mahatma Gandhi's Gujarat. Ahmedabad has been the place of the activities of Sardar Patel who did so much for the unity and the integrity of the country. Every inch of Ahmedabad is filled with the spirit of the Mahatma. When I visited Sabarmati Ashram it looked desolate and gloomy and it seemed as if the soul of Mahatma Gandhi was wandering there. Allahabad used to be the headquarters of the Congress Party. In Allahabad, Nehru family used to live. Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi all were born in Allahabad. Allahabad used to be the city from where the voice of the Congress Party used to be raised, where meetings of the Party used to be held and from where guidelines used to be issued to the country. Those very Allahabad and Ahmedabad have become the victim of communal riots, not once but many times. When riots can take place in Allahabad and Ahmedabad, they can occur in any city of the country. Allahabad and Ahmedabad have contributed so much for the country. Allahabad and Ahmedabad have influenced greatly the basic principles being followed by the country and if riots are taking place in these cities, if the people are being burnt alive in these places then no part of the country can remain protected from the flames of this

fire. In 1969, riots had occurred in Ahmedabad and perhaps those were the worst riots in the country in which 1000 persons had died. I would praise Shri Chidambaram who is a young and courageous Minister. Had this hard working Minister not reached Ahmedabad, there could have been recurrence of the incidents of 1969 in Ahmedabad. I salute Shri Chidambaram because of whom the riots did not reach the industrial belt. In 1969 the riots had reached the industrial belt. I have seen many riots but here people were burnt alive. Two persons who had gone to see their relatives in the hospital were thrown from the third storey and the crowd standing below burnt them after dousing them with kerosene oil. And all this happened in a place where Sabarmati Ashram is situated, where Mahatma Gandhi preached secularism. It is a matter of shame for the whole of the country that people have been burnt alive in that very Ahmedabad. It is a matter of shame for the people who live in this country. Now I would like to submit the main reason for the riots. Politics in the name of communalism in our country is not a new thing. During the freedom struggle also, the politics of communalism was very much in existence. Muslim League and Hindu Maha Sabha were founded. The Britishers, in order to weaken the Congress and to weaken the freedom struggle, founded political parties on communal lines. For the people of the country, particularly for the Muslims that day was the most unfortunate day when Pakistan was born. That day was the blackest day in the Indian history. That day was unfortunate not only for the people of that time, but it proved to be a curse for the coming generations also. I am at a loss as to how to under this curse. It is scholars like Prof. Ranga, Prof. Dandavate and Shri Indrajit Gupta who can show the path. It was the poison of communalism that created Pakistan and the Hindus of the country started thinking that on the one hand the Muslims have carved out Pakistan for themselves and on the other hand, they are still living in India. How this feeling will be erased? After independence also, communal parties come into existence. Hindu Maha Sabha was already there, then Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh came into existence which spread the poison of communalism. One more organisation which is going to be or has become the most dangerous communal organisation, whose name is not being men-

[Shri Zainul Basher]

tioned at present, is the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Unfortunately, people from all the political parties have joined it.

(Interruptions)

If people from your Party have not joined it, then I have no objection, be happy. Madam Chairman, many Government officers have also joined it I shall give you an example. Shri Dixit who is a very big leader of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad was the Director General of Police in Uttar Pradesh about one or one and half years back. During his tenure as the Director General of Police in Uttar Pradesh, Ram Janaki Rath Yatra was taken out in the entire Uttar Pradesh, and the procession was taken to every village. There the Hindus were incited and were told that they were impotents, cowards and that their God was locked—if God can be locked then there is nothing like God. The Hindus were exhorted that their God has been locked and they were silent. They also incited the Hindus to shed blood and to drive out the Muslims when he was Director General of Police. he gave permission to take out the Ram Janaki Rath Yatra in the entire Uttar Pradesh and was instrumental in spreading communal feelings. The subsequent incidents are a part of history and I do not want to rake up the issue as to what happened in the matter of Babri Masjid. I do not think it proper to refer to that issue at the moment. But this much I would say that after that, a wave of communal riots engulfed Uttar Pradesh, though I commend the Uttar Pradesh Government that it promptly controlled the situation. Had it shown even a little sleekness or had there been Shri Dixit—like person as the Director General of Police, the riots in Uttar Pradesh would have turned worse and more dangerous than those of Ahmedabad. But the riots in Uttar Pradesh affected other States also. Madam Chairman, give me some more time. I want to depict a detailed picture of the situation.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Basher Sahib, you have taken fifteen minutes. Please try to conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : I would request the Hon. Minister to let me have some or more time to speak.

The riots began in Ahmedabad due to these very organisations and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is responsible for Ahmedabad riots also. A call for Gujarat 'bandh' was given in the name of Hindu Raksha Samiti. Shri Indrajit Gupta and Prof. Madhu Dandavate will agree with me that there has never been any strike in the textile mills of Ahmedabad but it was for the first time that work in the Ahmedabad textile mills was struck on a call given by the Hindu Suraksha Samiti. Propaganda to this effect was made that all the Hindus were in danger. They are unable to take out Rath Yatra, their God has been locked and Hindus are being killed in Punjab. In the whole of India, 85 per cent of the population consists of Hindus. If the Hindus are being killed in Punjab, do you mean that you will retaliate by killing the Muslims because you are not going to get Sikhs there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the information of the Hon. Member I may tell him that during the 1942 Movement, the textile mills in Ahmedabad remained closed for three months.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : All right, I come to the period after the independence. The second major role in spreading these riots has been played by your police. There can be other reasons also but the police has played a prominent role. It is expected from the police of any country that it will remain impartial. But where does our police remain impartial? You ask the Hindus in Punjab, Bengalis and Muslims in Assam, Muslims in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. The police has everywhere colluded with the rioters. The police indulges in arson and killing of the innocents. In Uttar Pradesh new development has taken place which is a matter of concern. Presently, the Muslims there are taking steps to defend themselves. At places bombs have been hurled; they have resorted to firing also and this is all a matter of concern. They are doing it not with the intention to attack but because they are

afraid that the police is coming to loot them, to drag them out of the houses to throw them on the road and the streets. They think that police is coming to break their arms and legs and that is why they are preparing themselves for self defence. Today all the Muslims in India are considering themselves insecure. They think that they are living under the shadow of death and a sword is hanging on their head. Hon. Minister, Sir, the advent of such feelings in any community is dangerous for any country. What will happen the day 14 crores Muslims of the country take up arms for their protection and stop having faith and confidence in the Government and the police? You can yourself imagine that. Today when the Muslims say that they too become terrorists like the Punjabis it becomes a matter of grave concern for the entire nation. I agree that not all Muslims say like this but there is a small section which says it. This is dangerous. It will not only ruin the Muslims but would also pose danger to country's unity and integrity. Serious thought will have to be given to it

Indiraji had formulated a 15-point programme in respect of the Police force. It envisaged among other things, recruitment of the minorities in the police force. The Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Home Minister repeatedly wrote to different State Governments to recruit minorities in the police force but no State Government, whether it was Congress ruled or non-Congress ruled, ever paid heed to it. They did not recruit the minorities. The Government should set up a special force like the CRPF. at least in those areas which have been riot-hit or have been affected by it as in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. It has come to our notice that such a force does not exist everywhere. Therefore, such a force should be set up in the riot-affected areas and Muslims should be appointed in it.

Now a last suggestion. The Government gives relief to riot victims but it gives only Rs. 5000 to the next of kin of those who are killed in riots.

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad): I am on a point of information. In Gujarat it is Rs. 20,000/-

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You go to Ahmedabad and see for yourself. A lot of damage has been done there. Shops and factories were set ablaze right in front of the police station. Today, the Muslims say that if sikhs can get adequate compensation for being affected in the anti-Sikh riots, why can they not get it for anti-Muslim riots? It is a good thing that Sikhs are adequately compensated but then the same compensation should be given elsewhere also. If the Sikhs in Kanpur get more compensation why cannot the Muslims in Allahabad be also given more? All these issues need serious deliberations.

Today the country's unity and integrity is threatened from within and without. In the border States the unity and integrity is particularly endangered. Do not let this fire spread to other parts of the country. Check it immediately.

I fully agree with Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal who said that any regional party which wants to work on religious or linguistic lines should be banned, whether it is a Hindu organisation or a Muslim one. Shri Banatwalla should not mind it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): What can we do if you fail to understand us? Ask your leader. Has he not formed coalition Government with us in Kerala? If you ask him he will be in a better position to give our introduction.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Even if a Sikh organisation indulges in politicking on religious or linguistic lines, it should be banned. Unless these organisations are banned they will continue to incite communal clashes for political ends and it will not be possible to root out communalism.

With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Madhu Dandavate initiated the discussion on this matter in an excellent manner but I was disappointed to listen to the speakers who

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

spoke prior to me. There are very few occasions when the House is unanimous on a subject, as for example, today when all the Hon. Members of this august House unitedly spoke of resolving the problem of communalism.

16.00 hrs.

It would have been much better if a Hindu Member had advocated the cause of the Muslims and a Muslim Member or a Sikh Member had espoused the cause of the Hindus. If I advocate the cause of the Hindus, it does not look nice.

We have to continue the discussion on this subject with the same feeling with which it was initiated. Everybody knows and agrees that the problem which we are discussing today is grave and irrespective of the phraseology that the speakers had used, almost everybody has said the same thing. Everybody has agreed that it is a serious malady. The malady has been diagnosed as communalism. We have gathered here to ponder over it and find out the causes of this malady and also the remedy to resolve it. I would like to point out a few causes behind this malady and would also like to give a few suggestions in this regard. All the Hon. Members are unanimous that political parties are behind the communal virus. If the political parties follow ethical path and rise above the narrow considerations of votes, they can play an important role in resolving the problem. During the elections, beef is thrown in temples to incite the Hindus and pork is thrown in mosques to provoke the Muslims. The politicians stoop so low to get votes. It is these politicians who use black-marketeers, unemployed youth and communalists in these activities. Any Hon. Member can go to his constituency and see for himself who gives patronage to these anti-social elements? One can easily guess it. There is one thing more. Not even a single speaker here mentioned that the Press too has a hand in fanning up communalism. There is a story. A person died and when he reached *yamaloka*, the *yamaraja* took him round his garden so as to show him what is happening there. The person saw that there was a bell which used to ring sometimes and

stop automatically. When he questioned *yamaraja* about it, the latter replied that when somebody spoke a lie on earth the bell starts ringing. One day when that person passed by that bell around midnight he saw that the bell was continuously ringing. He went to *yamaraja* and told him about it and asked him to find out the reason. The *yamaraja* asked him not to worry because a newspaper in India might be under printing.

I do not want to name the newspaper but the *yamaraja* had named it. I mean to say that the newspaper is published from Jalandhar. It is because of misreporting in that newspaper that the dispute between Haryana and Punjab has arisen. I do not want to name it as the Hon. Members can guess which newspaper is published from Jalandhar. Ramoowallaji is present in the House and I would like to remind him the day when he was travelling in a train through my constituency. That day 'Haryana Bandh' was being observed. Some people stopped the train and served him well; he was offered milk and taken round the village. The elders of the village told him that there is no ill will between the Sikhs and the Hindus but it is the handiwork of the politicians. In this connection, I would like to submit that if the politicians and the press give right direction to the people they will not be misled. But it is unfortunate that truth is published in small print whereas blatant lie, which is also called 'table story' is published in bold print. I would like to give a suggestion in this regard. I would suggest that if a news report in any newspaper is found wrong the registration of that newspaper should be cancelled. A separate department should be set up for this purpose which should enquire into the reports published in the newspapers *suo moto*. If a false report is published, there should be no need to file a complaint and in fact the Government should initiate action against the newspaper *suo moto* and cancel the registration irrespective of the fact that the newspaper belongs to an influential person or it is a weekly or fortnightly. This is my suggestion.

It is true that communal riots are the handiwork of the politicians, the press, black marketeers and bootleggers but at the same time the foreign hand is also there.

The foreign powers also play a major role in it. These foreign elements infiltrate aliens into our country and provide them funds and weapons to disintegrate this country. As India is a country of diverse religions the best thing for them is to spread hatred in the name of religion, one way or the other. These things are done by foreign powers and, therefore, I request the Government to take it seriously because this has been repeatedly raised here and the Punjab Chief Minister Shri Barnala is also of the view that the communal riots and terrorism in Punjab is the handiwork of foreign powers. Aliens have infiltrated into Punjab. It does not take much time for anyone to become a Sikh in the erstwhile Punjab—which is now a part of Pakistan—because language is the same. Anybody can become a Sikh there in two months time. They grow a beard and wear a turban and enter Punjab. This should be fully checked.

Finally, as all the Members have said, I would also like to say that religion must be separated from politics. This is easier said than done. When I have to contest for a seat during the Elections, obviously, I shall try to get votes by telling the people of my own sect that I am one of them, for I belong to Arya Samaj. Till this weakness exists it will be exploited. Therefore, some sort of a solution to this problem has to be found under our Parliamentary set up, so that public opinion could be sought without taking recourse to sectarianism. Since 1947, the value of every commodity—has increased except of ours. This is because of the difference between our practice and profession. We are good at lecturing...
(Interruptions)

Mr. Daga is not to be included...
(Interruptions)

I want to imply that a law should be framed to ensure that those who misuse or exploit religion should be disqualified. Again, as all the speakers have mentioned, Mahatma Gandhi had to sacrifice his life due to communalism. About two years back, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the great daughter of this land, had also to sacrifice her self for this reason. I would like to ask as to how many more lives have to be sacrificed? After Shri Rajiv Gandhi became

the Prime Minister, this pestilence was correctly identified and as a consequence the Punjab-Accord, the Assam-Accord and more recently an accord with Shri Laldenga was signed. All these three accords were signed to deal with the problem of communalism. Therefore, all the Members of this House should give serious consideration to this matter and maximum time should be allotted for its discussion. There is a saying which means that they meet, discussed and dispersed. This is not proper. After discussions there must be some tangible result.

With these words I would like to conclude.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichetti-palayam) : Madam Chairman, while participating in the discussion on communal violence, I may say that durable climate of communal harmony must prevail in almost all parts of the country. The primary responsibility of maintaining law and order, the primary responsibility of ensuring that no such communal incident takes place inside the State, lies with the State Government. But here we see that in Gujarat, Ahmedabad is in fire. More than 60 persons have already lost their lives and Ahmedabad is in the hot-bed now. Madam, we see how communalism has come into this land. Even in the statement, the Hon. Minister has come forward to say that because of imperialism, i.e. British imperialism, communalism has come into existence in India. But I see that actually communalism is not new to India. It is prevailing time immemorial, for the last 2 centuries or three centuries. If we see the history, we will find that communalism is prevailing there. We have to put an end to it. But it can be done only with our determination, with our dedication and we have to fight it out and we have to put an end to communal violence. In Tamilnadu, there is no communal violence. The credit goes to the greatest champion of social justice, our E. V. Ramaswami and Dr. Anna and later to our Hon. Chief Minister MGR. Because of the dedication and the determination, there is no communal violence in Tamilnadu. But in the land of Gandhiji, we see some

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

communal violence is going on. Why? Gandhiji preached love and affection among Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji preached that there must be unity between Hindus and Muslims. Gandhiji said every time Ram and Rahim. But Gandhiji was shot dead by a Hindu and he died. Unfortunately, communalism is spreading all over the country. At every stage, we see it because of the minority and majority problem. Even there is a scheme which is being implemented by the Central Government, 15 point programme, in order to safeguard the interests of the minorities. Here we review things with regard to 20 point programme and not with regard to 15 point programme in order to safeguard the interests of the minorities. But I request the Central Government that they have to make a review of the 15 point programme, every three months or six months. It is only the economic and social development and advancement which holds the major key to the solution of communal problems and there should be a rapid economic growth. Then only we can put an end to the communal problem.

The regional imbalances are also one of the causes for the communal problem. A feeling of discrimination will also result in a feeling of repression. So, these are the causes for the communal problem. The State of Gujarat has become a new hot-bed of anti-social elements and smugglers and mafia gangs. This is not the first time. Even last year also when Radha Yatra was there, many people died. So, I request the young Minister. Mr. Chidambaram to rise to the occasion. I know fully well because he is coming from Tamilnadu where there is no communal violence.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) :
He comes from India, not from Tamilnadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : All right.
I am from Tamilnadu. I have to say that
the credit goes to Tamilnadu.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) :
He belongs to India no doubt but his
competency is much better than you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Commu-
nal poison has already been injected into

the minds of the people. We have to see
that the poison is not against and again
injected into the minds of the people.

I request the Hon. Minister to rise to
the occasion and see that the communal
violence is put an end to.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Mani-
pur) : Madam, it is a pity that after so
many years of our independence and the
functioning of our Republican Constitution,
we have to make this discussion on the
communal situation almost in every Session
of Parliament. We are going to complete
four decades of independence next year.
We have inherited this legacy of communal
tendencies. Ours is a very vast country
with 22 States and 9 Union Territories.
It is not only vast in area. We have
variegated cultures, languages, religions and
traditions of food and dress. We are bound
to live with these traditions, we are bound
to live with these diversities. Yesterday, as
this Hon. House took up this discussion on
communal situation all over the country, in
my part of the country, in Cachar District
of Assam, another riot occurred arising out
of the issue of language. This communalism,
whether it is associated with religion or
language, is equally menacing and dangerous.
In our part of the country, yesterday, this
very ugly incident of a language riot has
taken away as many as nine lives and caused
injuries to as many as 23 to 24 persons —
very serious injuries to some of them. It is
a matter of grave concern. It is time we
gave a serious thought to this matter. It
is not that the Government of India, under
the leadership of our able Prime Minister,
has not done anything. Our Government
have certainly done something. The only
thing is that the proposals and the plans that
have been taken up have not yielded full
results, the results that were expected.
Naturally, it is now time that we gave a
serious thought to it.

We are paying tributes to the memory
of Mahatma Gandhi and we are remember-
ing great national leaders who were the
founding-fathers of our Constitution. Refer-
ring to the greatness of Gandhiji, I would
like to recall an incident. In the Pragj-
yotishpur Session of the Indian National
Congress which was presided over by Shri

U. N. Dhebar, there was a debate : Shri Morarji Desai had moved a Resolution on language, for replacement of English by Hindi; Shri C. Subramaniam was opposing that Resolution, and in the AICC Session the debate became so protracted that it was thought that there could be no easy conclusion. But Panditji, who had inherited the moral strength from the Father of the Nation, addressed the delegates on these lines : "We may not be great men ourselves, we may not all be Mahatma Gandhis, but having been born in his generation, having worked with him, having followed him, we have imbibed the greatness of Gandhiji; such a vast country like India should not be divided; we should never dream of division on the question of language, on the question of religion, on the question of regional issues; imbibing the greatness of Gandhiji, we should rise above the issue of language and issue of religion and work for the integration of the country." It is time that we refreshed or renewed our commitment to the legacies that have come from Gandhiji. It appears that there is a generation gap. Even during the life-time of Gandhiji, there were clashes between communities. Now, although Gandhiji is not alive, his words are alive, his message is alive. When he returned from Noakali, a pressman asked him as to what was the cause of the communal riot in Noakali. Gandhiji said in one sentence : "The cause was the idiocy of the communities involved." He did not defend his community or oppose any other community. He only said : 'Idiocy of the communities involved'. What I would like to suggest through you is that the Government of India has, now, to strengthen the machinery for the detection of the possible riots in the riot-prone districts of the country. There are so many riot prone districts already identified. The action taken so far in those riot prone areas are welcome. We have to see this through a mechanism of intelligence which can work from the centre through their State machinery.

Such things are likely to happen. Prevention is always better than cure. We discuss a matter of this type of riots and we just condemn the happenings. We may also shed tears for what has happened. But the

best thing should have been prevention and also stopping its recurrences by measures that could be taken through the administrative machinery. It has been said that the administrative machinery, the Government machinery cannot be sufficient. Because there are political parties. There should be no concealing of the fact that there are political parties founded on the communal issues, they are communal political parties. Unless these political parties are just disbanded, made unconstitutional, made illegal, I think the root for the communal clash, communal tension will continue to exist.

As we have all seen, it is such a delicate matter that every time a generation produces young people, young boys and girls without much deep rooted education on the need for the communal harmony, fall prey easily to the cause of this community or that community on the issue of this religion or that language or region. This is how things are happening.

In the end, my suggestion by way of conclusion is that the whole machinery of the Government, the political parties and the social organisations should be just clubbed together to curb this malady.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Madam Chairman, we have been discussing the communal situation in various parts of the country since yesterday. Many thought provoking suggestions have been made.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The time should be extended so that all can be accommodated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me see how the discussion goes on. There are a number of Members who want to speak. Please try to be brief.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : As I was saying, many thought provoking suggestions have been made by various speakers in this House.

This malady of communal situation has been as old as the birth of this country. This

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

is not only a curse to this country but, I should say that even this country's Independence has been born in the communal riots situation itself. Had there been no communal riots in 1946, even there would not have been partition of this country. Since that time this malady continues in this form or that form and we have been discussing about the solutions to this problem for all these years.

By this time, I should say that the sensitive places where the communal riots take place from time to time in this country have already been sufficiently identified. Not only the places, but the various festivals, various occasions on which communal riots take place in this country have also been sufficiently identified throughout the country and in various parts of the states also.

For example, in the State of Maharashtra, places like Bhiwandi, Maligoan, Aurangabad have already been identified as places where from time to time communal situation arises. The festivals also on which they arises are already sufficiently identified. So my submission would be that as we have been saying that prevention is better than cure we can very well take effective preventive steps throughout the country when we put before us the sensitive places and the sensitive occasions on which these communal riots always take place and from that point of view the States should be told that on these occasions they should be alert and if they have not been taking sufficient steps then it is for them to make immediate arrangements as far as these occasions and these parts are concerned.

I am very glad to know that already at the time of the late Prime Minister a 15-point programme on minorities welfare had been circulated among all the States. Some modified version has also been re-circulated and in those points the various suggestions which have already been made in this House have mostly been incorporated. The first suggestion which is very important in that is about the appointment at sensitive places of officers whose record as far as their secularism is concerned is very well tested and examined and if from that point of view that suggestion would be implemented by the States, I think,

on many occasions we would be able to avoid communal riots which always take place in the various parts of the country.

Therefore, as I was saying, the main basic responsibility is of the States and they can be very well guided by the various points in the programme of minorities welfare which has been re-circulated by the Centre. Centre can guide them. Centre can always give them help in the form of material support, in terms of para-military forces and then timely alert may be sounded and advice can also be given to the States but the basic responsibility of the States cannot be forgotten in this respect.

But as we have been discussing this for all these years, a thought comes to my mind that even though we have been agreeing on the various points as far as secularism is concerned some introspection is necessary throughout the country and by the various political parties also. We should now agree to a Code of Conduct whereby the communal situation or communal tensions shall not be used for politicising our life as far as this country is concerned. Some understanding among all the national parties is necessary in this respect and really speaking as far as the people of India are concerned I become bold and say that some introspection is necessary. Though we have put secularism in the Preamble of our Constitution itself and we boast that ours is a secular country, yet every Indian has also to introspect and find out whether we have really assimilated this idea of secularism or whether sometimes we use this secularism as a cover to push our aggressive fundamentalism as far as religion is concerned. Therefore, it is necessary and high time that introspection is made not only by the political parties but also by many citizens of this country. When the time comes, many people become religious fanatics though they always preach and say we are secular and our country is secular. It is a very good idea and we are bound by this ideal. But in practice, many times we find that even responsible citizens also fall prey to religious fanaticism and behave in such a manner that we never expect them to behave in such situations. From this point of view introspection is necessary.

Lastly, we should also concentrate not only on the education of the public from this

Point of view but the forces of reformism in Various religions have also to be encouraged and also strengthened from this point of view.

Only when the people of this country accept reformism and give up conservatism in religion and accept newer and newer ideas and concentrate upon the economic progress of this country and do not fall prey to the fanaticism of religious heads, we would be able to avoid these communal riots for ever

With these words, I conclude and thank you for the opportunity given to me.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Madam Chairman, I would begin with Shri Buta Singh's statement, which is true, that in spite of all the efforts made by the Government, the Communal incidents are on the increase and for which the ordinary people of this country cannot be held responsible. However, we, whether sitting on this side or the other side, cannot escape from the responsibility. Again, due to some errors on our part or out of some selfish motives, we had adopted certain policies which have created problems for us and which we are trying to undo now, but are not able to do it. There is a saying in Punjabi which means that man's propensity to error brings about his own downfall. It seems to me that we the politicians have been deliberately creating such an atmosphere from time to time, in order to achieve our own selfish ends and to capture power, so that today we are burning in the fire of our own creation. Is it not true that in order to become powerful, we ourselves, take recourse to muscle power, which always encourages the anti-social elements ?

I want to emphasize that the people are increasingly suspecting and wrongly thinking that a nexus is developing between crime and politics and that our nationalism is getting eroded. Is it not true that we are caught in the illusion that we are like national leaders in our regions and we want to do worthy work inspite of being so small ?

This country will remain the same, as it has remained for the last thousands of years and it will continue like this in future also. But if we fail to play our role properly then History would say that we are small people. Therefore, I feel that we should think over all these matters, not inside the Parliament House only, but outside as well. When we are inside the House, we must speak with a sense of responsibility, but outside we are free to talk in any manner we like. I understand that the concept of secularism is being misused and small matters are being exaggerated. Let us take the example of Ram Janam Bhoomi temple. Is Ram's place of birth, confined to only one particular place and that too within an area of 5 or 10 feet. Is this the only place in Ayodhya which belonged to Rama. In our Guru Granth Sahib, Lord Rama has been eulogised fifteen thousand times and for which 15,000 synonyms have been used.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : It is not praise, but eulogy.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sengrur) : I am implying that we have been told to follow him. If I use the word praise then also my intention is the same. I mean that he has been held in high esteem. The time has come today, when we must make an effort to ensure that people do not lose confidence in us. Whenever there is any trouble in Amritsar, Allahabad or Ahmedabad, the people outside the Parliament allege that we are the ones who create all the trouble. Somewhere they blame us openly and somewhere they discuss in low tones but their intention is always to make us hear their allegations. Regardless of our political affiliations we must not be blamed in this manner. On the contrary, we must lead the country in proper direction, and we must follow the path shown to us by Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We must make it known that we are leading the country in the right direction and not complicating the matters. We do not want our country to tread a thorny path. But it is regretful that we have to hurl allegations at each other. In Delhi, tyres were thrown around the necks of the Sikhs and then killed. Only two persons were guilty of the crime, but everyone of the community was punished. No one was spared. Mahatma

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

Gandhi was also a great leader and was similarly assassinated by a foolish person but everybody was not penalised for it. Why is it so, that we all drift with the wave, which is out of control of the people.

Again, Mahatma was shot dead by a foolish fanatic Hindu because he advocated Hindu Muslim unity. Similarly, when Sant Harchand Singh Longowal spoke of Hindu Sikh unity, he also became the target of a cruel Sikh's bullets inside a Gurudwara. In my opinion he was the murderer of unity. Even today the situation is bad. We have made great efforts in Punjab and it has been appreciated in this House. We in Punjab, are fighting the forces of disintegration with all our might. In our efforts, we are getting the assistance of other political parties and of the entire country. In spite of it, the State is still in a disturbed condition. In our country there is an organisation called 'Jai Bajrang Bali'. Similarly, there is another organisation known as Shiv Sena. Before Shri Chidambaram was inducted into the cabinet, it was your responsibility to look into the activities of the 'Jai Bajrang Bali' organisation, because these people are distributing inflammatory handbills by inserting them inside the newspapers. In these pamphlets it is written that the Sikhs will not be allowed to stay on this earth. I do not understand wherefrom they come because they have not been apprehended so far. A killer is always a killer, whether he kills with a bullet or with a pen. They are also terrorists.

What I want to say is that these riots cannot be checked unless we develop the required political will and administrative honesty. When violence is spreading in certain areas and it is ignored then also disturbances are created. In regard to this matter, it is being heard that responsibility will be fixed. But how are you going to fix the responsibility? I know about this and I would give an example without naming anyone. There is a Hindi-speaking State next to West Bengal. There, a certain officer had filed a case against some Ministers. The Minister was at fault, but it was the officer who was

punished. He spoke the truth but he was penalised and the case of the guilty people was not even enquired into.

ONE HON. MEMBER : Tell us the name.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Why should I tell the name? If an enquiry is conducted, the matter would be clarified to all. I am not saying this to hurt anyone. It would be made clear as to who is at fault.

Today, the foreign powers are trying to destabilise us and you must counter it. I would speak about it in detail during the discussion on the 28th of this month. At present, all this is happening at the instance of some mischievous and imperialist forces. The demand for Khalistan was not our demand. This demand was made by some mischievous elements. Therefore, I would say that there are some elements which create disturbances and unrest by indulging in mischief.

Every society has its own principles. In our society, if a person does any wrong, he is excommunicated regardless of whether he is educated or whether he belongs to the rural or the urban areas. He misinterprets the matter and in this way he adds fuel to fire. I regret to any that there are some newspapers which do not report correctly. There is a well-known editor who had written an article in which he warned the Sikhs that an hour is left before it strikes 12 O'clock. Shouldn't the press people boycott him? Shouldn't such people be thrown out of the press community, who spread hatred by writing articles of this kind?

In another newspaper there was a heading like this and I quote "Two Sikhs loot Jammu bank". When the two rascals were apprehended then it was found that their beard was artificial. Only because they sported a beard, it was said that they were not Sikhs. Even if they sported a beard they were not Sikhs but anti-social elements. Therefore, I am saying that if a well-known editor could

spread hatred among the people then what would others do ?

In the end, I request that strict action should be taken against persons inciting communalism. We the Sikhs, who are in majority in Punjab, are reasonable for the disturbed conditions there. We should be criticised or punished for not dealing with the situation properly. We openly confess that the situation in Punjab is very bad. We have to rectify it despite the fact that someone else is responsible for it. In the same way, in the rest of India our Hindu brothers have to assure both the Muslims and the Sikhs that it is the responsibility of Hindus to protect them. We have to create such a type of environment.

The police department needs to be restructured. The police and P.A.C. are thieves in uniform. During the Operation Bluestar I was in the Golden Temple for three days and after the entry of the military in the Golden Temple, even some military jawans indulged in looting. A demand is also being made that military be deployed there. I request that the use of military should be minimum in the interest of the unity and the integrity of the country. This is the only institution left how which symbolises the unity and the integrity of the country. If the military is used then the Hindus and not Sikhs will be sent to Punjab. The Hindu would think that he has been posted there because he is a Hindu and the Sikh would think that he has not been posted because of being a Sikh. So it will lead to dissension. Keep the military away from petty politics.

With this I say that all of us together should create an atmosphere of goodwill and peace in the country. We should always be ready to sacrifice ourselves for humanity and human values and only then can our country be strengthened otherwise the country will curse us.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : I rise to condemn with every drop of my blood the communal riots or killings that have been taking place during the last

few months and years. It is shameful that a secular country like ours should claim to be culturally rich to claim to be secular, with such killings and senseless riots amongst us. This legacy of communal riots has been percolating over the years. We got our independence forty years ago, even then we had these riots. Time and again the names of Mahatmaji and Panditji have been mentioned. Today these names do not carry weight because they have been used too often without any effect, without any action being taken.

Sir, today in different parts of the country uneasiness, hatred for each other is percolating—has been percolating. I come from a State where jokingly it was said that the people of Gujarat, Gujaratis are timid, they do not like to go into the services, because they do not like to fight. We are a cultured people from Gujarat. But today in a State like ours, where people are industrial minded, this communal unrest is coming up and a very ugly picture can be seen.

Sir, let us not go to the reasons why the communal riots are taking place, why the Hindus and Muslims who have lived for years together next to each other are today enemies sworn enemies ?

Sir, I feel after having spoken to many people that the majority today is feeling insecure. It is because of this insecurity and they have nobody to turn their wrath on. It is the minority who ultimately are the sufferer of the wrath of the majority. If you notice, it is always in the congested areas in the cities that riots have been taking place. There it is easier to get to the minorities. The riots have taken place only in the city of Gujarat where there is unemployment. Surat has got a very large community of Muslims. There were no riots there. In Baroda when the Rath yatra took place, there were no incidents. But as soon as the bandh was called, the rioting started. It is not because of that reason but because of previous incidents that riots took place. It is like a case of burning members. The hatred was there and on a slight excuse the fire erupts.

I tell you a funny story. A few days before the riot took place, in the Muslim

[Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

area in a family there was a death. The body was taken for burial at night. At that particular time, the lights went off in that area. People were running about and there were shoutings that there were no lights. In the neighbouring area, which is a Hindu area, the people sleeping thought that the Muslims were going to attack them. And on just this excuse stone throwing started. This way, there was no previous excuse and still riots took place. This shows what is the feeling of the people today and what we must do. What happened in Ahmedabad there was a logical reason. What happened elsewhere there also there were other reasons. But at places where nothing has happened, why should there be riots? One can definitely say that what has been happening in the past is the cause for our unrest.

The Government of Gujarat took very prompt action in quelling the disturbances. In spite of having inadequate police force especially in Baroda they clamped the carfew; otherwise hundred times more deaths would have taken place. Only because the authorities took prompt action that the whole thing was saved. Out of four deaths took place in the city, two deaths took place because of the stupidity of the victims. One Muslim and one Hindu, both were coming back from work. Instead of going straight home when the carfew was clamped, the Muslim boy went to a pan shop on the way home. That pan shop was in the midst of a Hindu area which has always been against Muslims and there he got killed. The same thing happened with the Hindu boy who was coming home from work. Instead of going straight home he went to a shop which was not supposed to have opened and there he got killed.

We are a bit slack in imposing structures. But before the bandh took place, the Chief Minister of Gujarat had called the dharmagurus to request them to take back the bandh and he warned them that if the bandh took place, there would be more killings and morn genocide. I have heard that the dharmagurus after an hour's discussion with the Chief Minister, agreed to call off the bandh. They understood the situation but did not ask for a judicial inquiry. But the

moment they left the premises, they were gheraoed by the vested forces who impressed on their minds that Hinduism was in peril and we must do something. That is how the whole talks failed and the bandh took place.

17.00 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Why are all these Hindu organisations suddenly cropping up. Is that not an indication again that the majorities are feeling insecure, unsafe, neglected? I think, partly the politicians who instead of quietly working for the betterment of the minorities are making too much of a fuss by not letting the benefit go to them and by not trying to improve the relationship between the minorities and the majorities.

I appreciate what my elder colleague Prof. Madhu Dandavate said yesterday except for one point—the incident that took place at Broach. The function was at another place. The rioting took place at the third place. I do not know why Prof. Dandavate had to bring this topic up. Because the local M. P. happened to be the Pradesh Congress President, he had to bring in this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : May I intervene for a second. I made myself extremely clear. I had nothing against Shri Ahmed Patel. I do not want to attribute that motive because inaugural function was going on. The police were diverted and that is why disturbance took place.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : How do you attribute to that? There was no police there also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Long discussion is not going to solve this evil. We must forget our political differences and act and help the Government to step these long lasting disparities between the castes. Only then can we hold our heads high and say—yes, we are a secular State. Nowhere else in the world different caste and

creed people have lived for so many years together.

We have to take stringent steps to see that interests of all communities, all sides are kept together and we may strive together for the future peace and harmony in our country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Banwari Lal Purohit. I request the Members to be brief. There are many Members to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I thank Shri Dandavate and Shri Ramoowalia for the discussion initiated in the House. It is the right time for the discussion on this subject and for follow up action. It should not be assumed that only the Government is responsible for checking these riots. Every citizen of this country is responsible for it and each Member of Parliament, who represents 15 to 20 lakh people, is all the more responsible for it. Our preceding speakers have elaborated the causes of riots. There are many reasons behind them. There is no ill will among the elected representatives to this House. We meet with great cordiality but we have made less efforts for creating the same atmosphere in our constituencies. We should do maximum efforts in this direction. Most of the riots are caused by anti-social elements. I say that Temples, Mosques, Churches and Gurudwaras are in such large numbers in our country that there is no need to construct more such places. If the existing ones are maintained properly, they can serve the purpose of the respective religion. If a family does not have some place to live in, it encroaches on a large area and established an idol of God there. It declares it a temple by applying 'sindoor' on the idol and starts reciting religious rites and prayers. A demand is made for two acres of land, even if it obstructs a road. He needs land for the temple and a new temple is to be constructed for encroaching upon the land. The same thing applies in the case of Mosques and Gurudwaras. Ours is a secular state and every religion respects the other which should, of course, be there. But, today these tem-

ples, mosques and gurudwaras have been erected in such large number that they are not being properly maintained and are in a dilapidated condition. More new temples, mosques and gurudwaras are being constructed. Serious attention should be paid to this matter and if a law is necessary then it should be enacted that the existing number of temples, mosques and gurudwaras is enough. I want to vehemently stress this point.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The main thing is, you have to control the population. The population is increasing. They are constructing temples and churches are also coming up.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : The second thing I want to stress is that big processions are also the causes of riots. Government should make a provision that whether it is procession of Shiv Jayanti or Ram Yatra or Muharram or Urs, it should not be considered as procession of one particular community but it should be ensured that at least 10 per cent people are from other communities. If we declare it compulsory then in future there certainly will be no such riots. If it is procession of Lord Shiva, persons from other communities should offer prayers. The processions may be of any type such as Ram Yatra, Muharram of Shobha Yatra but we should try to make it compulsory that people from other communities join them. If it does not succeed the Government should enact a legislation to make it mandatory that 10 per cent persons in such processions should be from other communities. It will establish goodwill in the country and the chances of confrontation would be minimised. At the same time we agree with Shri Dandavate that all the riots whether in Bhiwandi, Thane or Ahmedabad or Meerut have been followed by looting and arson by anti-social elements. Besides, I agree that there is a class of smugglers among the anti-social elements which has crores of rupees and that class sparks off riots by spreading communalism. They have their men

[Shri Banwari Lal Purohit]

in every village. There are gangs of gamblers and speculators in every village. Each such shop has 15 to 20 'goondas'. They go from street to street and incite riots. In this way a gang of 400 to 500 persons is formed which causes riots. This must be checked. Every State Government is responsible to control these anti-social elements. I would suggest that a list of all the anti-social elements of the identified riot affected areas should be with the Central Government and whenever the news of possibility of riots at such places is received then all these persons should be rounded up beforehand.

One more thing is that in this connection our newspapers have the biggest responsibility. We have seen that wherever the riots occur the detailed report about them is published in the next day newspapers and that report is onesided. So, sometimes even newspapers spark off riots. They publish exaggerated reports of such incidents in bold letters despite the fact that the code of conduct of newspapers states that news about such riots should be given in a subdued form. But what happens is that all the newspapers, whether leading or small ones, publish the news in banner and bold headlines and in this way add fuel to the fire. The newspapers give maximum coverage to the riots. The good things which happened during the riots, such as protection given by a Hindu family to a Muslim family or vice versa, are not covered by the newspapers. The feelings of brotherhood appearing in such incidents should be given prominently in the newspapers. The Government should ban such newspapers which spread communalism.

I agree that the Government can not do all the work but it should do attentively and effeciently whatever is under its control. It is my request.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : To add to my friend's speech, news is being exaggerated and motivated to undermine or to make propaganda against India outside

the country. That is also the motive behind it and that must be stopped.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the debate has been going on since yesterday and we are, of course, also very interested to hear...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may continue tomorrow also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should give us early warning about it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Sir, so, many other subjects should be discussed. Why do you prolong it to tomorrow ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Many Members are interested to speak on the subject.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, we are very eagerly awaiting--at least I am awaiting—the reply of the Hon. Minister for Internal Security because I would like to hear from him what is the Government's assessment of the situation which has developed and which is further developing every day. Here Hon. Members from all sides of the House are giving their own assessments, there are some shades of difference and all that, but I think by and large the Members here have expressed quite a high degree of unanimity. As to the disease which has taken our society, they are of the opinion, I think, that this is not something which is unconnected with political motivation. I do not know what the Government's view is. Under the British in the old days, this communal rioting specially between Hindus and Muslims as we knew used to be engineered for the purpose of the colonial power's policy of 'divide and rule'. Now, after 39 years of Independence we should ask ourselves : 'Who are the forces now who want to profit from this communal tension and communal rioting and whether they are also interested in some modern version of 'divide and rule'. The situation is not improving, it is getting worse. That is to say, these communal forces are growing. They are not diminishing, they are growing. That is a fact, we should admit it. All the secular

mindful people and the democratic forces who want to resist this onslaught of communalism seem to be getting more and more helpless, paralysed and frustrated. I am thinking how ordinary people whichever community or faith they belong to, how is it possible for an ordinary man to be roused to such a pitch of frenzy on the basis of religion that he could cold-bloodily murder his neighbour? Normally no human being behaves like that—to set fire to his neighbour's house, throw his children into the fire, throw people down from the roofs of houses and set fire to them, cold-bloodedly kill his neighbour. Could anybody sitting here do it? (*Interruptions*). Well, the people are roused to some pitch of frenzy where people behave like that at least temporarily.

I think when the anti-Sikh riots were taking place here in Delhi in those fateful days of October-November, 1984, there were a number of Hindus and Hindu families which gave shelter to Sikhs, saved them, took them into their own house and kept them there in safety. In Barabanki, when Muslims who were demonstrating on the Babri Masjid issue were attacked by the police, shot down by the police and they were running helter-skelter, from all reports it appeared that there were a number of Hindus who gave shelter to those Muslims. And those Muslims although they were demonstrating on an issue which concerns their religion, they did not raise a single slogan against the Hindus as such. There were no anti-Hindu slogans raised. There were anti-Government slogans and anti-police slogans. And when the police attacked them and they were running helter-skelter for shelter, many Hindus in the neighbourhood took them into their houses sheltered them and protected them from the policemen's wrath.

I know from personal experience that in the labour areas, in the industrial areas of the Punjab, in Amritsar, Ludhiana and such places Sikh and Hindu workers together have kept those areas virtually peaceful and immune from any kind of disturbances. Only last month—you should know this because trade-unions of this country including the INTUC for the first time—the INTUC

which never generally wants to have anything to do with us, the INTUC, the AITUC, the CITU, the HMS and 8 or 10 organisations together—held a convention here in Mavalankar Hall attended by 1,000 delegates and decided that jointly, unitedly on this issue at least, they must struggle against these forces of communalism and divisive forces which are trying to tear the country apart. And last month, a joint delegation of trade-union leaders went to Punjab and in both Amritsar and Ludhiana, there were meetings and processions. All these things are never published in any newspaper it is not a sensational news. No newspaper publishes these reports Demonstration took place of Hindus and Sikh workers marching together and shouting the slogan together :

*“Na Hindu raaj na Khalistan—
jug-jug jiye Hindustan”*

This is the slogan they were shouting. Where are all those people? Where are these forces? Why can't we collect them? Why can't we organise them and unite them in different parts of the country? I am afraid, Sir, a gigantic operation of destabilisation is going on due to political motivation. Politics is misusing or abusing religion and the religious faith of our people for political purposes. Mixing religion with politics has been referred to already. This has become necessary either for electioneering purposes or sometimes now as we have seen in the Punjab, for justifying secessionism. Otherwise there is no reason why there should be an outburst of communalism in the Punjab where Hindus and Sikhs at least for various social reasons and other reasons have always been so close to each other. Secessionist forces are misusing religion now in the Punjab in order to put through their conspiracy of secessionism. There is a basic refusal in the country to accept the fact that India is a composite multi religious secular state. We talk about it all the time. We also pat ourselves from the back saying that we are one of the biggest democracies in the world and all that I do not understand any concept of democracy which does not provide for protection of the minorities' rights. How can there be a democracy where the minorities' rights are not protected? I was surprised that my friend, Shri Ranjit Singh

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Gaekwad, of course, he is right when he said that the feeling is being sedulously inculcated among the Hindus that it is they who are imperilled, it is they who are insecure and it is they who are endangered, not the minority. It is a fact. This is being done. But, I am surprised that my friend is more or less justifying this idea.

SHRI K. J. ABBASI (Domariganj) : No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes. He said that the majority is feeling insecure and that is why they want to take it out of the minority.

SHRI K. J. ABBASI : Nobody said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Nobody said ? Then why is it ? It is correct or not that they should feel insecure ? Please tell me. (Interruptions) Just because he is your party man, do not go on like this. Try to understand.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Mr. Gaekwad played a very important part in Baroda in those days.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am not disputing that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I do not think any aspersion should be cast on him. I do not think that he said that it is his view. He merely expressed what people are talking outside. I do not think he subscribed to that view.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Chidambaram, I never questioned what Mr. Gaekwad has done or not done in that riot situation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Even now your reading is wrong.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : After talking to people in my area, I found that majority of people are saying so.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you think that feeling is justified ? Did you keep quiet about that ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When he said that he has not meant like that, then you leave it at that. I do not want it to go any further. I do not want any debate on that. Now it is clarified. Therefore, you forget about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has said that "I heard from people this is the impression among people." May be. That is correct. There are so many people ..

(Interruptions)

Prof. Ranga, please. I did not interrupt you.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I am not interrupting you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is too agonising and painful a matter to allow this kind of frivolous interruption. I am sorry.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : I wanted to help you. You go ahead with your argument. Why do you waste your time unnecessarily ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whether I am wasting my time or not, is my headache, not yours.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You do not know when anybody is helping you in your argument. You think you are supreme in your own idea. You do not even realise that you may be wrong also. We can be wrong also.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : We must be prepared for saying it. What is this ;

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I can also quote many statements, letters to Editors of newspapers and so on which justify this. Please give me one minute. It is a letter which appeared in 'Statesman' in April, 1986 :

"It is increasingly becoming apparent that to be a Hindu in India is a disadvantage. Ours is the only country where the majority community is under constant pressure. The Indian concept of secularism allows not only full but unusual freedom to all minority groups"

and so on. It is the idea that it is the majority which is insecure. The future is insecure. Some people are saying that in a few year' time, Hindus will become a minority in this country. I do not know how they calculated, but they say so. I am not disputing the report which is given by my friend Mr. Gaekwad.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It shows that the teaching of arithmetic is very bad in our schools.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : My point is that this idea is leading to the aggressive propagation of the idea of Hindu Rashtra. Unless there is Hindu Rashtra, Hindus cannot be secure. These people who are propagating these things want us to follow in the footsteps of Pakistan. There is an Islamic Rashtra there. So, there must be a Hindu Rashtra. This not what we stand for. This is not our ideal. This is not what we are prepared to accept. We are proud that this is a multi-religious country and people of all faiths and communities who have decided to live together are living in a composite, secular State. But that State is now before our eyes being torn to pieces. It is not a question of isolated riots here and there. Somebody talked about Ahmedabad. Somebody else talked about Allahabad. I can talk about Jamshedpur or talk about hundreds of other places. I think so many riots have taken place in the last one year and in so many towns of UP and those news have not even come out properly. Pilibhit and Meerut and so many other places. The whole of UP is a powder keg at this moment and it can blow up at any time.

With the growing mutual suspicion and even mutual hatred which is being inculcated, I fully agree with those members who had earlier talked about the undesirability. I use a very mild word 'undesirability' of people who are representatives of Government and who are representatives of the State even identifying themselves publicly with ceremonies and functions which belong to one particular community only. And then it is given publicity in the media, television, in the radio and in the newspapers. What kind of an impact it will have on all the other communities who are minorities? We are, of course, to be a secular State. The Heads of the State and the symbols of the State and Government and so on should not be identified in this manner. I cannot understand. Why does not the Government stop it? What prevents the Government from stopping it? Except a total lack of will. I cannot understand. There is no attempt by the Government to really fight for this concept of unity and oneness. It is one thing to go on paying lip service to do it but to harness all the forces in the country and to use the government power and government machinery to fight for this concept of real oneness and unity—this will be totally lacking.

I would suggest that in all these incidents which are taking place, it is obvious that there is a hand of conspiracy behind these riots. I cannot understand. When a Rath Yatra takes place in Ahmedabad, I can understand if somebody makes an allegation that somebody throws stones on it. Somebody said that the processionists shouted some abusive slogans against the other community like that. But there was no Rath Yatra in Baroda. There was no Rath Yatra going on in Baroach. But why do the riots spread like that—from Ahmedabad to other towns and attempts made to instigate people in other towns? There is a conspiracy behind it. Therefore, these forces are now on the rampage. Here it is being threatened in UP when the UP Government put a ban on the Ram Janki Rath Yatra being taken out. The organisers of this Rath Yatra have threatened that if this ban is not removed they will call for Bharat bandh. That means a bandh by the Hindus against another community.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

I would also say about the Muslims that it is because of what is happening here that many sections of the Muslims are falling avictim and prey to those fundamentalist forces among them because they do not see any other way out. Therefore, what my friend, Mr. Zainul Basher has said that there is a mood of desperation growing—specially I find it among the younger Muslims. We have to live here. This is our country. We cannot run away and save ourselves. Then it is better to fight and die here and then they take to some violent methods and so on. I think everybody here knows that Nawab of—they no longer call themselves Nawabs—the Nawab of Pataudi, Mansur Ali Khan, the famous cricketer who led our country as captain of cricket. If somebody considers him as a communalist, that is a different matter but I do not. He has made a public statement saying that you must understand that because Muslims have got this psychology of insecurity here in this country, any move taken by the majority is sometimes misinterpreted and misunderstood by them to mean as an attempt to impose something on them against their will. They are not Pakistanis. But half their families are living in Pakistan. How can we forget that? If the country is divided into two, it results in this that thousands of Indian Muslims today have half their relations across the border. But that does not mean that they are communalists. Therefore, what I would just say is this—because you are ringing the bell and there is no time. There is a National Integration Council, recently resurrected, but it seems to be quite powerless to do anything in such a situation. The Standing Committee has not even met once since the Ahmedabad, Gujarat, riots took place. I cannot understand this. Whatever capacity they have got to do something they should try it out. Inquiry into the Ahmedabad riots has been entrusted by the State Government only to a District Judge. A District Judge is to hold the inquiry. Of course, now, after what our great Government has done, I suppose, it is not much use entrusting that inquiry to a High Court Judge or a Supreme Court Judge also because the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Ordinance/Bill has come. Whenever the report of an inquiry into a riot proves uncomfortable or embarrassing

to the Government, they will simply use that measure now to say that that Commission of Inquiry report will not be divulged or made public or laid even before Parliament. So, you are, in a way, making a dangerous provision which would shield the culprits.....

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We will discuss that tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : We will discuss it, of course. But why should I not mention it here? It is something which has a bearing on riots also. So many riots have taken place and there have been so many Commissions of Inquiry. After that, here your Members are complaining that not a single person is caught and punished....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am glad Mr. Chidambaram found the time and the will to visit Ahmedabad. But, I think, the Cabinet Minister of Home Affairs should have gone there once at least. He has not found it necessary to visit Ahmedabad where such things have taken place. In any case, these are minor matters. I do not think these are very important matters because these have become, I think, some kind of moves and gestures which do not really solve the crisis or give confidence to anybody. The main thing now is whether the Government is prepared or not to mobilise all the anti-communal and secular democratic forces in the country for action, not simply for talking, because, I think, in every sensitive place in the country some of them can be identified. There can be a united and joint mobilisation of all forces. This is an issue on which we should be able to join hands, go down to the localities together and campaign among the people and see that all the notorious, anti-social elements and communalists whose hands are stained with blood are brought to book. I know, in many places in Jamshedpur for instance—nothing is done to them; they go scot free even when Government has all the police reports about them. Then how do you expect anything to be done?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have much to say, but I have no time. I think, the whole note of this discussion in this House is one of frustration and I do not think it is surprising. From what is happening all around, it seems that the country is being engulfed, and we are making speeches here, we are invoking the memories and names of Gandhiji. What is the use ? There is no Gandhiji here now. We are not capable of producing a Gandhiji now. Why talk about that ? Try to make some collective effort, But please remember that, if the minority rights are not protected in this country the whole image of our country in the world outside also is going down rapidly because of this it will be damaging to our whole international reputation. Therefore, Government should tell us what they propose to do about it.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to begin with something which I had learnt in my childhood. As a Congress Seva Dal volunteer, we were taught a *sloka*.

*Ahinsa satyestyeh Brahmacharya sangraha,
 Sharirshrumah aswada sarvatr bhaye varjana
 Sarvadharmi samānatwa swadeshi
 sparshbhawana
 Hi ekdashya sewa vim namrateh vritrishche*

What does it mean and where are we living ? As my esteemed colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has just now said, we are living in a situation...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) : You translate it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Certain quotations cannot be translated; the meaning will change.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : We are living in an atmosphere of crisis of con-

fidence. I must say with all pride as an Indian that the basic character of the Indian people is secular. If they had been communal, as a person belonging to a minority community, perhaps I would not have been sitting here representing or speaking what I intend to speak.

Whenever these situations arise, discussions have taken place—whether it is in Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Ahmedabad or Allahabad there have been discussions. For the last more than a decade we have been sitting in this House and listening to these discussions. What is the discussions about ? Everytime it is being said that it is the fanatics who create this problem and it is the anti-social elements who take advantage of it. The whole blame goes on the anti-social elements.

Who are these anti-social elements ? Have they come from abroad ? Have they come from heaven ? Are they not our own people ? They are a section of people who are neglected by the society and who have not been taken care of by the Government. If we allow them to continue, where are we going to lead ? We are going to lead to anarchy. I must say here that every member, before attacking the anti-social elements must try to understand who they are, how they have become anti-social elements and what for. This is a matter which we should, with all seriousness take into account. unemployment, poverty all sorts of socio-economic problems have driven them to accept anti-social activities as a profession, or a hobby or even as a *tamasha*. We take pleasure in just attacking them. We forget for a moment that they are our kith and kin, our own children.

The society as such, the Government as such has a responsibility. We do not do it. We do not want to pin-point the fanatics. We make a passing reference to those fanatics who are the culprits—whether they are Hindus or Muslims. Why don't we take up that ? When the problem comes about, we blame each other. We take the blame, being responsible to everything in public life. The political parties, the politicians have for vote catching created this. We sit here, discuss and abuse each other. Then, we do not

[Shri C. K. Jaffar Sharief]

deserve to be here. Why should we be here? We become a part of the Government because I belong to a majority party which is holding office here; so also my friends since in some of the states my friends are ruling. We blindly defend the administration because we owe that we are here to protect, to defend them. Whether they are right or wrong, we have duty to protect them.

I did not find anything wrong when Shri Zainul Basher has said something about some of the officials. In my State, one of the officials who was a Police Commissioner, Director General of Police, after retiring became the Vice President of the BJP State Unit. Are we prepared to go into these things? What might have been his role when he spent his last thirty years of service in the Government? What would have been his feeling and his attitude? I do not blame because he is a free citizen, he has a right to join any political party. Once he retires he is as free as we are. But it speaks in volumes what may be their psychological thinking, what might be their attitude when they were in service

I must tell you here, it is not the question of majority or minority, Everyone of us have shed our blood and sweat to the freedom of this country. Mahatma Gandhi gave his life, whom all of us remember. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is still alive and Prof. Madhu Dandavate quoted him during his speech. Jawahar Lal Nehru gave secularism to this country and Indiraji recently gave her life again to that evil force. This is all happening under our nose and during our lifetime and still we take pleasure in just debating and leaving it for documentation of this House. I must tell you what is required. One friend was telling that it is no good to call the Army every time. I entirely agree with him. But what is the credibility of the police? It is at the lowest ebb. Whom we should look to protect us? Here comes the responsibility of the Government, I am telling you the new generation which is anxious to take the responsibility has greater responsibility for the future. In a climate which is now getting created in this country unless you firmly deal with the administration the things will

become very difficult. This matter has been debated so many times in the National Integration Council and so many suggestions have been made in this House and so many inquiry commission reports are there with the Government but the question is that it the political will of the Government and the political will of the leadership which is required today to put down this evil. I may also tell you that I have been in Government and I know how much difficult it will be for you to move this administrative machinery. It is here that we must have the political will and dictate terms. As long as we call it a democracy and sit here as representatives of the people we must demonstrate our political will. We must force things to take proper shape otherwise as has been said by Shri Indrajit Gupta it is true the country which is known for secularism, the country which has its pride in the non-aligned countries' movement our image will get tarnished. Many small and big incidents take place. Many a time when we go out of the country it makes us feel how to explain to the people of what happens here when so many countries outside look to India as a leader of the non-aligned movement. With what face should we go out? We have to educate our people about the responsibility that they have.

I must take this opportunity here to quote one incident which recently took place in my home State. A friend of ours who is a member of the other House, Mr. F. M. Khan was involved in a small incident which is not of any significance and a Member of Parliament whose address is available and whose face is familiar, the police should have the audacity to fire at him. Was it required? If this could happen to a representative of the people then what will be the fate of others.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is Janata Government over there.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Whether it is local Government or Central Government we must exert and discipline these forces.

Now a word about the intelligence branch. We should concentrate on these

areas. Prevention is better than cure. What is the political intelligence that we do? I do not know whether the machinery is very strong or not. They must try to identify the sensitive areas and help the Government to prevent these things and take preventive measures in time. It should not be as Prof Madhu Dandavate said, a fire brigade rushing to the site of incident after the occurrence. That does not help.

Secondly, I do not know whether we have enough force. I for one feel that sometimes we have to criticise the police, but it is also not in our interest to bring down their morale unnecessarily. But what is more important is the training and the structure of the police force, not the riot force, BSF or the other forces. These are the forces which will come after the concurrence. What is required is proper training and proper structuring of the police force which deals with day-to-day law and order. Their training has to be on proper lines. Postings will have to be proper. Do you know what the postings are. One is posted in a control room, or as a watch and word officer in a public undertaking. For name sake the recruitment is done, but in operation certain people are no where. This not proper. I am not talking of minorities only; it is every section of the societies, whether it is scheduled castes, whether it is any minority like Sikhs, Christians, Muslims or even Hindus. There are so many poor communities in Hindus also. As my friends have observed, it is the rich, it is the elite who sits at home and it is the poor who suffers. It is here that we must make up our mind to see that we unitedly act. You are getting support from every section of the House on this issue. Nobody will deny and go back; after all they are all on record here. The question is that those who are at the helm of affairs must make up their mind with the political will, with the determination to see that we put an end to this menace.

As has been rightly observed by some friends, I feel, with due respect to you, you are my young friend, an honourable friend, who is smart, intelligent and capable and who has taken the trouble to go there, but as a party man I feel that not only the Home Minister, but even the Prime Minister

should have been here, because this concerns the question of the single largest minority of the country. This has not been taken seriously. You go hundred times to meet Barnala and others. What are we? Are we nobody here. This is not the correct type of treatment. This should be paid proper attention. I only feel sorry about it. I hope this kind of lapse would not occur in future.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur):
 Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening very intently my Hon. friends like Prof. Madhu Dandavate and others. It is a matter of great national concern and I would like to define it as a matter, the communal unrest existing in the country, which is virtually cutting at the roots of our integration and freedom.

I am neither despondent nor frustrated like Guptaji when he said that this debate expresses frustration of the House. I beg to differ with him because the timely discussion of such an important and series matter of national concern does not illustrate our frustration but amply illustrates our concern and anxiety to solve the problems. I will not go into the details of causes of various riots that have taken place in the country. They have been amply discussed in details by my learned friends here. But there is no denying the fact that whether it is the Government, or the police, or the Press or the politicians or people's representatives, every one, at some stage or the other, at some place or the other, has faltered in playing a correct role which may have resulted in these riots not taking place. So far as the Government is concerned, both the State and Central Governments are equally responsible for fostering peace and tranquillity in the country.

The 15-Point programme for police modernisation and for activating the police, or as I would like to call it, making the police non-political, has been chalked out. But I am afraid that nothing has been done in the way of practically giving it a shape. The police personnel today, more often than not, are virtually posted at the political will. The efficiency of the police people, or the

[Shri Ajaya Mushran]

suitability of the police people for a particular job is not taken into account.

As an army officer for about 27 years, I have been associated with a large number of aids to civil powers on occasions such as riots and my experience has been that the knowledge about the local anti-social people, knowledge about the streets, lanes, gullies, pullas of the towns is not at all upto date and the people in the police force are not at all intimate with such details. You may take any town, like my constituency Jabalpur. It has always been susceptible to communal riots. But a riot has never taken place because the police people, somehow or the other, have been able to round up the anti-social people before any eventuality could arise, where anti-social people can play a part. It is not only the anti-social people. There are god-fathers of these anti-social people who are abundant in the police. This is one of my experiences which I would like to share with my Hon. friend, the young Minister, Shri Chidambaram.

So far as the Government is concerned, I do not think that there is any government either in the State or at the Centre, which would not have shown its concern—deep concern—for nipping in the bud these riots, or for controlling them at their fury. But so far as the police is concerned, I am afraid a lot of home work and a lot of field work has got to be done—homework by way of modernising them and field work by way of will to resist anti-social elements. Today, the police people are obviously demoralised because even if they rightfully use force to disrupt a mob which is intent to create a riot, the local representatives of the people become the soldiers for defending the mob, whether or not the force used is excessive or enough. These are some of the places, where the police have to show their mettle and the political will has to sustain the police action.

Now I come to my friends, the politicians. When we talk of politicians, we should not only think of the members of this august House or of the other House or the members of the Legislative Assemblies. It is

the small politician who often plays a very dangerous role.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE :
Present company is always excluded.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Whether it is your company or my company, the small politician has to be watched by you and me.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : It is the small-minded politician, not the small politician.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Not small-minded. Small level politician working at the local and lower levels. They are the people who need to be watched by those who are members of the National council of various parties or presidents of various political parties in their States or at the Centre. They are the people who create problems and they are the godfathers of social evils and anti-social elements.

I come to the other politicians. We also had politicians before Independence and there had been cases when each of the Indian State was ruled by a ruler who belonged to the other religion. I will give you an example of a very big State, viz Jammu and Kashmir, where the ruler was a Hindu, and the majority of people were Muslims. I will also give you an example of a very small State viz. Jaora where the ruler was a Muslim Nawab, and the majority of people living there were Hindus. There was so much of peace there.

I will give you a small instance. In Jaora, there was no rain for 2 or 3 years. So, the Nawab asked a Brahmin priest to organize a *Yagna*, and at the culmination of the *Yagna*, people came and put *tilak* on his forehead. When the Muslim fundamentalists objected, he said ; "I do not belong to any particular religion. I belong to people." It is only after he got the political colour of Muslim League and become closer to Muslim League's leaders, that he became one of the finest examples of fundamentalism. This is what religious politics do to a good ruler.

I will not call a Collector or a Deputy Commissioner as the ruler. He is virtually the custodian of law and order. It is the small politicians who go to poison the mind of the Collector with all sorts of information. They are to be guarded against, and they are the people who create these religious problems.

We have got Minister of State for Railways. His grandfather being a Hindu, used to send his son, i.e. the father of the present Minister of State, to attend the Muharram procession with green *kurta* and *fakiri* around his neck, and he used to lead the procession. It is not because he wanted to appease the Muslims; but he wanted to make a symbolic gesture that the ruler had no religion. He belonged to all people. Secularism does not mean that you believe in all religions, but that you not only recognize the private freedom of every person to profess his religion, but also have tolerance and respect for others' religions.

Today, we turn religious functions into official functions at places. I will not name the functions or places. This is not really the problem, but people misuse such occasions. Going to religious places is not a sin, but small politicians make a story of it. That is where we have to make our stand clear and draw the line.

Now I come to the Press. It is very true that people today read of Press than listen to politicians. I suggest Press must be given a guideline on all those reports and news items; also, Letters to the Editor which are written by people must be, I will not say censored, but must be seen with a careful eye and editorial attention, so that such things are not published which unnecessarily arouse people's religious fervour.

Now I come to the people's representatives, i.e. myself. I have a feeling that we talk here something; when we go to our State or our constituency, we talk something else. When we go to our religious places, we talk something entirely different.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Kindly don't say "We." Say: 'I do that'.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : You are my brother.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Each one must say, "I".

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : We must make sure that when we go to a religious place we go for a purely religious pursuit. There should be no political discussion at religious places. Otherwise, we will make the religious place a place of suspicion.

18.00 hrs.

When I go and talk to people only of my religion in a religious place, others who cannot listen get a very suspicious doubt that God knows what he is talking about in his own religious place. These things should be curtailed.

Now, communalism is a double-edged weapon. What we see today is the ugly edged of the communal weapon. What I have seen in Army is the finest edge of the communal weapon. In every regiment, there a war cry is associated with the religion; religion is used for binding a force to give life for the nation. In Jat Regiment or in Sikh Regiment, irrespective of the officer's own religion, he becomes a Jat, he becomes a Sikh. In Assam Regiment, he becomes a Christian, not by faith, but by the symbolic unity of the regiment. Why can't we do the same thing? Why can't we be the Indian first? We talk of being Muslim first; Sikh first, Hindu first, Christian first. Why can't we talk of Hindu first like my friend, Shri Bairagi said?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Indian first.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Yes, Indian first. In Hindu festivals, a Muslim should lead; in a Muslim function, a Hindu should lead, and like that we can create national integration. Simply by talking in various councils, whether of national integration or peace marches, this thing is not going to be

permanently solved. What is required is not only the political will but the show of the political will and a little sacrifice on the part of the followers of every religion for the sake of others than for the sake of the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The discussion will continue tomorrow. The House

stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday
the 23rd July, 1986/Sravana 1,
1908 (Saka)*